# INDICES

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The District of Columbia Government

Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

July 1989

# INDICES

## A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services

The District of Columbia Government
**Marion Barry Jr.**
Mayor

Prepared By:
Office of Policy

July 1989

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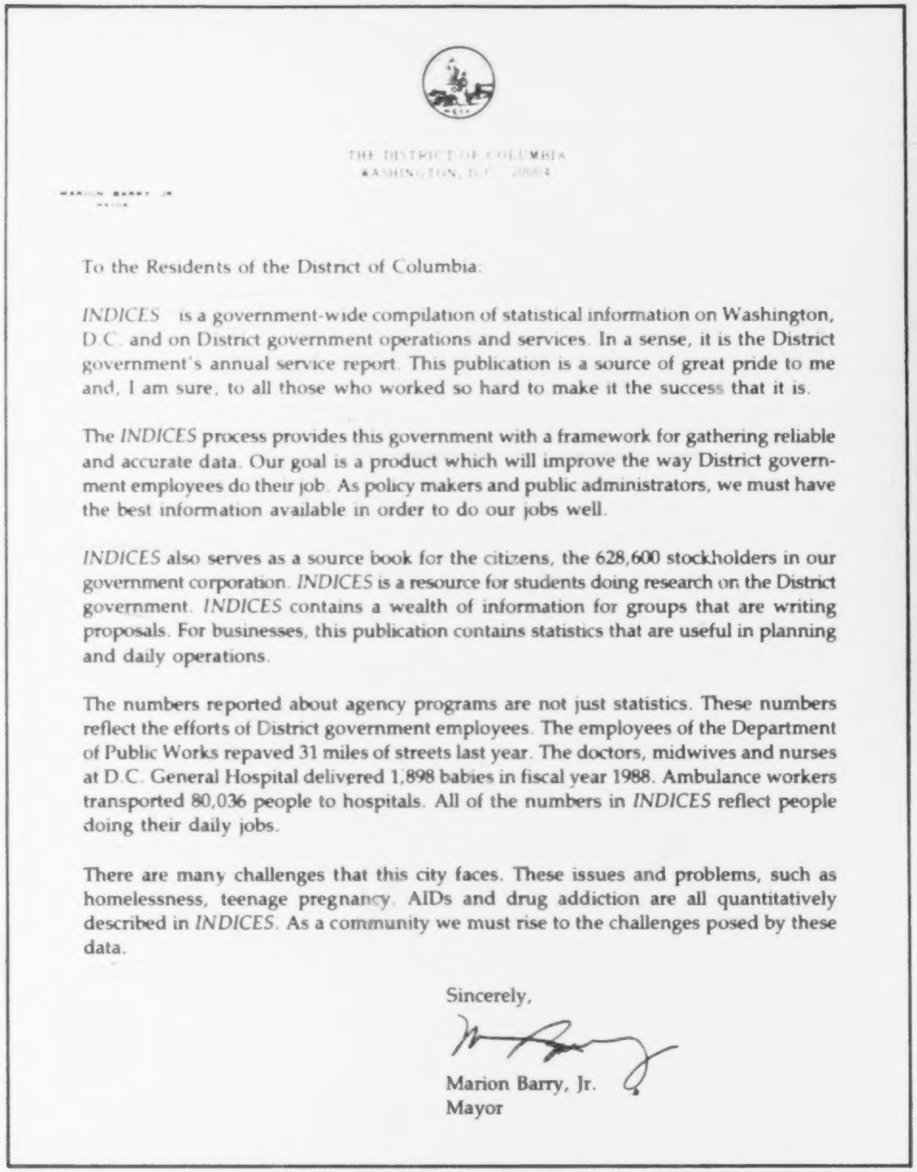

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

To the Residents of the District of Columbia:

*INDICES* is a government-wide compilation of statistical information on Washington, D.C. and on District government operations and services. In a sense, it is the District government's annual service report. This publication is a source of great pride to me and, I am sure, to all those who worked so hard to make it the success that it is.

The *INDICES* process provides this government with a framework for gathering reliable and accurate data. Our goal is a product which will improve the way District government employees do their job. As policy makers and public administrators, we must have the best information available in order to do our jobs well.

*INDICES* also serves as a source book for the citizens, the 628,600 stockholders in our government corporation. *INDICES* is a resource for students doing research on the District government. *INDICES* contains a wealth of information for groups that are writing proposals. For businesses, this publication contains statistics that are useful in planning and daily operations.

The numbers reported about agency programs are not just statistics. These numbers reflect the efforts of District government employees. The employees of the Department of Public Works repaved 31 miles of streets last year. The doctors, midwives and nurses at D.C. General Hospital delivered 1,898 babies in fiscal year 1988. Ambulance workers transported 80,036 people to hospitals. All of the numbers in *INDICES* reflect people doing their daily jobs.

There are many challenges that this city faces. These issues and problems, such as homelessness, teenage pregnancy, AIDs and drug addiction are all quantitatively described in *INDICES*. As a community we must rise to the challenges posed by these data.

Sincerely,

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

# Reader's Guide

This is the sixth edition of *INDICES* published by the District government. Since it was just published in 1984, *INDICES* has provided a comprehensive statistical index. It contains current and historical data about people, neighborhoods, the local economy and the District of Columbia government. Key statistics for nearly all programs are provided for the past five years, 1984 through 1988.

Agencies of the District government, businesses and other organizations, including the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and federal agencies provide information for *INDICES*. The staff of the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation collaborates with these organizations to identify and present information that will help residents, students, businesses and nonprofit organizations gain insight into the range of services offered by the District government as well as the complexity of administering a jurisdiction that is simultaneously a state, county, and city.

Several aids are provided to help you conveniently locate information in *INDICES*:

- The **Index,** at the end of the book, provides a topical organization of the material, grouping the information by subject matter, for easy cross-referencing. We report some statistical material in the text that is not referenced in tables. The statistics referred to in the text are listed in the **Index**.

- A **List of Tables**, located at the end of the book, provides a quick reference guide to data displayed in the tables.

- **Footnotes** are provided at the bottom of tables as a guide to agencies that are the sources of data and publications. Revisions of data published in previous editions of *INDICES* are identified in the footnotes.

- **Public Information Offices** and telephone numbers are listed so that source agencies can be contacted if you have a need for additional information.

- Some agencies collect and present data by using fiscal year, others by calendar year and some by tax year. *INDICES* displays whichever year is most frequently used by the agency.

- The symbol "NA" means not available; the symbol "—" means not applicable.

*INDICES* is prepared by the Policy Branch of the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation, which is a part of the cluster of agencies in the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, Executive Office of the Mayor. It may be obtained from:

The Office of Policy and Program Evaluation
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*A Swearing-In Ceremony for one of the District Government's Boards and Commissions*

# Washington, District of Columbia

Engraved in Freedom Plaza on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. are the words of historian Henry Adams, "One of these days this will be a very great city, if nothing happens to it." Since Henry Adams' death in 1918, this has indeed become a great city. Yet our progress is in sharp contrast with our social ills. Job creation in the skilled professions, lower unemployment rates and higher resident earnings and incomes contrast with such critical problems as rising numbers of homicides and drug trafficking. Surrounding Freedom Plaza, the city's growth in employment, business and the arts is in evidence. But at the same time, we see homeless people on the streets, teenage mothers who themselves are children caring for babies, and people who have dangerous addictions or other serious problems.

The upcoming commemoration of the District's bicentennial will offer both festive events and opportunities for thoughtful consideration of progress and plans. Focusing on the events of the years between January 1791 and June 1802, from George Washington's proclamation of the site for the "Federal City" to Thomas Jefferson's appointment of the first mayor, a variety of activities will explore the many-faceted legacy of the District's diverse community. As part of its planning process, the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission has developed an outreach program to facilitate not only its own bicentennial projects but also those of local, national and international agencies located here.

## Washingtonians

Washington, D.C. is a community of many neighborhoods and home to more than 628,000 residents. With sixty square miles of land area and nine square miles of water area, it is the nation's capital and seat of the federal government. Often called the "capital of the free world," Washington is an international city. Unlike other citizens of the United States, however, District residents do not have voting representation in Congress. Taxation without representation still exists in the nation's capital.

The District of Columbia's resident population as of July 1987 was 54 percent female. The age distribution showed that there were proportionately more working age adults living in the District of Columbia than the nation as a whole. According to a household survey conducted by the Greater Washington Research Center in 1986, the population was 67 percent black, 28 percent white and 5 percent other races; 6 percent were Latinos, who may be of European, African or American Indian descent.

Washington, D.C. is a city of contrasts. According to the 1980 census, more than 28 percent of the residents aged 25 years and older have attended four or more years of college, yet 16 percent have not completed elementary school. More than 14 percent of the households were living in poverty, yet the District has a per capita income that is the third highest in the nation, exceeded only by Connecticut and New Jersey. The average earnings of workers in the District of Columbia were 34 percent above the United States average in 1987, yet the youth unemployment rate in the District of Columbia, 20 percent, exceeded the national average rate, 15.3 percent.

## Washington Neighborhoods

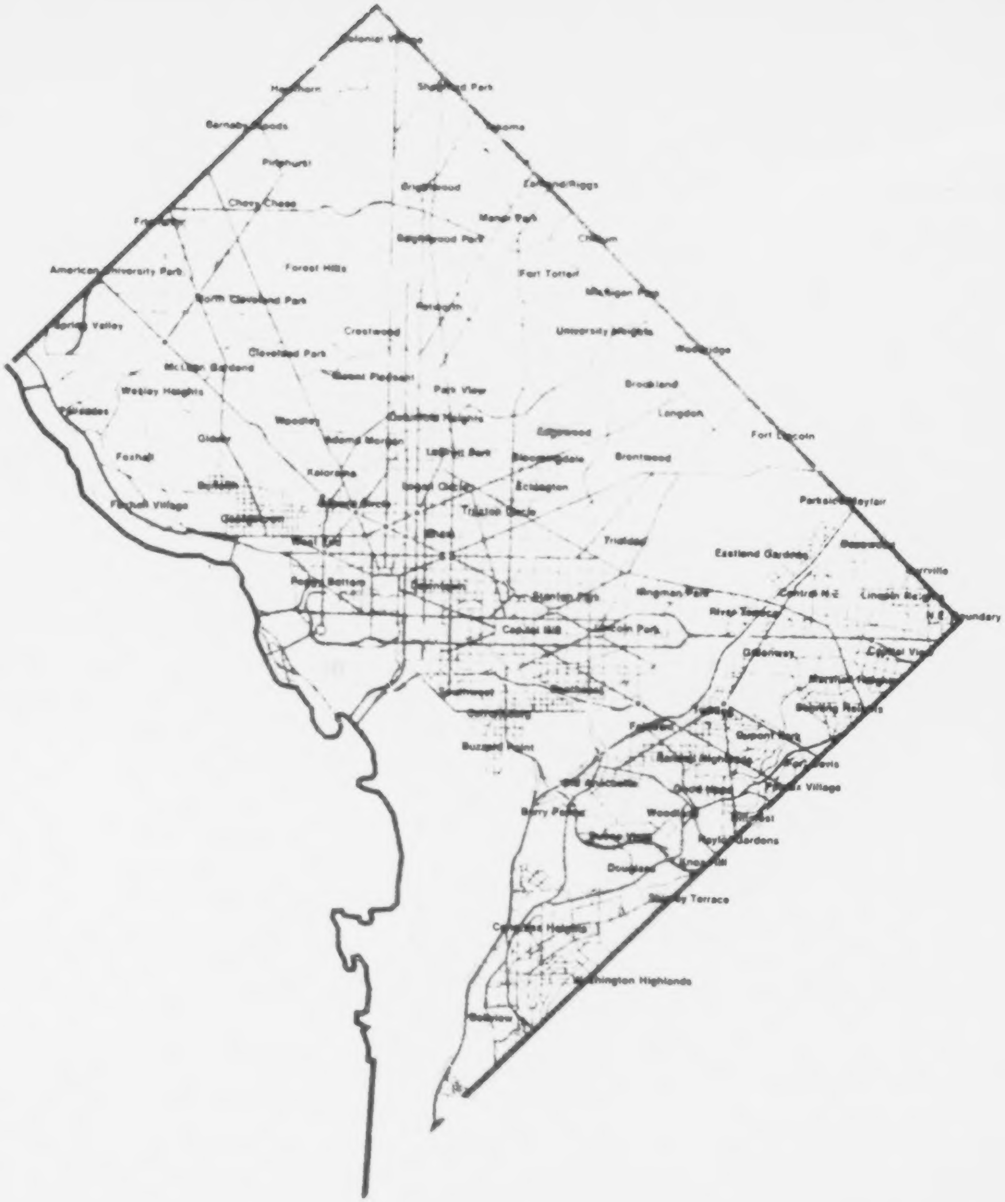
District residents live in many neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are rich in historic significance. They have such names as Brookland, Brightwood, Buena Vista, Foggy Bottom, Georgetown, Shepherd Park, Trinidad, Eastland Gardens, Kalorama and Petworth, names which have their origins in Washington's and the nation's early history. Since neighborhoods are defined informally, new names emerge from time to time and it is not possible to say exactly how many neighborhoods there are.

## Washington Government

The history of Washington as the capital of the United States makes this city a pre-eminent center of world politics and as such a symbol of democracy. The District government, however, has been shaped by a kind of compromise between the absolute jurisdiction of Congress over the District, as granted by the Constitution, and the democratic principle of self-government.

When Congress chartered the present city government, it retained the power to review legislation passed by the District of Columbia Council and to control city policy through the appropriation process. The charter also constrains the city finances in that non-resident income is exempt from taxation. Another limitation on the local government's taxation authority is the amount of land, 56 percent, that is tax exempt.

The government of the District of Columbia holds a unique status in the American political system. It functions as a state, a county, a city, a school district and special districts combined. Elsewhere in the country, public service responsibility is shared by a number of separate governmental entities, states, counties, cities and special districts, each performing discrete service delivery functions.



Colonial Village
Hawthorn
Shepherd Park
Barnaby Woods
Takoma
Pinehurst
Brightwood
Lamond/Riggs
Chevy Chase
Manor Park
Friendship
Brightwood Park
Chillum
American University Park
Forest Hills
Fort Totten
North Cleveland Park
Petworth
Michigan Park
Spring Valley
Crestwood
University Heights
Woodridge
Cleveland Park
McLean Gardens
Mount Pleasant
Park View
Brookland
Wesley Heights
Langdon
Palisades
Woodley
Columbia Heights
Glover
Adams Morgan
Edgewood
Fort Lincoln
Foxhall
LeDroit Park
Bloomingdale
Brentwood
Kalorama
Burleith
Eckington
Foxhall Village
Dupont Circle
Logan Circle
Truxton Circle
Parkside/Mayfair
Georgetown
West End
Shaw
Trinidad
Eastland Gardens
Deanwood
Foggy Bottom
Burrville
Chinatown
Stanton Park
Kingman Park
Central N.E.
Lincoln Heights
N.E. Boundary
River Terrace
Capitol Hill
Lincoln Park
Greenway
Capitol View
Southwest
Marshall Heights
Benning Heights
Buzzard Point
Fairlawn
Dupont Park
Randle Highlands
Fort Davis
Good Hope
Penn Branch
Fort Dupont
Berry Farm
Woodland
Hillcrest
Naylor Gardens
Douglass
Knox Hill
Skyland Terrace
Congress Heights
Washington Highlands
Bellevue

The executive branch of District government, headed by the mayor, is responsible for all government service delivery with a few exceptions. The public schools fall within the jurisdiction of the D.C. Board of Education. Judicial responsibility is the jurisdiction of the courts of the District of Columbia with judges appointed by the President. Adult criminal prosecutions are the responsibility of the U.S. Department of Justice. Public transportation is governed by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, which was established by an interstate compact.

The complexity of the District government can be seen in the many different roles performed by agency heads. For example, in addition to running a local school district, the superintendent of schools performs state functions such as certifying teachers and licensing private schools. The director of the Department of Corrections runs a municipal detention center, a state prison and parole supervision program. Virtually all of the functions performed by the Departments of Employment Services and Consumer and Regulatory Affairs are state functions elsewhere. Some of the functions that the District government provides which are ordinarily performed by a state level government are listed below:

Armory/National Guard
State courts
State prisons
Probation & Parole
Drivers' licenses
Vehicle inspections
Vehicle licensure & registration
Occupational licenses
Professional licenses
Health care facilities licenses
Food & drug inspections
Insurance regulation
Securities regulation
Liquor control
Consumer affairs
Workers' Compensation
Unemployment Compensation
Disability determination
Weights & measures
Lottery
Designation of development zones
Utility regulation

## Washington, D.C Metropolitan Region

The Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is comprised of 16 jurisdictions. The District of Columbia is the hub of the metropolitan region, joined by Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland and Arlington County and the city of Alexandria in Virginia. Outlying jurisdictions included in the MSA are Calvert, Charles and Frederick Counties in Maryland and Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William and Stafford Counties in Virginia, and the cities of Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park in Virginia. Calvert, Frederick and Stafford counties have been included in this MSA since the 1980 census.

The Washington region is the ninth largest metropolitan area in the country. The U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated that this metropolitan region had a population in 1988 of 3.7 million people. The eight metropolitan areas with more population than Washington are Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

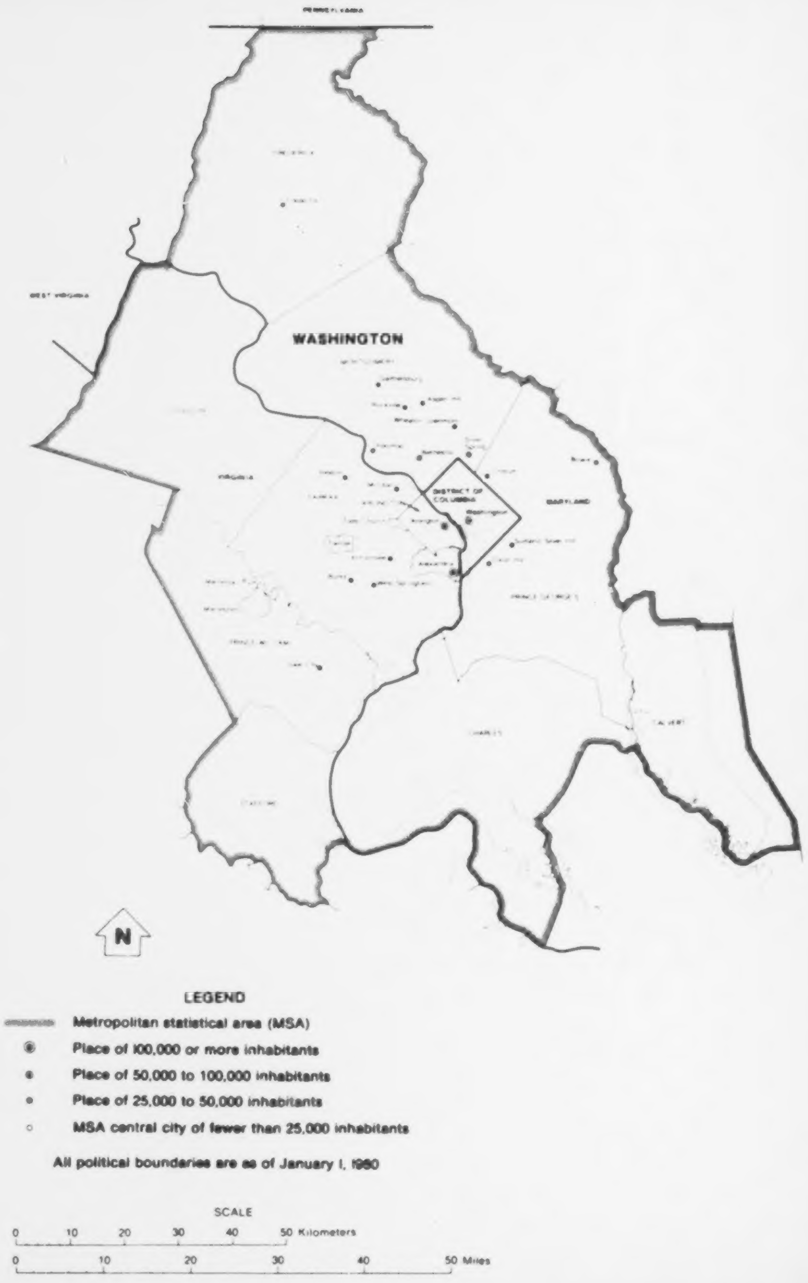
Washington, D.C. is unique as a metropolitan center. As of the 1980 census, it had a higher proportion of females participating in the labor force than any of the 38 other MSAs with over 1 million population. The region is wealthy. In 1980, with a per capita income of $10,300, it ranked first. This reflects the high percentage of the population aged 25 and over who have a college degree, 27 percent, and the high percentage of the civilian labor force, 34 percent, who are working in professional/managerial jobs.

In April 1957, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) was established by the governments of the District of Columbia and of major counties and cities in the Washington metropolitan area to address regional problems of transportation, housing, air and water pollution, water supply, economic development, public health, public safety, child care and the elderly. COG is a voluntary association of local governments funded through local contributions and federal grants.

Through COG, the District and outlying areas of the region have joined in a number of cooperative programs and compacts. A regional employment cooperation program brings District residents into suburban jobs. An intermunicipal sewage treatment agreement divides the wastewater treatment capacity of a regional facility to ensure growth in all jurisdictions. The *Chesapeake Bay Agreement* seeks to improve water quality in the region's rivers and the bay. The *Anacostia Watershed Agreement* seeks to preserve this river. In 1988, a regional snow removal agreement was forged to ensure inter-jurisdictional cooperation in snow and ice removal.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) operates under an interstate compact, authorized by an act of Congress and by legislation passed by the governments of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. The planned 103-mile rail system is expected to cost $10.1 billion. At the end of 1988, nearly 70 miles of track and 64 stations were in operation in the Metrorail system, providing 136.7 million rides. The active bus system fleet numbered 1,387 vehicles and provided 136.4 million rides in 1988.

The *Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority* assumed control of the operations of Dulles and National airports on June 7, 1987. These airports were the only federally operated commercial airports in the country and were transferred to regional control. Their operations are now directed by the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority a newly created regional entity governed by a board of directors—three representing the District of Columbia, who are appointed by the mayor, five representing Virginia, two representing Maryland and one presidential appointee representing the federal government. The primary goal of the airports authority is to finance major improvementsat the airports. Over the next five to seven years, the authority will spend up to $1 billion on construction to accommodate the projected growth at Dulles and improve services at both airports.


PENNSYLVANIA
WEST VIRGINIA
WASHINGTON
VIRGINIA
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARYLAND
N
LEGEND
Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)
Place of 100,000 or more inhabitants
Place of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
Place of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants
MSA central city of fewer than 25,000 inhabitants
All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

# Elected Officials

1989

### Congressional Delegate

Walter E. Fauntroy, Democrat

### Mayor

Marion Barry Jr., Democrat

### Council Chairman

David A. Clarke, Democrat

### Councilmembers Elected At-Large

| | |
|---|---|
| Betty Ann Kane | Democrat |
| William Lightfoot | Independent |
| Hilda H. M. Mason | Statehood |
| John Ray | Democrat |

### Councilmembers Representing Wards

| | |
|---|---|
| Frank Smith Jr. | Democrat Ward 1 |
| John A. Wilson | Democrat Ward 2 |
| James E. Nathanson | Democrat Ward 3 |
| Charlene Drew Jarvis | Democrat Ward 4 |
| Harry L. Thomas Sr. | Democrat Ward 5 |
| Nadine P. Winter | Democrat Ward 6 |
| H.R. Crawford | Democrat Ward 7 |
| Wilhelmina J. Rolark | Democrat Ward 8 |

### District of Columbia Board of Education

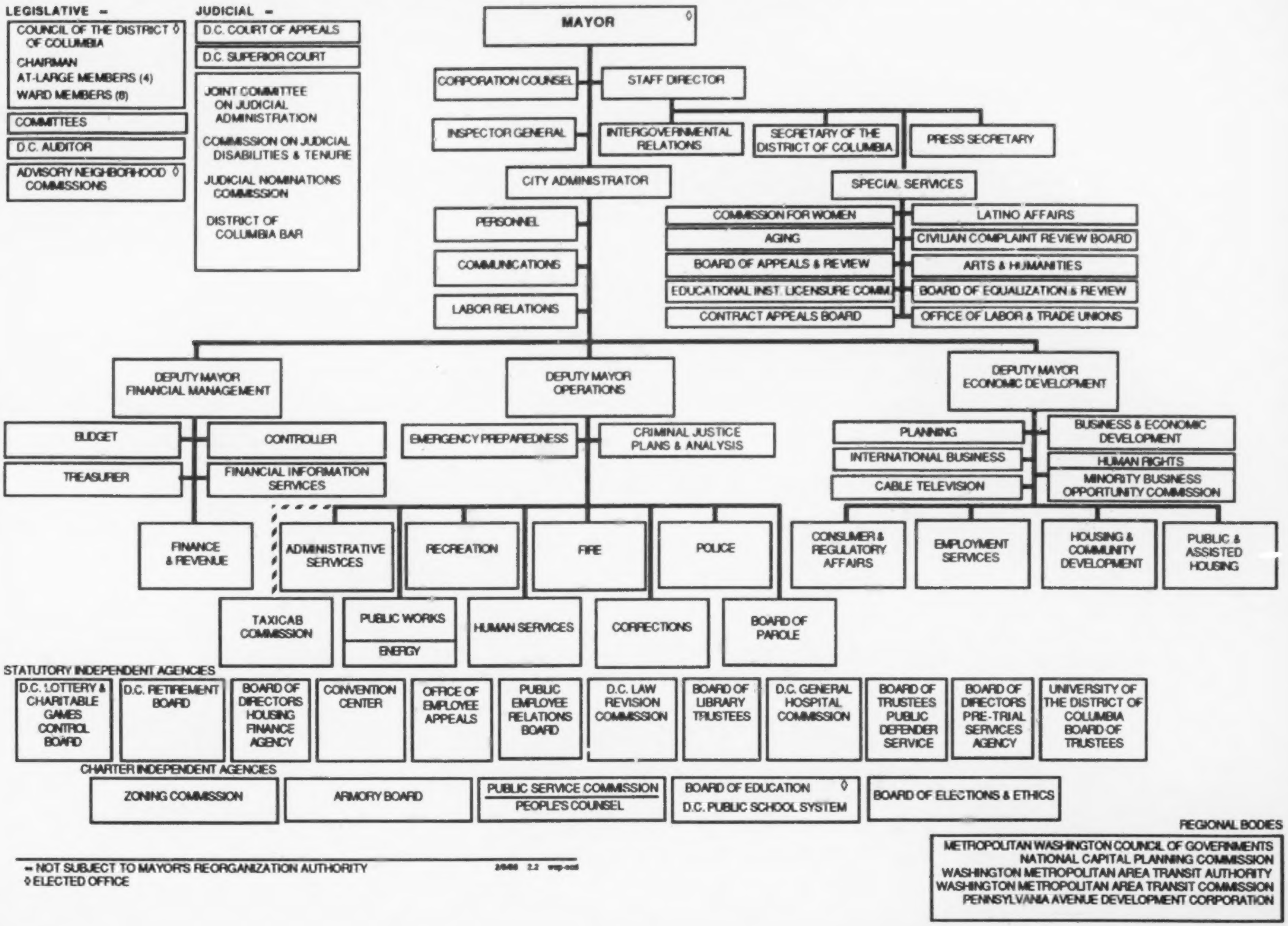
| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. David H. Eaton | At-Large |
| Eugene Kinlow | At-Large |
| Karen Shook | At-Large |
| Wilma Harvey | Ward 1 |
| R. David Hall, Vice President | Ward 2 |
| Erika Landberg | Ward 3 |
| Linda W. Cropp, President | Ward 4 |
| Angie Corley | Ward 5 |
| Bob Boyd | Ward 6 |
| Nathaniel Bush | Ward 7 |
| R. Calvin Lockridge | Ward 8 |
| Bridget Smith | Student |

* Elected by city-wide student vote

### Advisory Neighborhood Commissions

Advisory neighborhood commissioners are elected in 323 single member districts within each ward. The total number of commissioners elected is 323.

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT


LEGISLATIVE ▬
COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ◊
CHAIRMAN
AT-LARGE MEMBERS (4)
WARD MEMBERS (8)
COMMITTEES
D.C. AUDITOR
ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS ◊
JUDICIAL ▬
D.C. COURT OF APPEALS
D.C. SUPERIOR COURT
JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL DISABILITIES & TENURE
JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS COMMISSION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR
MAYOR ◊
CORPORATION COUNSEL
STAFF DIRECTOR
INSPECTOR GENERAL
INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
SECRETARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PRESS SECRETARY
CITY ADMINISTRATOR
SPECIAL SERVICES
PERSONNEL
COMMUNICATIONS
LABOR RELATIONS
COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
AGING
BOARD OF APPEALS & REVIEW
EDUCATIONAL INST. LICENSURE COMM.
CONTRACT APPEALS BOARD
LATINO AFFAIRS
CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD
ARTS & HUMANITIES
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION & REVIEW
OFFICE OF LABOR & TRADE UNIONS
DEPUTY MAYOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
DEPUTY MAYOR OPERATIONS
DEPUTY MAYOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
BUDGET
CONTROLLER
TREASURER
FINANCIAL INFORMATION SERVICES
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS & ANALYSIS
PLANNING
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
CABLE TELEVISION
BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
HUMAN RIGHTS
MINORITY BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
FINANCE & REVENUE
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
RECREATION
FIRE
POLICE
CONSUMER & REGULATORY AFFAIRS
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PUBLIC & ASSISTED HOUSING
TAXICAB COMMISSION
PUBLIC WORKS
ENERGY
HUMAN SERVICES
CORRECTIONS
BOARD OF PAROLE
STATUTORY INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
D.C. LOTTERY & CHARITABLE GAMES CONTROL BOARD
D.C. RETIREMENT BOARD
BOARD OF DIRECTORS HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY
CONVENTION CENTER
OFFICE OF EMPLOYEE APPEALS
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RELATIONS BOARD
D.C. LAW REVISION COMMISSION
BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES
D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL COMMISSION
BOARD OF TRUSTEES PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS PRE-TRIAL SERVICES AGENCY
UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CHARTER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
ZONING COMMISSION
ARMORY BOARD
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
PEOPLE'S COUNSEL
BOARD OF EDUCATION ◊
D.C. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
BOARD OF ELECTIONS & ETHICS
REGIONAL BODIES
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT COMMISSION
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
▬ NOT SUBJECT TO MAYOR'S REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY
◊ ELECTED OFFICE

# Government of the District of Columbia - Historic Highlights

When the United States Constitution was adopted in 1787, Article 1, Section 8, included language authorizing the establishment of a federal district not to exceed 10 square miles under the exclusive legislative authority of the United States Congress. In 1790, Congress authorized President George Washington to choose a site for the capital city and in 1800 the capital was moved from Philadelphia to an area along the Potomac River which at that time had a population of 3,200. Since that time, there have been several forms of appointed and elected governments in the District of Columbia: an appointed three-member commission (1790-1801); an elected council and appointed mayor (1801-1820); an elected council and elected mayor (1820-1871); an appointed governor, a two-house legislature, one appointed and the other elected, and an elected, non-voting delegate to Congress (1871-1874); and an appointed three-member commission again (1874-1967). In 1967, following the defeat by Congress of a home rule effort, President Lyndon Johnson reorganized the District government and created the positions of an appointed mayor-commissioner and council.

District residents won the right to vote for the president of the United States in 1961, to elect a Board of Education in 1968, and to elect a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives in 1970. In 1973, Congress approved a bill that provided District residents with an elected government of limited home rule authority, and, as a result, in 1974, District residents voted for a mayor and council for the first time in more than 100 years. Congress delegated to the District government the authority, functions and powers of a state, with some important exceptions. Congress has retained the authority to review legislation passed by the council and may use the process of appropriating the federal payment to enforce changes in policy and programs. Revenue-raising authority is circumscribed by federal law in that the District is prohibited from enacting a non-resident income tax. The courts are part of the federal system and the District's prosecutor is the U.S. Attorney. The District is represented in Congress by a non-voting delegate, in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In 1980, District voters approved a statehood initiative by a majority of 60 percent; delegates to a statehood constitutional convention were elected in 1981, and in 1983 the District petitioned the Congress for statehood. The "Constitution for the State of New Columbia" is still under consideration; it is reintroduced in each Congress. With statehood, most of the land area of the District of Columbia would become the State of New Columbia. The District of Columbia would continue to exist, albeit reduced in size to an area consisting of the White House, the Capitol, the Supreme Court, the Mall and federal monuments and government buildings adjacent to the Mall.

A brief chronology of significant events in the government of the District of Columbia follows:

1788 U.S. Constitution, which was adopted by the Constitutional Convention in 1787, is ratified by the states. Article 1, Section 8, gives Congress authority "to exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States...."

1790 *Residence Act of 1790* gives the president power to choose a site for the capital city on the Potomac River between the mouth of the Eastern Branch and the Connogocheague Creek (now Conococheague) in Hagerstown nearly 70 miles upstream.

1791 President George Washington selects a site which includes portions of Maryland and Virginia. Three commissioners were appointed by the president to plan the capital city.

1800 The federal capital is transferred from Philadelphia to the site on the Potomac River, now called the City of Washington, in the territory of Columbia.

1801 Congress divides the [District] into the counties of Washington and Alexandria.

## Government of the District of Columbia - Historic Highlights, *continued*

1802 Congress grants the City of Washington its first municipal charter. Voters, defined as white males who pay taxes and have lived in the city for a year, receive the right to elect a 12-member council. The mayor is appointed by the president.

1812 Congress amends the charter of the City of Washington providing for an eight-member Board of Aldermen and a 12-member Common Council. The aldermen and the Common Council elect the mayor.

1820 Congress amends the Charter of the City of Washington so that the mayor is elected directly by the voters.

1846 Alexandria and Alexandria County are returned by Congress to the State of Virginia.

1848 Congress adopts a new charter for the City of Washington and expands the number of elected offices to include a board of assessors, surveyor, collector and registrar.

1862 Congress abolishes slavery in the federal district: City of Washington, Washington County and Georgetown. This action predates both the Emancipation Proclamation and the adoption of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.

1867 Congress grants black males the right to vote in local elections. This came before the adoption of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

1871 The elected mayor and council of Washington City and Georgetown and County Levy Court are abolished by Congress and replaced by a governor and council appointed by the President. An elected House of Delegates and a non-voting delegate to Congress are created. In this act, the jurisdiction and territorial government came to be called the District of Columbia, thus combining the governments of the City of Washington and the County of Washington. A seal and a motto "Justitia Omnibus," Justice for All, are adopted for the District of Columbia.

1874 The territorial government of the District of Columbia is abolished, including the non-voting delegate to Congress; three temporary commissioners and a subordinate military engineer are appointed by the president.

1878 *The Organic Act of 1878* establishes the District of Columbia government as a municipal corporation governed by three presidentially appointed commissioners — two civilian commissioners and a military-engineer commissioner. This form of government lasted until 1967.

1906 The District Building on 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue opens as "City Hall."

1946 On the recommendation of President Harry Truman, Congress debates self government for the District of Columbia.

1952 *The Reorganization Plan of 1952* transfers to the three commissioners the functions of more than 50 boards.

1961 The 23rd Amendment to the Constitution gives District residents the right to vote for president.

1967 The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority was created through a compact among the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

1968 District residents receive the right to elect a Board of Education.

1973 Congress approves the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198, which establishes an elected mayor and 13-member council.

1974 In May, citizens of the District of Columbia approve by referenda the Home Rule Charter and the establishment of advisory neighborhood commissions. General elections are held for mayor and council in November.

1975 January 2, the newly-elected mayor and council take office.

1976 The first election of advisory neighborhood commissioners is held.

1978 Congress approves the *D.C. Voting Rights Amendment*, which would have given District residents voting representation in the House and Senate. The proposed constitutional amendment was not ratified by the necessary number of states in the allotted seven years.

1980 District voters approve the *District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiative of 1979*, D.C. Law 3-171, which called for convening a state constitutional convention.

1982 After the constitutional convention, a ''Constitution for the State of New Columbia'' is ratified by District voters.

1983 The ''Constitution for the State of New Columbia'' is first introduced in the House of Representatives.

1984 The ''Constitution for the State of New Columbia'' is first introduced in the Senate.

1985 The District enters the municipal bond market after Congress amended P.L. 93-198 to clarify its authority to issue bonds.

1986 Congress approves P.L. 99-581, an amendment to the *District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957*, which authorizes the transfer of Robert F. Kennedy Stadium to the District government.

1987 St. Elizabeths Hospital is transferred to the District government pursuant to P.L. 98-621, *The Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the D.C. Mental Health Services Act of 1984*.

1987 The regional airport authority is created to acquire Washington National and Washington Dulles International airports from the federal government, pursuant to P.L. 99-151, *The Metropolitan Washington Airports Act of 1986*.

**Source:** Office of Public Records

# Boards and Commissions

The government of the District of Columbia calls upon residents to help make government work better by volunteering to serve on 150 boards and commissions. These boards fall into 11 categories of responsibility: *institutional governance*, such as the boards that set policy for the public library and the convention center; *independent regulatory*, which govern elections and zoning; *regulatory*, dealing with such matters as the lottery, historic preservation and the taxi industry; *program management*, covering matters relating to public employees, economic development and criminal justice; *equity*, dealing with minority and human rights; *appeals*, which provide final administrative remedies to citizens and businesses; *advocacy boards* for special constituencies; *institutional and business licensure; occupational and professional licensure; planning boards* required by federal and District regulations; and *advisory boards*. The legal authority for most of the boards is found in the District of Columbia Code or a Mayor's Order, although some were established by Congress.

In 1988, 2,068 members served on these boards. Of the total, 1,400 were members appointed by the mayor and 331 of these appointments required the advice and consent of the council. Other members were appointed by the D.C. Council, the President, other federal officials or judges, and some members were elected. Some others serve in an ex-officio capacity to represent public or private agencies.

The number of boards changes each year as new ones are established by the mayor or the council and as others fulfill their missions or are abolished. In 1988, the council passed legislation to create an Advisory Task Force on Neighborhood Off-Street Parking, a Commission on Domestic Partnership Benefits for D.C. Government Employees and a D.C. Commission on Youth Affairs. During the same period, the mayor established three advisory committees: on nursing homes, on early intervention services for infants and toddlers, and on finance and taxes.

Since 1979, an aggressive affirmative action program has been carried out to ensure demographic balance among the members of the boards and commissions. At the end of 1988, of the 1,258 resident members serving as mayoral appointees, 65 percent were black, 28 percent were white, 5 percent were Latino and 2 percent were Asian or Pacific Islander and women comprised 49.5 percent of the members. The deviation from balance by ward of residence among the members was not more than plus 5 percent or minus 7 percent for any ward.

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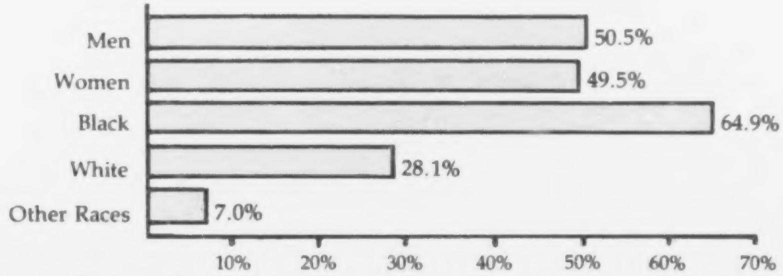
**DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT MEMBERS OF BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS***
(By Sex and Race)



*Of the 1,400 citizens who serve as mayoral appointees on boards and commissions, 1,258 are residents and 142 are non-residents. Non-residents serve only on boards with purely advisory functions and are appointed to represent specific organizations or constituencies. Thirty-two of them are business persons appointed to the D.C. Private Industry Council and four are members of the Baseball Commission.

**Source:** Special Assistant to the Mayor for Boards and Commissions

# Council Of The District Of Columbia

Established by the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of 1973*, P.L. 93-198, which was signed into law in December 1973, the Council of the District of Columbia serves as the legislative branch of the District government. Because of the special legal status of the District, the responsibilities of the council encompass functions of the legislative branches of city, county and state governments. The council consists of a chairman and 12 members, who are elected for four-year terms. One councilmember is elected from each of the District's eight wards. The chairman and four councilmembers are elected at-large; not more than two of the four at-large members (excluding the chairman) may be of the same political party.

The council exercises its legislative and oversight responsibilities through 10 standing committees. In addition, the council can establish special task forces; in Council Period VIII (1989-1990), two task forces examined issues pertaining to the University of the District of Columbia and the advisory neighborhood commissions.

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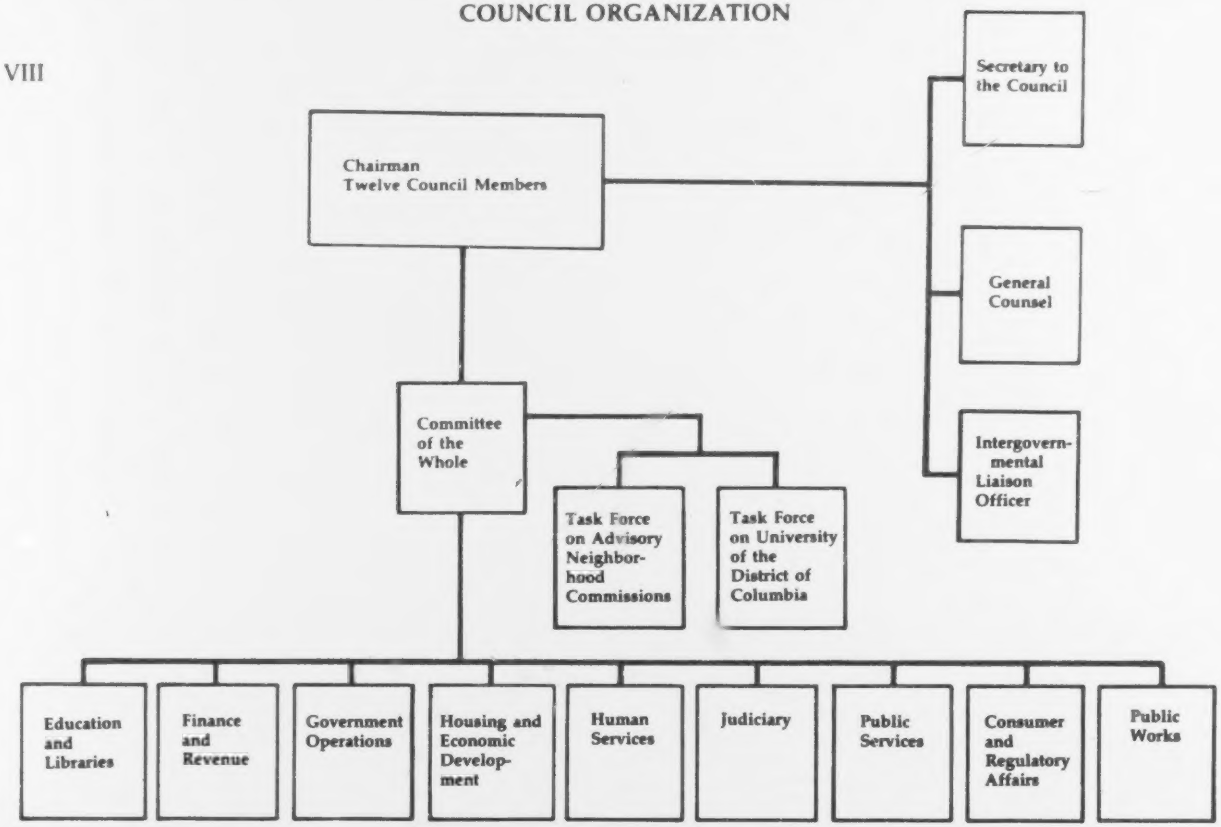
COUNCIL ORGANIZATION

Council Period VIII
1989-1990


Secretary to the Council
Chairman
Twelve Council Members
General Counsel
Committee of the Whole
Intergovernmental Liaison Officer
Task Force on Advisory Neighborhood Commissions
Task Force on University of the District of Columbia
Education and Libraries
Finance and Revenue
Government Operations
Housing and Economic Development
Human Services
Judiciary
Public Services
Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
Public Works

Proposed legislation is referred by subject matter to an appropriate committee. Council rules require public notice of all matters under consideration; most bills are acted upon only after a public hearing. The committee collects data, reviews and analyzes proposed bills, secures public comment, and then reports to the Committee of the Whole. If cleared by the Committee of the Whole, the bill is scheduled for a council legislative meeting. All legislation approved in two readings by the council is forwarded to the mayor for 10 working days. During this time, the mayor may sign the bill making it an act, may veto the bill, or may take no action, thus allowing the act to be approved automatically. The council may override a mayoral veto by a two-thirds vote.

Except for emergency acts and special congressionally approved legislation, all acts must be referred to the U.S. Congress for a mandated review period and become law only if Congress and the president do not take adverse action. Congress has 60 legislative days to review proposed changes to the criminal code and 30 legislative days to review other legislation. A legislative day is any day one or both houses of the U.S. Congress is in session. Council-passed measures become law if Congress does not disapprove a District act by adopting a joint resolution of disapproval, which is signed by the president of the United States.

When two-thirds of the members find that emergency circumstances exist, the council may also adopt emergency legislation. Emergency legislation, which remains in effect for only 90 days, must be approved by a majority of the councilmembers and signed by the mayor. The council may also adopt temporary legislation, which must be approved using the same process for other legislation and remains in effect for no more than 225 days.

Council periods are for two years. During Council Period VII, which ended January 2, 1989, 202 new laws were enacted. The council considered more than 2,000 legislative measures, including 481 bills, 82 emergency bills, 938 ceremonial resolutions and 511 other resolutions. Other resolutions include reorganization plans, appointments to boards and commissions, compensation agreements, designations of residential parking permit areas, budget reprogrammings, procedural rules and economic development projects.

---

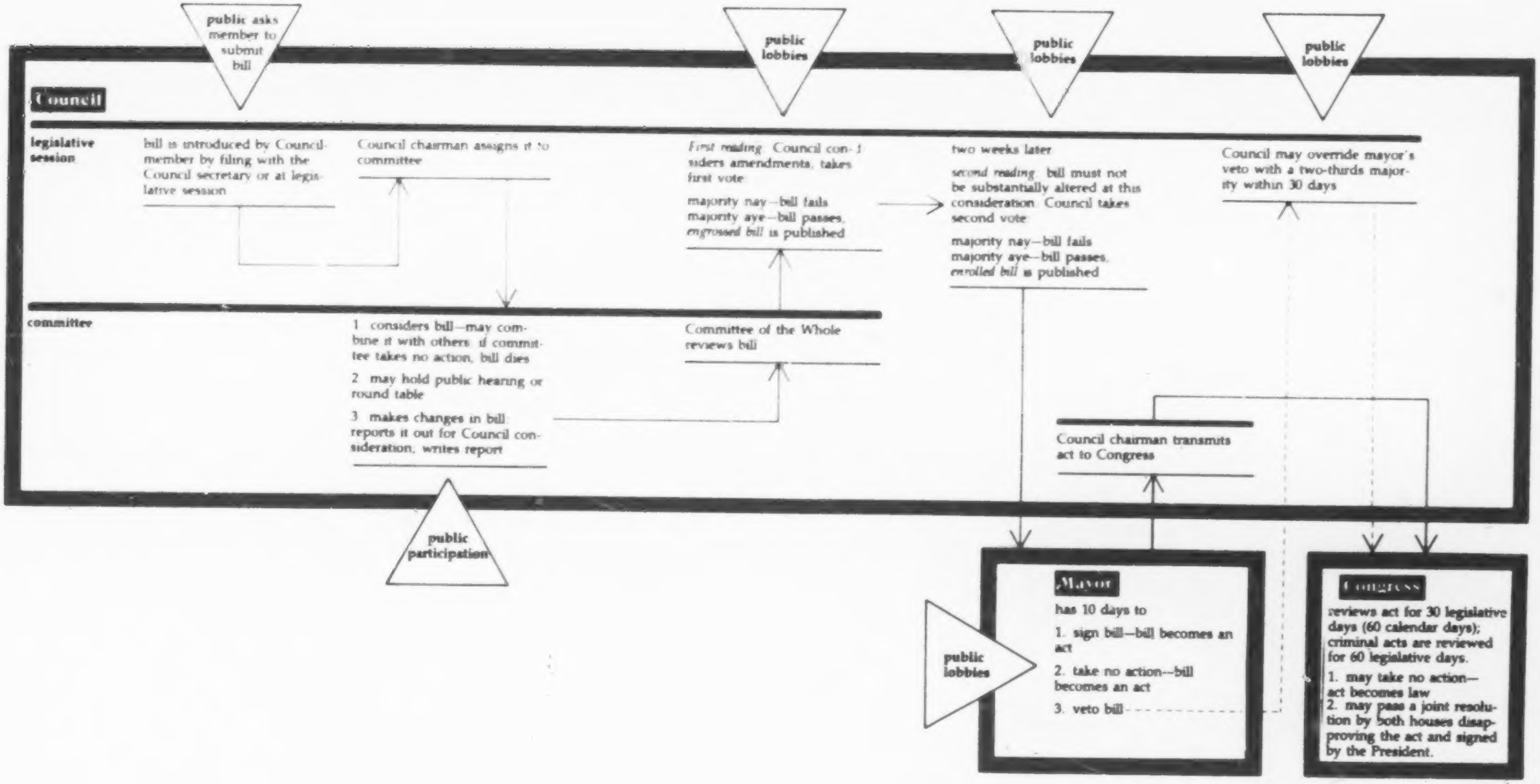
**LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY, 1979-1988**

| *Council Period* | *III* | *IV* | *V* | *VI* | *VII* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Calendar Years) | 1979-80 | 1981-82 | 1983-84 | 1985-86 | 1987-88 |
| Bills Introduced | 415 | 534 | 485 | 569 | 481 |
| New Laws Enacted | 172 | 210 | 196 | 220 | 202 |
| Temporary Laws Enacted* | — | 1 | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| Emergency Bills Introduced | 232 | 102 | 68 | 68 | 82 |
| Emergency Acts Enacted | 163 | 85 | 56 | 52 | 64 |
| Ceremonial Resolutions Introduced | 239 | 427 | 614 | 588 | 938 |
| Ceremonial Resolutions Passed | 238 | 426 | 610 | 585 | 936 |
| Other Resolutions Introduced | 276 | 257 | 372 | 470 | 511 |
| Other Resolutions Passed | 217 | 174 | 305 | 304 | 379 |

*Per a council change in 1980, temporary laws were established.

**Source:** Council of the District of Columbia

# How a Bill Becomes Law


public asks member to submit bill
public lobbies
public lobbies
public lobbies
Council
legislative session
committee
public participation
public lobbies
Mayor
Congress

bill is introduced by Councilmember by filing with the Council secretary or at legislative session

Council chairman assigns it to committee

1. considers bill—may combine it with others; if committee takes no action, bill dies
2. may hold public hearing or round table
3. makes changes in bill; reports it out for Council consideration, writes report

Committee of the Whole reviews bill

*First reading*: Council considers amendments, takes first vote

majority nay—bill fails
majority aye—bill passes, *engrossed bill* is published

two weeks later

*second reading*: bill must not be substantially altered at this consideration. Council takes second vote

majority nay—bill fails
majority aye—bill passes, *enrolled bill* is published

has 10 days to

1. sign bill—bill becomes an act
2. take no action—bill becomes an act
3. veto bill

Council may override mayor's veto with a two-thirds majority within 30 days

Council chairman transmits act to Congress

reviews act for 30 legislative days (60 calendar days); criminal acts are reviewed for 60 legislative days.

1. may take no action—act becomes law
2. may pass a joint resolution by both houses disapproving the act and signed by the President.

# Rules and Regulations

Established in 1979 to provide easy public access to the many administrative rules and regulations which affect the rights, privileges, duties and obligations of citizens, the Office of Documents publishes and distributes the *District of Columbia Register*. This official weekly legal bulletin includes all notices of final, proposed and emergency rulemaking; the texts of all council acts and resolutions; notices of the introduction of all proposed legislation, notices of hearings and other action by the council; Mayor's Orders, and other documents of general public interest. Each public library and advisory neighborhood commission receives a copy of every *D.C. Register* issue. Citizens may subscribe to the *D.C. Register* for an annual subscription fee of $50 in FY 1989.

Public notice and an opportunity for public comment are required before a rule can become effective, except when agencies adopt emergency rules, which expire 120 days after adoption. District rules are codified in 26 volumes, collectively entitled the *District of Columbia Municipal Regulations* (DCMRs). Most often requested by citizens is Title 14, HOUSING, which contains the housing code, regulations for rent control and the Tenant Assistance and Home Purchase Assistance Programs, and other rules related to housing. DCMR volumes can be purchased from the Office of Documents or reviewed at any public library or advisory neighborhood commission office. Rulemaking has nearly doubled in the last five years as agencies have recognized the importance of rules as the legal basis in the implementation of laws or programs they administer.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PUBLISHED AND ADOPTED

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proposed Rules | 263 | 280 | 310 | 407 | 495 |
| Rules Adopted | 213 | 228 | 357 | 359 | 426 |
| Emergency Rules | 14 | 14 | 40 | 46 | 27 |

**Source:** D.C. Office of Documents and Administrative Issuances

# Human Rights and Equal Opportunity

The Office of Human Rights (OHR) seeks to eliminate discrimination and equalize opportunity for District residents in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodations and education. The Commission on Human Rights is an independent body comprised of 15 volunteer members appointed by the mayor. It hears discrimination cases referred by OHR where probable cause has been found that discrimination has occurred and the parties have been unable to conciliate. Together OHR and the Commission on Human Rights enforce the *D.C. Human Rights Act of 1977*, D.C. Law 2-38, one of the most comprehensive civil rights statutes in the nation. This law prohibits discrimination on 15 bases: race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, personal appearance, sexual orientation, family responsibilities, matriculation, political affiliation, physical handicap, source of income and place of residence or business. In 1988, the Commission on Human Rights adopted new guidelines that govern affirmative action for the District's cable television industry. In addition, the commission revised the hearing rules which govern cases adjudicated before the commission in order to streamline the hearing process. Also in 1988, the commission forwarded a letter to the council supporting any legislative or legal action they would undertake in opposition to the Armstrong Amendment, which, among other actions, required the council to revise the *Human Rights Act* so that religious schools could deny funds to homosexual organizations. The federal law was ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. District Court and the case was appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit in December 1988. A decision is pending.

Anyone may file a discrimination complaint with OHR within one year of the occurrence or discovery of the alleged unlawful discrimination. The individual does not have to be a resident of the District of Columbia, but the alleged discrimination must have taken place in the District. In fiscal year 1988, 738 discrimination complaints were filed with OHR. Race alone, or in combination with other bases, was cited in 48 percent of the complaints. In the same year, the office closed 563 cases, including complaints filed in previous years. Of the closed cases, 11.7 percent resulted in settlements and $804,720 was awarded to complainants; 51.9 percent had findings of no probable cause to substantiate the complaint; and 29 percent were administrative closures because of late filings or lack of agency jurisdiction. Of closed cases, 75 percent involved allegations of private employment discrimination. A case is considered closed when all administrative remedies are exhausted by either party or when the complainant withdraws the charge or otherwise fails to proceed.

## COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND CLOSED, 1985-1988

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Complaints Received* | | | | |
| Private Sector Employment | 296 | 413 | 421 | 513 |
| Public Sector Employment | 55 | 73 | 51 | 117 |
| Housing | 12 | 37 | 56 | 50 |
| Education | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Public Accommodations | 11 | 22 | 32 | 47 |
| General Inquiry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| **Total** | **383** | **548** | **563** | **738** |
| *Case Closures* | | | | |
| Settlements | 109 | 93 | 117 | 108 |
| No Probable Cause | 332 | 232 | 221 | 292 |
| Administrative | 91 | 85 | 105 | 163 |
| **Total** | **532** | **410** | **443** | **563** |

## DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS MADE TO OHR IN 1988 BY RACE OR ETHNICITY AND LOCATION OF RESIDENCE

| *District of Columbia by Ward* | *White* | *Black* | *Hispanic* | *American/Asian or Pacific Islander* | *Indian or Alaska Native* | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 13 | 58 | 1 | 2 | 0 | **74** |
| 2 | 20 | 60 | 5 | 2 | 0 | **87** |
| 3 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | **19** |
| 4 | 3 | 54 | 1 | 1 | 0 | **59** |
| 5 | 4 | 47 | 2 | 0 | 1 | **54** |
| 6 | 5 | 36 | 2 | 0 | 0 | **43** |
| 7 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 | **56** |
| 8 | 4 | 46 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **51** |
| Maryland | 37 | 165 | 3 | 5 | 0 | **210** |
| Virginia | 29 | 32 | 12 | 5 | 0 | **78** |
| Other States | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **7** |
| **Total** | **121** | **539** | **60** | **17** | **1** | **738** |

**Source:** Office of Human Rights

# The Zoning Process

The District's zoning regulations prescribe the location, height and size of private buildings and the use of buildings and land for businesses, residences, and other purposes. The regulations include the Zoning Map and Title 11, District of Columbia Municipal Regulations. The zoning authority is exercised by two agencies: the Zoning Commission, which was originally established in 1920, and the Board of Zoning Adjustment, which was created in 1938.

The Zoning Commission has five members: the Architect of the Capitol or his designee, the director of the National Park Service or his designee, and three members appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council. The commission has the exclusive authority to adopt and amend the zoning regulations. It exercises this authority through various quasi-judicial or quasi-legislative proceedings in which it considers proposals of the Office of Planning, other District or federal agencies, citizen or business groups, landowners and developers. Cases range from amendment of one section of the regulations to the adoption of an entire chapter about a completely new subject and from a map change for one lot to one involving a large area and consisting of many blocks or squares.

The Board of Zoning Adjustment is composed of three District residents appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council and one representative each from the Zoning Commission and National Capital Planning Commission The board hears applications for variances from the strict application of the zoning regulations. It also hears applications to establish foreign chanceries. Applications for special exceptions must be approved by the board to ensure the exception will meet the standards provided by the zoning regulations The board also hears appeals from decisions of the zoning administrator that involve the interpretation of the zoning regulations.

Differences are found between zoning and actual use because residential uses are permitted in commercial zones, and commercial uses are permitted in industrial zones. In addition, an established use that is contrary to an amendment to the regulations may continue as a non-conforming use until owners are ready to convert the property to the use for which it has been zoned

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### USE OF REAL PROPERTY COMPARED WITH ZONING

(Tax Year 1989*)

| *Use of Property Zoned for Residential* | |
|---|---|
| Residential | 98.5% |
| Commercial | 1.3 |
| Industrial | .2 |

| *Use of Property Zoned for Commercial* | |
|---|---|
| Commercial | 81.5% |
| Industrial | 1.5 |
| Residential | 17.0 |

| *Use of Property Zoned for Industrial* | |
|---|---|
| Industrial | 57.5% |
| Residential | 5.5 |
| Commercial | 37.0 |

### ZONING ACTIVITY

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zoning Applications Filed | | | | | |
| Zoning Commission | 20 | 18 | 20 | 31 | 35 |
| Board of Zoning Adjustment | 148 | 156 | 132 | 193 | 249 |

*July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989

**Source:** D.C. Zoning Commission

# Geographical Divisions of the District of Columbia

The District of Columbia is divided in various ways for governmental purposes such as taxation, elections, zoning and historic preservation. The boundaries of most such subdivisions are established by the District government, but the federal government draws the boundaries of the census tracts. Some boundaries are established for service delivery in order to deploy staff in neighborhood service centers, police precincts and fire stations. The subdivisions most frequently referred to in *INDICES* are described below:

*Quadrants.* The four quadrants, Northwest, Northeast, Southwest and Southeast were created in the original planning of the city. The "Plan of the City of Washington" engraved in 1792 explains, "To execute this plan, Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridional line by celestial observation, which passes through the area intended for the Capitol; this line he crossed with another due East and West. These lines were ... made the basis on which the whole plan was executed." The quadrants start at the Capitol building and today are delineated by the streets, North Capitol, South Capitol, East Capitol and Jefferson Drive.

*Wards.* These are political subdivisions of the District of Columbia, created for the purpose of voting and representation. Ward boundaries were first established in 1801 and were reconfigured on several occasions as the cities of Washington and Georgetown grew and the rural area of Washington County became populated. Wards existed until 1874, at which time Congress abolished self-government and established an appointed board of commissioners to govern the city. Ward boundaries of that time bore no resemblance to today's boundaries. Wards as constituted today were first created in the District of Columbia in 1968 to implement Congressional legislation authorizing election of members to the District of Columbia Board of Education.

There are now eight wards, with individual population estimates in 1987 ranging from 74,100 to 81,600 residents. Registered voters in each ward elect one person to serve on the Council of the District of Columbia and one person to serve on the Board of Education. In addition, the voters elect the chairman of the council, four at-large council representatives and three at-large school board members. The Board of Elections and Ethics proposes and the council subdivides wards into precincts for the purpose of conducting elections. There are 140 precincts.

In accordance with a Supreme Court ruling that requires equal representation, the District government reconfigures ward boundaries after each decennial census. When boundary changes are necessary, the Office of Planning prepares the preliminary ward boundaries, as closely as possible to natural neighborhood boundaries, to equalize the population among the wards. The mayor proposes the ward boundary plan to the council as legislation, and the council, after review, enacts the ward boundaries into law. The boundaries of the wards have been redrawn twice, after the 1970 and 1980 censuses. This was last completed in 1982 on the basis of the 1980 census.

*Advisory Neighborhood Commissions.* There are 37 advisory neighborhood commission (ANCs) areas, established by the council and subdivided into 323 single member districts, each with approximately 2,000 residents, in accordance with the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Government Reorganization Act of 1973.* The function of the ANCs is to advise the District government on matters of public policy and to review and make recommendations concerning zoning changes, variances, public improvements, licenses and permits of significance to neighborhood planning and development. The ANCs have been involved in the District's comprehensive planning process.

*Zoning Districts.* The zoning regulations set up nine kinds of zoning districts, some with several subclasses. The most frequently encountered zoning districts are the residential (with five subclasses); the commercial (four subclasses); the industrial and the special purpose (buffer) and mixed use districts. The other categories are: waterfront zone districts, mixed use diplomatic, the hotel-residential incentive district, the C-5 (Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation) district north of Pennsylvania Avenue.

*Development Zones.* Specific geographic areas, designated by the mayor in 1986, are known as development zones. These zones receive government efforts and tax incentives to promote employment, training, business development and homeownership. Three development zones were designated east of the Anacostia River, including most of Ward 8, the eastern section of Ward 6 and eight blocks of Ward 7. The mayor established these zones to:

1) Attract commercial, residential and industrial development to the area;
2) Provide jobs and training opportunities for zone residents;
3) Improve existing housing and provide more opportunities for homeownership for low and moderate income families; and
4) Increase the availability of quality, convenient child care, including training for zone residents to become child care workers.

In October 1986, the District government targeted $158 million from 1986-1991 to produce the envisioned comprehensive development. In addition, D.C. Law 7-177 provides tax incentives to stimulate commercial and residential activity in the zones. More than $7 million will be placed in a development zone loan pool which, together with funds from industrial revenue bonds, will be used to expand development opportunities.

*Assessment Districts.* The District is divided into 72 assessment areas, of which 56 are taxable neighborhoods. Popular neighborhood names, such as Brookland, Columbia Heights, Deanwood and Shepherd Park are used for these assessment districts. Their boundaries generally coincide with the boundaries of early subdivisions of the parcels of land that originally made up the District. These assessment districts are used by the Department of Finance and Revenue to cluster real property for the purposes of property taxation. Real estate transactions are similarly grouped by neighborhood assessment district to compare with assessments. Assessment districts do not necessarily conform with ward boundaries.

*Historic Districts.* The D.C. Historic Preservation Office in the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs maintains a comprehensive listing of the historic districts in the District of Columbia's Inventory of Historic Sites. The inventory includes districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places and districts which have been nominated to the National Register but not yet listed. Privately owned properties as well as properties owned by either the District or federal governments are included in the inventory. There are 35 historic districts in the District of Columbia as of May 1, 1989. Changes to properties in these areas are subject to the review and approval of the Historic Preservation Board, an 11-member body appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council.

*Urban Renewal Areas.* Nine areas of the city were designated as urban renewal areas by joint action of the D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency (RLA) and the National Capital Planning Commission, with the approval of the District commissioners before home rule and of the Council of the District of Columbia after the establishment of home rule. Urban renewal plans were developed in the 1950s and 1960s for over 3,000 acres in Southwest, Shaw, the 14th Street corridor, H Street Northeast, Downtown, Northwest One (an area bounded by North Capitol Street, New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey Avenues Northwest), Northeast One (north of Union Station), Columbia Plaza and Fort Lincoln. Development began in these areas in the 1960s and has continued as RLA has sold land parcels for development of housing, churches, commercial offices and retail space. Community Development Block Grant programs and funding for these areas are annually approved by the council. The agency is governed by a 5-member board appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council.

*Census Tracts.* The census tracts are drawn by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for each decennial census. These areas are established with population estimates of approximately 4,000. Tracts are generally drawn along natural boundaries, such as streets, railroads and rivers. In 1980 there were 182 census tracts in the District of Columbia. For the 1990 census, there will be 192 census tracts.

## POPULATION DENSITY OF THE WARDS

| | *Land Area* | | *Population Estimate* | | *Population Density* | | *Residential Population Density* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1988 Total Acreage* | Rank | 1987 Residents | Rank | Residents per Acre | Rank | Residents per Residential Acre** | Rank |
| Ward 1 | 1,220 | 8 | 78,200 | 6 | 64 | 1 | 117 | 2 |
| Ward 2 | 3,955 | 3 | 81,600 | 1 | 21 | 5 | 129 | 1 |
| Ward 3 | 6,633 | 1 | 78,300 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 27 | 8 |
| Ward 4 | 3,717 | 5 | 81,100 | 2 | 22 | 4 | 49 | 7 |
| Ward 5 | 4,434 | 2 | 80,900 | 3 | 18 | 7 | 59 | 5 |
| Ward 6 | 2,352 | 7 | 74,100 | 8 | 32 | 2 | 89 | 3 |
| Ward 7 | 3,489 | 6 | 79,100 | 4 | 23 | 3 | 53 | 6 |
| Ward 8 | 3,927 | 4 | 75,300 | 7 | 19 | 6 | 79 | 4 |
| **Total** | **29,727** | | **628,600** | | **21** | | **60** | |

* Excludes public rights-of-away, but includes federal and District parkland. The large acreage in Ward 3 reflects the presence of most of Rock Creek Park.

** Areas such as the Saint Elizabeths Hospital campus and Bolling Air Force Base are excluded from both the acreage and the population figures in this column

**Sources**: D.C. Office of Planning
D.C. Office of Policy and Program Evaluation

# Ward One

### *Representation*

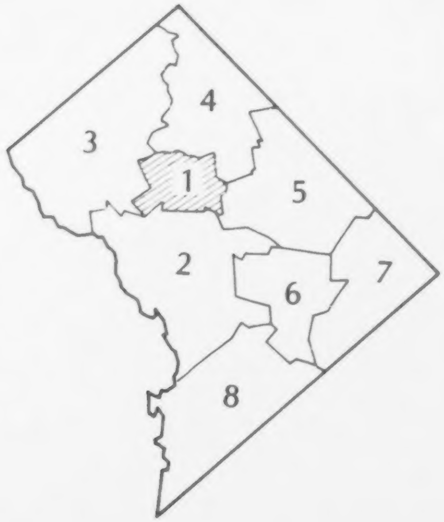
Ward 1 is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by Frank Smith Jr., and is also the home of Chairman of the Council, David A. Clarke. The Board of Education representative for the ward is Wilma Harvey; the Reverend David Eaton, an at-large member of the Board of Education, lives in the ward. There are five advisory neighborhood commissions in Ward 1, with 40 single member districts.

### *Geography and Demographics*

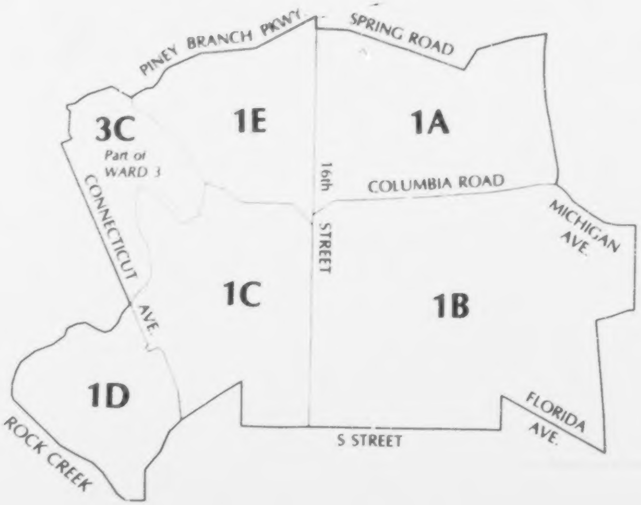
Located in the Northwest quadrant, near the center of the District, Ward 1 has an area of 1,220 acres, excluding public rights-of-way, making it the smallest ward geographically. Its population was 78,200 in 1987, according to Office of Planning (OP) estimates, giving it an overall density of 64 persons per acre and a density of 117 per residential acre. The Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC) estimated the race distribution in 1986 as 57 percent black, 30 percent white, and 13 percent other races. GWRC also estimated the Latino population of Ward 1 as 16 percent. The 1980 census found that 64 percent of adults aged 25 or more were high school graduates and 29 percent were college graduates. The 1986 median household income of Ward 1 residents was estimated by GWRC as $18,900 or 16 percent less than the estimated city median.

### *Economic and Neighborhood Development*

Although Ward 1 is predominantly residential, it had a relatively high proportion of commercial development and very little vacant land. The ward has a wide range of commercial enterprises and a number of popular restaurants attract customers from other wards. Government-sponsored redevelopment efforts have concentrated on the area around 14th and U Streets and have included the opening of a District government building, the Frank D. Reeves Center, and the rehabilitation of the old Manhattan Laundry buildings which were the first development in the Samuel Jackson Plaza complex between 10th and 14th Streets. This complex is planned to consist of residential, office and retail properties, a theater and underground parking.



**Advisory Neighborhood Commissions**



Metrorail construction is under way for the Green Line, which is to have two stations in Ward 1. The current schedule calls for trains to run between U Street and downtown by late 1990 and to Anacostia in 1991. Ward 1 has six retail food stores with floor areas of more than 6,000 square feet, a total of 121,000 square feet.

In 1987 OP estimated the ward's housing stock as 39,600 units in Ward 1, an increase of 4.2 percent over 1980. Several projects are under way or recently completed: RLA purchases of historic buildings for rehabilitation in LeDroit Park, renovation of the Kelly Miller public housing project and construction of nearly 800 housing units for Howard University graduate students, faculty and employees. Renovation of many individual residential properties has been proceeding in Mount Pleasant, Lanier Heights, Adams Morgan, Columbia Heights, Shaw and other neighborhoods in the ward.

### *Rezoning Initiatives*

The rezoning of the 14th and U Streets areas is well under way. Hearings have been completed and it is expected that much of the former light-manufacturing area in this neighborhood will be rezoned to commercial, residential and mixed use. Incentives for the provision of arts-related space are a part of the effort. Phase II of the Reed-Cooke rezoning initiative will be decided by the Zoning Commission in 1989. The proposed changes, if adopted, will eliminate the existing light manufacturing zone in this part of Adams Morgan and replace it with a neighborhood commercial zone, combined with an overlay zone to encourage mixed use.

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### HISTORIC DISTRICTS

LeDroit Park
Kalorama Triangle
Massachusetts Avenue
Mount Pleasant
Sixteenth Street
Meridian Hill Park
National Zoological Park

### HISTORIC LANDMARKS DESIGNATED IN 1988

White-Meyer House
Park Tower

### COMMERCIAL AREAS

Connecticut Avenue at Calvert Street
Columbia Road and 18th Street
Florida and Connecticut Avenues
Florida Avenue & U Street
Georgia and New Hampshire Avenues
Lower Georgia Avenue
14th and U Streets
Mount Pleasant Street

### PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Howard University
Howard University Hospital

### NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

Anthony Bowen YMCA Landmark Building; completed 1988
Columbia Heights Mall; planned
Howard University Housing Plaza; under construction
M.S. Winter Building; completed 1988
Metrorail Stations:
  Shaw; under construction
  U Street-Howard University; under construction
  14th Street and Park Road; proposed
Samuel Jackson Plaza Complex; under development

## PUBLIC FACILITIES

*District Government*

Cardoza-Shaw Employment Services Center
Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs
Grimke Building - Headquarters for the D.C. Fire Department and the D.C. Department of Corrections

Department of Human Services Clinics:
- Adams Morgan Health Center
- Garfield Terrace Clinic
- Multicultural Mental Health Center

Senior Citizen Centers:
- Barney Senior Center
- Garfield Terrace
- Harvard Towers
- LeDroit
- Spanish Senior Center

Mount Pleasant Branch Library

Latino Employment Services Center

Office of Business and Economic Development Assistance Center

D.C. Fire Department
- Engine Companies No. 4, 9, 11 and 21
- Fire Department Communications Center
- Ambulance No. 2 and 19
- Medic Unit 1

Metropolitan Police Department
- Third District Police Headquarters
- Two Boys and Girls Clubs
- Two MPD Community Centers

Water Pumping Station at Bryant Street

UDC Georgia Avenue-Harvard Street Campus

*Federal Government*

Meridian Hill Park
National Zoological Park

## D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Recreation Centers | 10 |
| Swimming Pools | 5 |
| Tennis Courts | 10 |

## PUBLIC HOUSING

| | Units | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Family* | *Elderly* |
| 1475 Columbia Road | 23 | — |
| Garfield | 51 | 228 |
| Harvard Towers | — | 193 |
| Kelly Miller | 169 | — |
| LeDroit | 18 | 106 |
| 2422 Ontario Road | 13 | — |
| Park Morton | 174 | — |
| 2905 11th Street | 14 | — |
| Scattered Sites | 150 | — |
| **Total** | **612** | **527** |

## CHILD DAY CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

21 Licensed Homes
31 Licensed Centers

## COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1989)

| | *Facilities* | *Beds* |
|---|---|---|
| Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons) | 33 | 290 |
| Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes) | 15 | 119 |
| Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes) | 1 | 162 |
| Emergency Shelters | 6 | 353 |
| Youth Rehabilitation Facilities | 7 | 66 |
| Adult Rehabilitation Facilities | 6 | 217 |
| Substance Abuse Facilities | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **68** | **1,207** |

*Excludes family foster homes

## D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Construction of Community Park West
Renovation of Fire Companies No. 4 & 9
Rehabilitation of the 16th Street Bridge over Piney Branch Parkway
Rehabilitation of the Duke Ellington Bridge over Rock Creek Park
Rehabilitation of Michigan Avenue Bridge over Park Place
Renovation of Fire Communications Facility
Repairs of the Taft Bridge

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

| *Elementary:* | *Enrollment 1988-89* |
|---|---|
| Adams | 353 |
| Bancroft | 725 |
| Bruce Monroe | 449 |
| Cleveland | 221 |
| Cooke | 636 |
| Gage-Eckington | 392 |
| Harrison | 270 |
| Lewis | 325 |
| Meyer | 919 |
| Park View | 501 |
| Reed | 411 |
| Tubman | 504 |
| *Junior High:* | |
| Garnet-Patterson | 274 |
| Lincoln | 715 |
| *Senior High:* | |
| Banneker | 274 |
| Cardozo | 1,033 |
| *Career Development Center:* | |
| Multi-Intern Program | 280 |
| *Special Education:* | |
| Grimke | 29 |

# OVERVIEW OF WARD ONE

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

| | *Ward 1* | *Total District* |
|---|---|---|
| *Census, 1980* | | |
| POPULATION | 78,763 | 638,333 |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT | | |
| Persons Aged 25+ Years | 50,604 | 398,653 |
| Elementary Only | 20% | 16% |
| High School 1-3 Years | 16 | 17 |
| High School Graduate Only | 22 | 25 |
| College 1-3 Years | 13 | 14 |
| College 4 or More Years | 29 | 28 |
| **Total** | 100% | 100% |
| FAMILIES | 14,614 | 135,569 |
| Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years | 44% | 47% |
| Office of Planning, 1987 | | |
| POPULATION | 78,200 | 628,600 |
| AGE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Under 15 years | 14% | 17% |
| 15 through 44 years | 57 | 51 |
| 45 through 64 years | 17 | 20 |
| 65 years & older | 12 | 12 |
| **Total** | 100% | 100% |
| Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86) | | |
| RACE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Black | 57% | 67% |
| White | 30 | 28 |
| Other | 13 | 5 |
| **Total** | 100% | 100% |
| LATINO POPULATION | 16% | 6% |
| HOUSEHOLDS | 36,700 | 257,300 |
| Mean Household Size | 2.14 | 2.32 |
| Median Household Income | $18,900 | $22,400 |
| Percent of Households in Poverty | 18% | 14% |

**Sources:** D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

## LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

| | *Ward 1* | *Total District* |
|---|---|---|
| ACRES OF LAND, JULY 1988* | 1,220* | 29,727* |
| Taxable Acreage | 736 | 12,902 |
| Residential | 81% | 75% |
| Commercial, hotel, special purpose | 14 | 12 |
| Industrial | 2 | 3 |
| Vacant | 3 | 8 |
| Other | 1 | 2 |
| **Total** | 100% | 100% |
| Tax-Exempt Acreage | 484 | 16,825 |
| Federal | 39% | 73% |
| District | 20 | 10 |
| Private Nonprofit | 41 | 17 |
| **Total** | 100% | 100% |
| HOUSING UNITS, 1987 | 39,600 | 283,900 |
| Percentage Distribution | | |
| Owner-Occupied | 25% | 33% |
| Renter-Occupied and Vacant | 75 | 67 |
| **Total** | 100% | 100% |
| Percent Subsidized | 9% | 10% |
| Condominium Units, July 1988 | 4,000 | 24,900 |
| Assessed Value of Single Family Housing, July 1988** | | |
| Under $50,000 | 6% | 9% |
| $50,000 - $99,999 | 56 | 51 |
| $100,000 - $149,999 | 16 | 12 |
| $150,000 - $199,999 | 10 | 10 |
| $200,000 & Over | 12 | 18 |
| **Total** | 100% | 100% |

*Excludes public rights-of-way.
**Excludes condominiums.

# Ward Two

### *Representation*

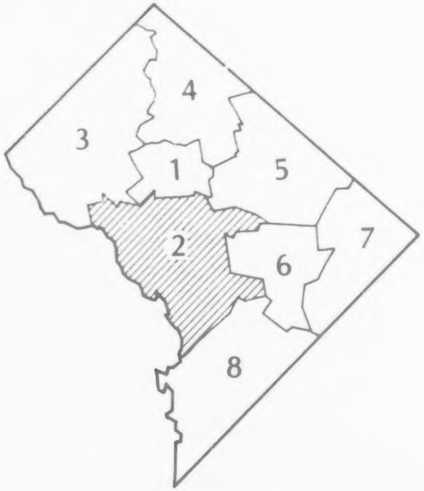
Ward 2 is represented by John A. Wilson on the Council of the District of Columbia and by R. David Hall on the Board of Education. The ward has five advisory neighborhood commissioners with 43 single member districts.

### *Geography and Demographics*

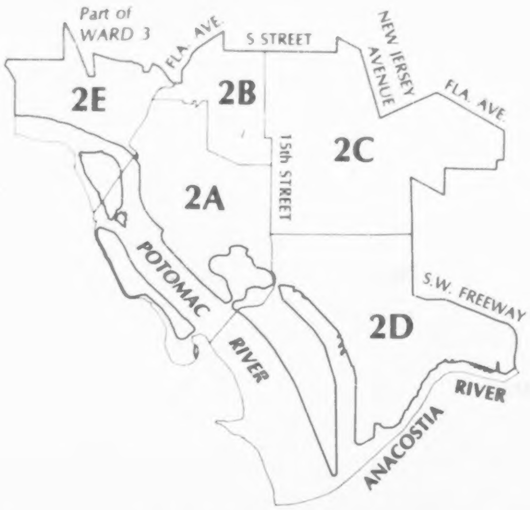
Ward 2 occupies parts of all four quadrants of the city and a large part of the Potomac shoreline. It has 3,955 acres. Ward 2 contains the Mall, surrounded by federal government buildings and monuments. Its population is the largest of all the wards, 81,600, according to Office of Planning (OP) 1987 estimates. OP estimated its population density per acre as 21 and the density for residential acres as 129, the highest in the city. In 1986 race distribution was 46 percent black, 43 percent white and 11 percent other races, according to a study made by the Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC). Latinos make up 8 percent of the ward population according to the same study. The 1980 census showed that of the ward's adults, aged 25 or more, 74 percent were high school graduates and 43 percent were college graduates. GWRC estimated the 1986 median household income of Ward 2 residents to be $23,000, slightly more than the estimated District median of $22,400.

### *Economic and Neighborhood Development*

Although only 33 percent of Ward 2's land has been available for private development, it not only has the largest population but also leads the city in commercial development; 44 percent of its taxable land is devoted to retail trade, offices, hotels and various service businesses. Commercial buildings are under construction throughout the downtown area and near Union Station. Renovation of Union Station was completed and it was officially re-opened in September 1988. Two hotels, the Ramada Renaissance at Techworld Plaza (800 rooms) and the Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza (450 rooms) are under construction and will open in 1989. Ward 2 has eight retail food stores with floor areas of more than 6,000 square feet, a total of 122,000 square feet.



**Advisory Neighborhood Commissions**



In 1987 Ward 2 had 48,300 housing units, more than any other ward and 4.1 percent more than in 1980, according to OP estimates. Among housing projects in downtown there are the Market Square Project with 210 residential units, the Lansburgh Project with 369 units, and Pennsylvania Plaza with 170 residential units. All of these are mixed-use developments, with retail and office or arts space in addition to residential units. Other residential developments in Ward 2 include Mount Vernon Plaza with 250 units under construction and 60 units under renovation at 10th and M Streets, Northwest. These projects when completed, will add 1,059 new units to the ward.

### *Rezoning Initiatives*

In December 1988, a new overlay zoning district was approved for the downtown retail core. The purpose of the new overlay zone is to encourage more retail uses in the center of downtown as well as to encourage the adaptive re-use of existing buildings. A system of bonus incentives will be employed to achieve the objectives of the overlay district. Related initiatives are under way, which will address historic preservation and small building issues, are the institution of the Downtown Arts District and Chinatown design guidelines. A study has been completed for the Anacostia Waterfront between Fort McNair and the Navy Yard and is being reviewed by the Office of Planning for zoning consideration.

### HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Analostan (Roosevelt) Island
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
Downtown
Dupont Circle
East & West Potomac Parks
Fifteenth Street Financial District
Foggy Bottom
Ford's Theatre
Georgetown
Lafayette Square
Logan Circle
Massachusetts Avenue
National Mall
Pennsylvania Avenue
President's Park South
Sixteenth Street (Scott Circle to Florida Ave.)
Strivers Section
Washington Monument and Grounds
Washington Navy Yard

### HISTORIC LANDMARKS DESIGNATED IN 1988

Chesapeake and Ohio Telephone Building
Garfinckel's Department Store Building

### COMMERCIAL AREAS

Connecticut Avenue (800-1700 Block)
Downtown
Dupont Circle
Georgetown
H Street N.E.
L'Enfant Plaza
Southwest Waterfront
Union Station

### PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Arena Stage
American Red Cross
Brookings Institute
Capital Children's Museum
Carnegie Institution of Washington
Columbia Hospital for Women
Daughters of the American Revolution
  Constitution Hall
George Washington University and Hospital
Georgetown University and Hospital
National Geographic Society
National Science Foundation
National Theatre
Southeastern University

### CHILD DAY CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

20 Licensed Homes
39 Licensed Centers

### NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

Buzzard Point; proposed development
Convention Center Area; developing
8th & H Streets, N.E. Corridor; developing
F & G Streets Streetscape Study; completed 1988
Lansburgh Building; under construction
Metrorail Stations:
  Navy Yard; under construction
  Mount Vernon Square
  Waterfront; under construction
Mount Vernon Square-UDC; proposed
  development
Old Main City Post Office; proposed renovation
Techworld; under construction
Union Station Renovation; completed 1988

### REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Metropolitan Washington Council of
  Governments
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
Greater Washington Board of Trade

### MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Monetary Fund
Inter-American Development Bank
Organization of American States
World Bank
World Health Organization

## PUBLIC FACILITIES

*District Government*

District Building
Municipal Center
Court Complex
Potomac Building
Martin Luther King Memorial Library
Branch Libraries:
  Watha T. Daniel, Southwest and West End
  Sursum Corda Community Library

Metropolitan Police Department:
  Headquarters
  First District
  Two Boys and Girls Clubs

D. C. Fire Department:
  Engine Companies No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13, 16, 23
  Fire Boats No. 1 & 2
  Ambulances No. 5, 6, 7, 14, 15
  Medic Unit 11

Department of Human Services Clinics:
  Arthur Capper Neighborhood Health Center
  Claridge Towers Geriatric Clinic
  Health Center - 17 for Women & Children
  P Street Community Mental Health
  R Street Neighborhood Health Center
  Southwest Neighborhood Health Center
  Walker Jones Neighborhood Health Center

Central Intake, Bureau of Drug Treatment Services

Department of Human Services' Service Center:
  Income Assistance
  Food Stamps

Northeast Employment Services Center
Employment and Training Services Center

J.B.J. Nursing Home

Vocational Rehabilitation Center

Washington Convention Center

*Federal Government*

Capitol Building
Federal Offices, Monuments and Parks
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
National Gallery of Art
Smithsonian Institution
White House

## PUBLIC HOUSING

| | *Units* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Family* | *Elderly* |
| Arthur Capper | 376 | 298 |
| Carroll | — | 60 |
| Carrollsburg | 314 | — |
| Claridge | — | 343 |
| D.C. Frontier | 54 | — |
| Greenleaf | 498 | — |
| Horizon | — | 105 |
| James | — | 151 |
| James Creek | 239 | — |
| Judiciary | — | 271 |
| Scattered Sites | 38 | — |
| Sibley | 101 | 144 |
| Sursum Corda | 28 | — |
| Syphax | 174 | — |
| **Total** | **1,822** | **1,372** |

## COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1989)

| | *Facilities* | *Beds* |
|---|---|---|
| Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons) | 13 | 300 |
| Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes) | 0 | 0 |
| Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes) | 3 | 493 |
| Emergency Shelters | 16 | 1,509 |
| Youth Rehabilitation Facilities | 2 | 20 |
| Adult Rehabilitation Facilities | 3 | 212 |
| Substance Abuse Facilities | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **37** | **2,534** |

*Excludes family foster homes

## D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Modernization of Arthur Capper, James Apartments and Greenleaf Public Housing
Replace Air Conditioner at Martin Luther King Memorial Library
Renovations in J.B. Johnson Nursing Facility
Renovations of East Potomac Pool
Renovation of Hurt Home Residential Facility
Construction of Union Station Bus/Parking Facility
Reconstruction of New York Avenue, N.W., 13th to 15th Streets
Major Improvements to Court Buildings

## D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Recreation Centers | 11 |
| Swimming Pools | 8 |
| Tennis Courts | 25 |

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

| *Elementary:* | *Enrollment 1988-89* |
|---|---|
| Amidon | 406 |
| Bowen | 343 |
| Garrison | 443 |
| Hyde | 150 |
| Montgomery | 505 |
| Ross | 193 |
| Seaton | 344 |
| Stevens | 332 |
| Syphax | 341 |
| Thomson | 337 |
| Van Ness | 185 |
| Walker-Jones | 608 |
| Wilson | 478 |
| *Junior High:* | |
| Francis | 708 |
| Jefferson | 695 |
| Shaw | 1,045 |
| Terrell | 282 |
| *Senior High:* | |
| School Without Walls | 244 |
| Senate Page School | 29 |
| *Special Education:* | |
| Bundy | 73 |
| Prospect | 135 |

## METRORAIL STATIONS

Archives
Capitol South
Dupont Circle
Farragut North
Farragut West
Federal Center S.W.
Federal Triangle
Foggy Bottom
Gallery Place-Chinatown
Judiciary Square
L'Enfant Plaza
McPherson Square
Metro Center
Smithsonian
Union Station

# OVERVIEW OF WARD TWO

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

| | *Ward 2* | *Total District* |
|---|---|---|
| *Census, 1980* | | |
| POPULATION | 81,727 | 638,333 |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT | | |
| Persons Aged 25+ Years | 53,968 | 398,653 |
| Elementary Only | 15% | 16% |
| High School 1-3 Years | 11 | 17 |
| High School Graduate Only | 18 | 25 |
| College 1-3 Years | 13 | 14 |
| College 4 or More Years | 43 | 28 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| FAMILIES | 13,024 | 135,569 |
| Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years | 42% | 47% |
| Office of Planning, 1987 | | |
| POPULATION | 81,600 | 628,600 |
| AGE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Under 15 years | 12% | 17% |
| 15 through 44 years | 58 | 51 |
| 45 through 64 years | 18 | 20 |
| 65 years & older | 12 | 12 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86) | | |
| RACE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Black | 56% | 67% |
| White | 43 | 28 |
| Other | 11 | 5 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| LATINO POPULATION | 8% | 6% |
| HOUSEHOLDS | 39,700 | 257,300 |
| Mean Household Size | 1.81 | 2.32 |
| Median Household Income | $23,000 | $22,400 |
| Percent of Households in Poverty | 10% | 14% |

**Sources:** D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

## LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

| | *Ward 2* | *Total District* |
|---|---|---|
| ACRES OF LAND, JULY 1988* | 3,955* | 29,727* |
| Taxable Acreage | 1,338 | 12,902 |
| Residential | 40% | 75% |
| Commercial, hotel, special purpose | 44 | 12 |
| Industrial | 6 | 3 |
| Vacant | 8 | 8 |
| Other | 2 | 2 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Tax-Exempt Acreage | 2,603 | 16,825 |
| Federal | 76% | 73% |
| District | 8 | 10 |
| Private Nonprofit | 16 | 17 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| HOUSING UNITS, 1987 | 48,300 | 283,900 |
| Percentage Distribution | | |
| Owner-Occupied | 23% | 33% |
| Renter-Occupied and Vacant | 77 | 67 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Percent Subsidized | 15% | 10% |
| Condominium Units, July 1988 | 9,300 | 24,900 |
| Assessed Value of Single Family Housing, July 1988** | | |
| Under $50,000 | 21% | 9% |
| $50,000 - $99,999 | 20 | 51 |
| $100,000 - $149,999 | 8 | 12 |
| $150,000 - $199,999 | 12 | 10 |
| $200,000 & Over | 39 | 18 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |

*Excludes public rights-of-way.
**Excludes condominiums.

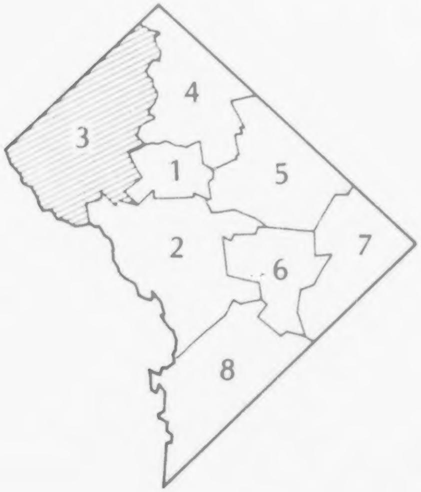
# Ward Three

### *Representation*

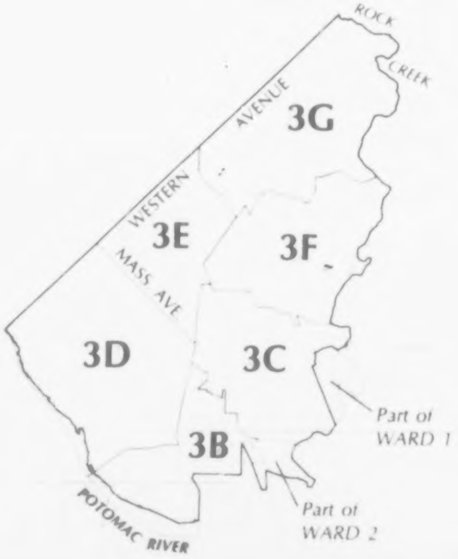
Ward 3's representative on the Council of the District of Columbia is James E. Nathanson; it is represented on the Board of Education by Erika Landberg and Karen Shook, an at-large member of the board, lives in the ward. There are six advisory neighborhood commissions in the ward, with 39 single member districts.

### *Geography and Demographics*

Ward 3 lies west of Rock Creek. Its total acreage is 6,633, making it the largest ward in land area. Less than half of this area is taxable land as Rock Creek Park makes up a great deal of its acreage. In 1987 its population was 78,300 according to Office of Planning (OP) estimates, giving it the lowest population density in the city: 12 per acre for the ward as a whole and 27 per acre in the residential areas. The race distribution was estimated by the Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC) for 1986 as 7 percent black, 86 percent white and 7 percent other races. The ward's Latino population was estimated by GWRC for the same year as 6 percent. OP population estimates for 1987 showed 20 percent of Ward 3 population as 65 years or older. This was the highest proportion of the elderly in the city. The 1980 census showed that, of adults aged 25 or more in Ward 3, 90 percent were high school graduates and 59 percent were college graduates. The 1986 GWRC estimate of household income in Ward 3 was $37,700 or 68 percent above the city median.



**Advisory Neighborhood Commissions**



### *Economic and Neighborhood Development*

The taxable acreage of Ward 3 is primarily residential; this ward has no industrial acreage and its commercial development is concentrated primarily along Wisconsin and Connecticut Avenues. In recent years commercial development has increased in the areas near some of the ward's Metrorail stations.

In 1987, OP estimated there were 42,400 housing units in Ward 3, a number exceeded only by Ward 2; the number of housing units had increased by 5.2 percent over 1980. In Ward 3, an estimated 50 percent of the housing units were owner-occupied, the highest percentage in the city. The housing stock increased, from 1985 to 1987 by 500 units; this increase was equal to Ward 2's and larger than in any other ward. There were 7,800 condominium units in Ward 3, according to the OP estimates, a number exceeded only in Ward 2. Ward 3 has 10 retail food stores with floor areas of more than 6,000 square feet and a total of 216,000 square feet.

### *Rezoning Initiative*

A proposal for rezoning the Spring Valley commercial center at Massachusetts Avenue and 48th Street has been received by the Zoning Commission. The issue is whether or not to retain the small scale neighborhood character of the area.

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#### HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
Cleveland Park
Civil War Fort Sites
Massachusetts Avenue
Rock Creek Park

#### HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATED IN 1988

Chevy Chase Arcade

#### COMMERCIAL AREAS

- Connecticut Avenue &
  - Calvert Street
  - McKinley Street
  - Nebraska Avenue
  - Porter Street
  - Van Ness Street
- Massachusetts Avenue & 49th Street
- New Mexico Avenue & Lowell Street
- Wisconsin Avenue &
  - Fessenden Street
  - Tenley Circle
  - Macomb Street
  - Van Ness Street
  - Western Avenue
- MacArthur Boulevard &
  - Arizona Avenue
  - Cathedral Avenue
  - Eliot Place
  - U & V Streets

#### PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

American University
Dumbarton Oaks, Harvard University
Howard University Law School
Mount Vernon College
Sibley Hospital
Wesley Theological Seminary

#### NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

McLean Gardens; completed
Chancery sites at the International Center; under development
4000 Wisconsin Avenue; completed
Wisconsin & Western—Friendship Heights Shopping Center; under development
Brandywine Street & Connecticut Avenue apartment building; under construction
Townhouses at Connecticut Avenue and Military Road; under construction
Intelstat Phase II; completed 1988
4401 Connecticut Avenue; office and retail; completed 1988
Park & Shop at Connecticut Avenue & Ordway Street; shopping center renovation; under construction
Porter Street & Rock Creek Park apartment building; completed
Van Ness Square retail and office center renovation; under construction

## PUBLIC FACILITIES

*District Government*

Libraries:
Regional—Chevy Chase, Georgetown
Branch—Cleveland Park, Palisades, Tenley-Friendship

Department of Human Services Health Clinic:
Regency House

D.C. Fire Department:
Engine Companies No. 20, 28, 29, 31
Ambulance Units No. 8 and 20 and Rescue Squad No. 4

Metropolitan Police Department
Second District Police Headquarters
Boys and Girls Club

Senior Center:
Regency House

University of the District of Columbia, Van Ness Campus

*Federal Government*

C&O Canal
Battery Kemble Park
Fort Reno Park and Reservoir
Georgetown and Dalecarlia Reservoirs
Glover-Archbold Park
Rock Creek Park
U.S. Naval Observatory

## D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Recreation Centers | 12 |
| Swimming Pools | 1 |
| Tennis Courts | 28 |

## PUBLIC HOUSING

| | *Units* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Family* | *Elderly* |
| Regency House | 0 | 160 |

## CHILD DAY CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

5 Licensed Homes
20 Licensed Centers

## COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1989)

| | *Facilities* | *Beds* |
|---|---|---|
| Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons) | 17 | 280 |
| Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes) | 0 | 0 |
| Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes) | 6 | 716 |
| Emergency Shelters | 0 | 0 |
| Youth Rehabilitation Facilities | 0 | 0 |
| Adult Rehabilitation Facilities | 0 | 0 |
| Substance Abuse Facilities | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | 23 | 996 |

*Excludes family foster homes

## D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Construction of Clean Line Water Main
Renovation of Engine Companies Nos. 29 & 31
Replacement of Fire Engine Company No. 20
Renovation of Hardy Recreation Center
Repair of Massachusetts Avenue and Park Road Bridge
Rehabilitation of Klingle Road from Woodley to Porter Street
Rehabilitation of Cleveland Avenue from Calvert to 34th Street
Construction of Trash Collection Vehicle Headquarters
Construction of UDC Van Ness Campus Phases II and III

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

| *Elementary:* | *Enrollment 1988-89* |
|---|---|
| Eaton | 381 |
| Hearst | 158 |
| Janney | 285 |
| Key | 155 |
| Lafayette | 503 |
| Mann | 191 |
| Murch | 425 |
| Oyster | 297 |
| Stoddert | 167 |
| *Middle School* | |
| Hardy | 349 |
| *Junior High* | |
| Deal | 834 |
| *Senior High* | |
| Wilson | 1,481 |
| Ellington | 374 |
| *Mental Health Station* | |
| Rose | 30 |

## METRORAIL STATIONS

Woodley Park-Zoo
Cleveland Park
Van Ness-UDC
Friendship Heights
Tenleytown

## OVERVIEW OF WARD THREE

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

| | *Ward 3* | *Total District* |
|---|---|---|
| *Census, 1980* | | |
| POPULATION | 77,445 | 638,333 |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT | | |
| Persons Aged 25+ Years | 57,570 | 398,653 |
| Elementary Only | 5% | 16% |
| High School 1-3 Years | 5 | 17 |
| High School Graduate Only | 16 | 25 |
| College 1-3 Years | 15 | 14 |
| College 4 or More Years | 59 | 28 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| FAMILIES | 16,017 | 135,569 |
| Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years | 34% | 47% |
| Office of Planning, 1987 | | |
| POPULATION | 78,300 | 628,600 |
| AGE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Under 15 years | 10% | 17% |
| 15 through 44 years | 50 | 51 |
| 45 through 64 years | 20 | 20 |
| 65 years & older | 20 | 12 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86) | | |
| RACE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Black | 7% | 67% |
| White | 86 | 28 |
| Other | 7 | 5 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| LATINO POPULATION | 6% | 6% |
| HOUSEHOLDS | 38,900 | 257,300 |
| Mean Household Size | 2.05 | 2.32 |
| Median Household Income | $37,700 | $22,400 |
| Percent of Households in Poverty | 3% | 14% |

**Sources:** D.C. Office of Planning; U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

### LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

| | *Ward 3* | *Total District* |
|---|---|---|
| ACRES OF LAND, JULY 1988* | 6,633* | 29,727* |
| Taxable Acreage | 3,227 | 12,902 |
| Residential | 84% | 75% |
| Commercial, hotel, special purpose | 7 | 12 |
| Industrial | 0 | 3 |
| Vacant | 8 | 8 |
| Other | 1 | 2 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Tax-Exempt Acreage | 3,406 | 16,825 |
| Federal | 77% | 73% |
| District | 4 | 10 |
| Private Nonprofit | 19 | 17 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| HOUSING UNITS, 1987 | 12,400 | 283,900 |
| Percentage Distribution | | |
| Owner-Occupied | 50% | 33% |
| Renter-Occupied and Vacant | 50 | 67 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Percent Subsidized | *** | 10% |
| Condominium Units, July 1988 | 7,800 | 24,900 |
| Assessed Value of Single Family Housing, July 1988** | | |
| Under $50,000 | 0% | 9% |
| $50,000 - $99,999 | *** | 51 |
| $100,000 - $149,999 | 5 | 12 |
| $150,000 - $199,999 | 29 | 10 |
| $200,000 & Over | 66 | 18 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |

*Excludes public rights-of-way.
**Excludes condominiums.
***Less than one percent.

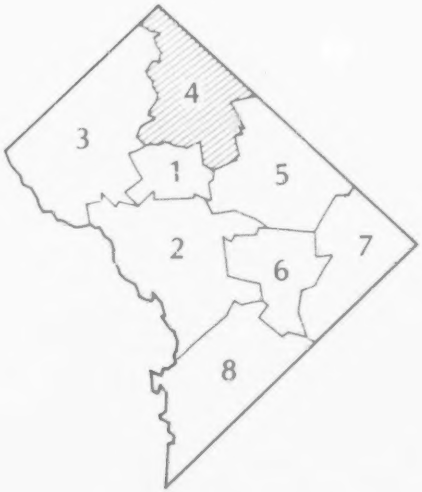
# Ward Four

### *Representation*

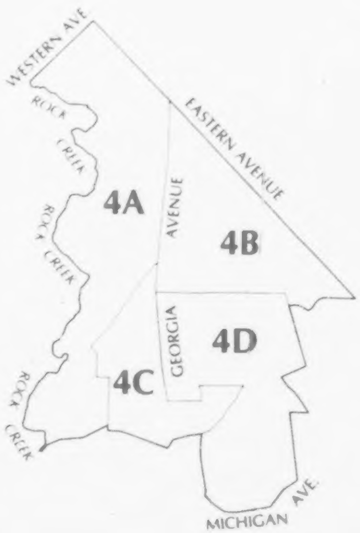
Ward 4 is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by Charlene Drew Jarvis and is the home of U.S. Congressional Delegate Walter Fauntroy and of at-large Councilmembers Hilda M. Mason and William P. Lightfoot. The President of the Board of Education, Linda W. Cropp, is Ward 4's representative on the board. The ward has four advisory neighborhood commissions and 41 single member districts.

### *Geography and Demographics*

North of Ward 1 and east of Ward 3, Ward 4 has an area of 3,717 acres. Its population was estimated by the Office of Planning (OP) as 81,100 in 1987, making it the second most populous ward, with an overall population density of 22 persons per acre and a residential population density of 49 persons per acre. In 1986 the Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC) estimated the race distribution to be 87 percent black, 9 percent white and 4 percent other races. GWRC put the Latino population of this ward at 4 percent. In Ward 4, according to the 1980 census, 67 percent of the residents had a high school education and 20 percent were college graduates. Its median household income was 7 percent above the city median, according to GWRC estimates for 1986.



**Advisory Neighborhood Commissions**



### *Economic and Neighborhood Development*

Ward 4 is overwhelmingly residential. According to OP's 1988 estimate, only Ward 8 has less land for commerce and industry. Neighborhood development projects now under way in Ward 4 include the construction of the Shepherd Park Library and the Fort Stevens Recreation Center. A training and conference center is planned for the Michigan Avenue fringe parking lot. Retail, office, residential uses and on-site parking are proposed for Georgia and Eastern Avenues.

There were 30,700 housing units in Ward 4 in 1987. As estimated by OP, housing had increased here by 1.3 percent since 1980. There are four retail food stores in Ward 4 having floor areas of more than 6,000 square feet, the total being 68,000 square feet.

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#### HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Takoma Park
Battleground National Cemetery
Civil War Fort Sites

#### COMMERCIAL AREAS

14th Street (Buchanan to Decatur Streets)
Georgia Avenue
Kennedy Street
Takoma
4th & Butternut Streets
Blair Road
Riggs Road

#### PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Children's Hospital National Medical Center
National Rehabilitation Hospital
Washington Hospital Center
Gallaudet University Northwest Campus

#### NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

Georgia Avenue Corridor Revitalization; under development
Green Line Metrorail Construction at Georgia and New Hampshire Avenues; planned
Mini-Park at 4th Street and Blair Road; completed 1988
Washington Hospital Center Modernization; north section completed
Housing for Seniors at 13th and Upshur Streets; planned

## PUBLIC FACILITIES

*District Government*

Branch Libraries:
Petworth, Takoma

Department of Human Services Facilities:
16th Street Developmental Services Center
Kennedy Street Services Center
North Community Mental Health Center
Taylor Street Services Center
Upshur Street Dental Clinic

D.C. Fire Department:
Engine Companies No. 14, 22 & 24
Ambulance Unit No. 4 and Medic Unit No. 18

Fourth District Police Station

Fort Totten Refuse Center

Petworth Employment Services Center

*Federal Government*

U.S. Soldiers' & Airmen's Home
Veterans Administration Hospital
Walter Reed Army Medical Center

## D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Recreation Centers | 13 |
| Swimming Pools | 5 |
| Tennis Courts | 14 |

## PUBLIC HOUSING

| | *Units* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Family* | *Elderly* |
| Colorado | — | 21 |
| Scattered Sites | 18 | — |
| **Total** | 18 | 21 |

## CHILD DAY CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

32 Licensed Homes
27 Licensed Centers

## COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1989)

| | *Facilities* | *Beds* |
|---|---|---|
| Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons) | 81 | 470 |
| Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes) | 22 | 118 |
| Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes) | 2 | 113 |
| Emergency Shelters | 2 | 10 |
| Youth Rehabilitation Facilities | 1 | 10 |
| Adult Rehabilitation Facilities | 0 | 0 |
| Substance Abuse Facilities | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **108** | **721** |

*Excludes family foster homes.

## D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Modernization of Coolidge High School
Construction of Senior Citizens Outreach Facility at Fort Stevens
Improvements to North Community Mental Health Center
Construction of Keene Playground & Fort Stevens Recreation Center
Construction of Shepherd Park Library
Rehabilitation of Military Road Bridge, N.W., over Joyce Road
Rehabilitation of Missouri Avenue, N.W., from 5th to 8th Streets

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

| *Elementary:* | *Enrollment 1988-89* |
|---|---|
| Barnard | 436 |
| Brightwood | 483 |
| Clark | 316 |
| Keene | 364 |
| LaSalle | 442 |
| Petworth | 186 |
| Powell | 277 |
| Raymond | 620 |
| Rudolph | 492 |
| Shepherd | 377 |
| Takoma | 1,036 |
| Truesdell | 448 |
| West | 995 |
| Whittier | 544 |
| *Junior High:* | |
| MacFarland | 450 |
| Paul | 498 |
| Rabaut | 502 |
| *Senior High:* | |
| Coolidge | 1,201 |
| Roosevelt | 1,286 |
| *Special Education:* | |
| Mamie D. Lee | 263 |
| Sharpe Health | 311 |
| *Career Development Center* | |
| Burdick | 71* |
| *Mental Health Station:* | |
| Paul Robeson | 20 |

*This figure represents post-secondary students only. All shared-time students are counted in regular academic high schools.

## METRORAIL STATIONS

Fort Totten
Takoma Park

## OVERVIEW OF WARD FOUR

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

| | *Ward 4* | *Total District* |
|---|---|---|
| *Census, 1980* | | |
| POPULATION | 81,540 | 638,333 |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT | | |
| Persons Aged 25+ Years | 54,914 | 398,653 |
| Elementary Only | 16% | 16% |
| High School 1-3 Years | 17 | 17 |
| High School Graduate Only | 30 | 25 |
| College 1-3 Years | 17 | 14 |
| College 4 or More Years | 20 | 28 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| FAMILIES | 18,916 | 135,569 |
| Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years | 39% | 47% |
| Office of Planning, 1987 | | |
| POPULATION | 81,100 | 628,600 |
| AGE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Under 15 years | 14% | 17% |
| 15 through 44 years | 44 | 51 |
| 45 through 64 years | 27 | 20 |
| 65 years & older | 15 | 12 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86) | | |
| RACE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Black | 97% | 67% |
| White | 9 | 28 |
| Other | 4 | 5 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| LATINO POPULATION | 4% | 6% |
| HOUSEHOLDS | 29,800 | 257,300 |
| Mean Household Size | 2.60 | 2.32 |
| Median Household Income | $24,000 | $22,400 |
| Percent of Households in Poverty | 12% | 14% |

**Sources:** D.C. Office of Planning; U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

### LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

| | *Ward 4* | *Total District* |
|---|---|---|
| ACRES OF LAND, JULY 1988* | 3,717* | 29,727* |
| Taxable Acreage | 1,893 | 12,902 |
| Residential | 86% | 75% |
| Commercial, hotel, special purpose | 6 | 12 |
| Industrial | 3 | 3 |
| Vacant | 4 | 8 |
| Other | 1 | 2 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Tax-Exempt Acreage | 1,824 | 16,825 |
| Federal | 73% | 73% |
| District | 10 | 10 |
| Private Nonprofit | 17 | 17 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| HOUSING UNITS, 1987 | 30,700 | 283,900 |
| Percentage Distribution | | |
| Owner-Occupied | 47% | 33% |
| Renter-Occupied and Vacant | 53 | 67 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Percent Subsidized | ** | 10% |
| Condominium Units, July 1988 | 500 | 24,900 |
| Assessed Value of Single Family Housing, July 1988** | | |
| Under $50,000 | **% | 9% |
| $50,000 - $99,999 | 68 | 51 |
| $100,000 - $149,999 | 17 | 12 |
| $150,000 - $199,999 | 8 | 10 |
| $200,000 & Over | 7 | 18 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |

*Excludes public rights-of-way.
**Less than one percent.
***Excludes condominiums.

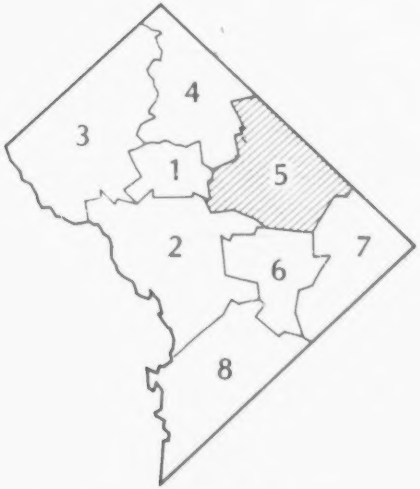
# Ward Five

### *Representation*

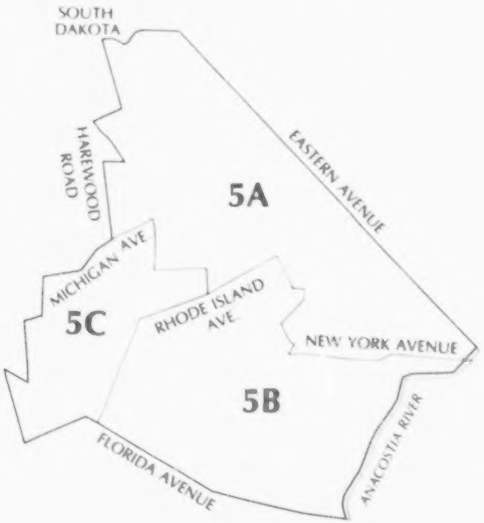
Ward 5 is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by Harry L. Thomas, Sr. and on the Board of Education by Angie Corley. Ward 5 is also the home of at-large Councilmember John Ray. There are three advisory neighborhood commissions with 42 single member districts in Ward 5.

### *Geography and Demographics*

Ward 5, with an area of 4,434 acres and an estimated population of 80,900 according to Office of Planning (OP) estimates for 1987, makes up the greater part of the Northeast quadrant west of the Anacostia River. Using the OP estimates, the ward appears to have a population density of about 18 persons per acre overall and a residential population density of 59 persons per acre. The Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC) estimated the race distribution in 1986 as about 93 percent black, about 6 percent white and close to 2 percent other races. GWRC also estimated the proportion of Latinos in Ward 5 as 3 percent in 1986. The 1986 median household income in Ward 5 was estimated by GWRC, as $20,300, which was 9 percent above the city median. The 1980 census found that 57 percent of the ward's residents over the age of 25 were high school graduates and 15 percent were college graduates.



**Advisory Neighborhood Commissions**



### *Economic and Neighborhood Development*

Ward 5 has more industrial acreage than all the other wards put together. It also has a considerable commercial area. Important commercial and industrial development is going on in the neighborhood of Brentwood Road and W Street: a new retail commercial development is operating and the District government is managing the development of a 27-acre, city-owned business and industrial park. Construction of the park continues. A 32-acre parcel of the Eckington yard is proposed for development of warehouse, office and retail space.

Development continues at Fort Lincoln, a 335 acre site owned by the Redevelopment Land Agency of the District of Columbia. A total of 158 units of garden rental apartments are under construction and 170 additional units of market rate housing are proposed. Construction continues on a project of 90 townhouses on Channing Street. Ward 5 had 31,000 housing units according to OP estimates for 1987; there had been an increase of 1.6 percent since 1980. Ward 5 now has three retail food stores with floor areas of more than 6,000 feet, making a total of 124,565 square feet.

---

#### HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Civil War Fort Sites
Gallaudet University
National Arboretum

#### HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATED IN 1988

Glenwood Cemetery Chapel

#### COMMERCIAL AREAS

Benning Road at Bladensburg Road
New York Avenue at Eckington Place
12th Street, Michigan Avenue to Rhode Island Avenue
Rhode Island Avenue
Ivy City

#### PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Catholic Sisters College
Catholic University of America
Gallaudet University
Holy Name College
Hospital for Sick Children
Howard University School of Divinity
Kennedy Institute
Providence Hospital
Trinity College

#### NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

Capital City Business & Industrial Park; under way
Capital City Market; completed 1988
Hanover Place; planned
Hechinger Mall II; planned
Ivy City; under way
Eckington Yard warehouse, office, retail development; planned

## PUBLIC FACILITIES

*District Government*

Department of Human Services Facilities:
  Eckington Services Center & Child Health Clinic
  Edgewood Terrace Services Center
  Mary Herring Home for Alcoholics
  Receiving Home for Youth
  Woodridge Health Clinic

Metropolitan Police Department
  Fifth District Police Headquarters
  3 Boys and Girls Clubs

D.C. Fire Department:
  Engine Companies No. 10, 12, 17 & 26
  Ambulance Units No. 17

Libraries:
  Regional—Woodridge
  Branch—Lamond Riggs
  Community—Langston Community

UDC Cooperative Extension Service (Brooks Mansion)

Washington Center for Aging Services

*Federal Government*

Baltimore-Washington Parkway
National Arboretum
U.S. Post Office Main Facility

## D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Recreation Centers | 15 |
| Swimming Pools | 6 |
| Tennis Courts | 36 |

## CHILD DAY CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

32 Licensed Homes
28 Licensed Centers

## PUBLIC HOUSING

| | *Units* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Family* | *Elderly* |
| Edgewood | 42 | 292 |
| Fort Lincoln | — | 120 |
| Langston Terrace | 194 | 80 |
| Langston Addition | 34 | — |
| Lincoln Heights | 20 | — |
| Montana Terrace | 155 | — |
| Scattered Sites | 31 | — |
| Western Mews | 25 | — |
| **Total** | **501** | **492** |

## COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1989)

| | *Facilities* | *Beds* |
|---|---|---|
| Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons) | 54 | 377 |
| Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes) | 7 | 79 |
| Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes) | 1 | 263 |
| Emergency Shelters | 2 | 35 |
| Youth Rehabilitation Facilities | 1 | 30 |
| Adult Rehabilitation Facilities | 0 | 0 |
| Substance Abuse Facilities | 2 | 94 |
| **Total** | **67** | **878** |

*Excludes family foster homes.

## D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Renovation of Brentwood Recreation Center
Development of Capital City Business and Industrial Park
Development of Fort Lincoln New Town
Reconstruction of New York Avenue
Reconstruction of Brentwood Road, N.E., from 9th to W Streets
Reconstruction of Buchanan Street, N.E., from 6th to 7th Streets
Renovation of Trinidad Recreation Center
Modernization of Washington Center for Aging Services
Modernization of Vehicle Maintenance Facility

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

| *Elementary:* | *Enrollment 1988-89* |
|---|---|
| Brookland | 443 |
| Bunker Hill | 460 |
| Burroughs | 531 |
| Cook | 244 |
| Emery | 538 |
| Fort Lincoln | 478 |
| Langdon | 418 |
| Noyes | 379 |
| Shaed | 459 |
| Slater-Langston | 82 |
| Slowe | 428 |
| Webb | 734 |
| Wheatley | 645 |
| Woodridge | 205 |
| Young | 502 |
| *Junior High:* | |
| Backus | 339 |
| Browne | 574 |
| Hamilton | 291 |
| Langley | 433 |
| Taft | 401 |
| *Senior High:* | |
| Dunbar | 1,316 |
| McKinley | 1,268 |
| Spingarn | 706 |
| *Career Development Center:* | |
| Washington | 192* |
| Penn Center | 44* |
| *Systemwide Schools:* | |
| STAY Program | 725 |
| Washington-Dix Street Academy | 361 |
| D.C. Street Academy | 219 |

*This figure represents post-secondary students only. All shared-time students are counted in regular academic high schools.

## METRORAIL STATIONS

Brookland-Catholic University of America
Fort Totten (shared with Ward 4)
Rhode Island Avenue

# OVERVIEW OF WARD FIVE

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

| | *Ward 5* | *Total District* |
|---|---|---|
| *Census, 1980* | | |
| POPULATION | 83,008 | 638,333 |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT | | |
| Persons Aged 25+ Years | 50,483 | 398,653 |
| Elementary Only | 21% | 16% |
| High School 1-3 Years | 22 | 17 |
| High School Graduate Only | 28 | 25 |
| College 1-3 Years | 14 | 14 |
| College 4 or More Years | 15 | 28 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| FAMILIES | 18,725 | 135,569 |
| Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years | 43% | 47% |
| Office of Planning, 1987 | | |
| POPULATION | 80,900 | 628,600 |
| AGE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Under 15 years | 16% | 17% |
| 15 through 44 years | 47 | 51 |
| 45 through 64 years | 23 | 20 |
| 65 years & older | 14 | 12 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86) | | |
| RACE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Black | 93% | 67% |
| White | 6 | 28 |
| Other | 2 | 5 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| LATINO POPULATION | 3% | 6% |
| HOUSEHOLDS | 28,600 | 257,300 |
| Mean Household Size | 2.58 | 2.32 |
| Median Household Income | $20,300 | $22,400 |
| Percent of Households in Poverty | 19% | 14% |

**Sources:** D.C. Office of Planning; U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

## LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

| | *Ward 5* | *Total District* |
|---|---|---|
| ACRES OF LAND, JULY 1988* | 4,434* | 29,727* |
| Taxable Acreage | 1,940 | 12,902 |
| Residential | 66% | 75% |
| Commercial, hotel, special purpose | 11 | 12 |
| Industrial | 13 | 3 |
| Vacant | 8 | 8 |
| Other | 2 | 2 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Tax-Exempt Acreage | 2,494 | 16,825 |
| Federal | 57% | 73% |
| District | 10 | 10 |
| Private Nonprofit | 33 | 17 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| HOUSING UNITS, 1987 | 31,000 | 283,900 |
| Percentage Distribution | | |
| Owner-Occupied | 41% | 33% |
| Renter-Occupied and Vacant | 59 | 67 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Percent Subsidized | 11% | 10% |
| Condominium Units, July 1988 | 800 | 24,900 |
| Assessed Value of Single Family Housing, July 1988** | | |
| Under $50,000 | 7% | 9% |
| $50,000 - $99,999 | 82 | 51 |
| $100,000 - $149,999 | 11 | 12 |
| $150,000 - $199,999 | *** | 10 |
| $200,000 & Over | *** | 18 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |

*Excludes public rights-of-way.
**Excludes condominiums.
***Less than one percent.

# Ward Six

### *Representation*

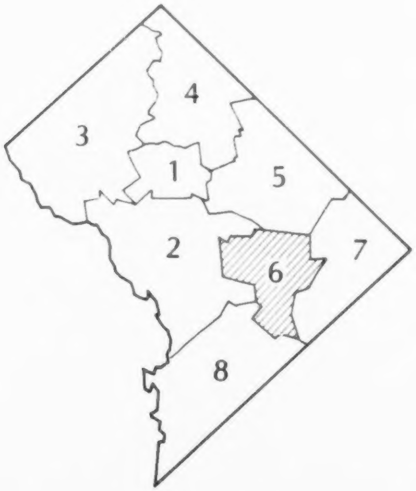
Ward 6 is represented on the Council of the District of Columbia by Nadine P. Winter and is home to at-large Councilmember Betty Ann Kane. Robert Boyd is the Ward 6 member on the Board of Education. Ward 6 is divided into three advisory neighborhood commissions with 38 single member districts.

### *Geography and Demographics*

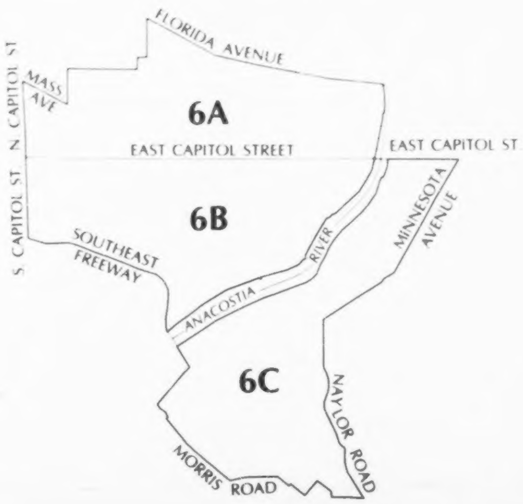
Ward 6 lies on both sides of the Anacostia River, in both the Northeast and Southeast quadrants. It has an area of 2,352 acres. Its population, 74,100, is the smallest of all the wards, according to Office of Planning (OP) estimates for 1987. The OP estimates have been used to calculate a population density of 32 persons per acre for the ward as a whole and 89 persons per residential acre. The Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC) estimated the racial components of Ward 6 population as about 69 percent black, 30 percent white and 2 percent other races. GWRC also estimates the Latino population of the ward as 2 percent. The 1980 census showed that 61 percent of all Ward 6 adults aged 25 or more were high school graduates and 25 percent were college graduates. The median household income in Ward 6 was $21,700 or 97 percent of the District median in 1986 according to GWRC estimates.

### *Economic and Neighborhood Development*

Revitalization of the H Street Northeast corridor is proceeding. The H Street Community Development Corporation's project there will include office space in the 1200 block and rehabilitation of the entire south side of the 1300 block. A new District government building in the 600 block was occupied by the Department of Human Services in 1988. In Anacostia a new office and retail building at 2100 Martin Luther King Avenue is under



**Advisory Neighborhood Commissions**



construction, which will contain 70,000 square feet of space. The Southeast Neighborhood Development Corporation has been formed to work on development zone initiatives in Ward 6 East. Construction is proceeding on Metrorail's Green Line, which is expected to be open as far as Anacostia in 1991.

Development is continuing on two new housing projects in Ward 6 at 24th and Wagner Streets, Southeast and at Alabama Avenue and Naylor Road, Southeast. Ward 6 has 32,600 housing units; there has been a decrease in owner occupancy, but a net increase of 1.2 percent in total housing units since 1980. Ward 6 has two retail food stores that have floor areas of more than 6,000 square feet, the total being 67,000 square feet.

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### HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Anacostia
Capitol Hill
Congressional Cemetery
Marine Barracks and Marine Commandant's House

### HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATED IN 1988

Reservation 13 Archaeological Site

### COMMERCIAL AREAS

7th Street, S.E.
Barracks Row, 8th Street, S.E.
Benning Road, N.E.
H Street, N.E.
Good Hope Road, S.E.
Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, S.E.
Minnesota Avenue, S.E.
Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.

### PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Capitol Hill Hospital
Capitol Hill Club
Florida House
Folger Shakespeare Library
Heritage Foundation
National Democratic Club
National Republican Congressional Committee
TransAfrica
Southeast House

### NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

Eastern Market Modernization; under development
H Street, N.E. Corridor Revitalization; under way
Housing Units Proposed for Alabama Avenue and Naylor Road, S.E.; planned
Housing Units Proposed for 24th and Wagner Street, S.E.; planned
Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue and Good Hope Road Corridor Revitalization; planned
Old D.C. Jail Site Reuse; planned

## PUBLIC FACILITIES

*District Government*

- Anacostia Employment Services Center
- Branch Libraries:
  - Anacostia
  - Northeast
  - Southeast
- Community Library:
  - R.L. Christian
- D.C. General Hospital
- Department of Human Services Facilities on the grounds of D.C. General Hospital:
  - Karrick Hall—residential alcohol treatment
  - South Community Mental Health Center
  - PCRC Complex—alcohol and drug outpatient
- Other Department of Human Services Facilities:
  - Anacostia Neighborhood Health Center
  - Anacostia Services Center
  - Capitol East Services Center
  - CEASED Outpatient Clinic
  - Crippled Childrens' Center
  - Fifteenth Street, N.E. Health Center
  - Youth Services Center
- Detention Facility
- D.C. Fire Department:
  - Engine Companies No. 8, 15 and 18
  - Ambulance No. 12 and 16 and Medic Unit No. 9
- First District Police Substation
- Senior Centers:
  - Potomac Gardens
  - Kentucky Center

*Federal Government*

- Anacostia Park
- Capitol Building
- Library of Congress
- National Guard Armory
- Supreme Court

## D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Recreation Centers | 10 |
| Swimming Pools | 5 |
| Tennis Courts | 10 |

## PUBLIC HOUSING

| | Units | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Family* | *Elderly* |
| Kentucky Courts | 45 | 118 |
| Potomac Gardens | 208 | 144 |
| Hopkins Apartments | 158 | — |
| Woodland Terrace | 234 | — |
| Ellen Wilson Dwellings | 134 | — |
| Wylie Courts | 28 | — |
| Scattered Sites | 47 | — |
| **Total** | **854** | **262** |

## CHILD DAY CARE AND DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

45 Licensed Homes
36 Licensed Centers

## COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1989)

| | *Facilities* | *Beds* |
|---|---|---|
| Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons) | 49 | 531 |
| Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes) | 9 | 92 |
| Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes) | 1 | 300 |
| Emergency Shelters | 7 | 451 |
| Youth Rehabilitation Facilities | 2 | 19 |
| Adult Rehabilitation Facilities | 1 | 82 |
| Substance Abuse Facilities | 4 | 164 |
| **Total** | **73** | **1,639** |

*Excludes family foster homes.

## D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Construction of Anacostia Metro Parking Garage
Construction of Barney Circle Freeway
Capitol Hill Relief Sewer (Swirl Facility)
Construction of Correctional Treatment Facility
Renovation of Eastern Market
Sherwood Fieldhouse Rehabilitation
Construction of the Multi-Purpose Senior Center
Renovation of Fort Stanton Recreation Center
Construction of the Ambulatory Care Center at D.C. General Hospital
Rehabilitation Southeast Freeway

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

| *Elementary* | *Enrollment 1988-89* |
|---|---|
| Blow | 443 |
| Brent | 275 |
| Bryan | 207 |
| Gibbs | 299 |
| Giddings | 193 |
| Goding | 264 |
| Ketcham | 632 |
| Kingsman | 356 |
| Ludlow-Taylor | 342 |
| Maury | 167 |
| Miner | 280 |
| Orr | 582 |
| Payne | 254 |
| Peabody | 223 |
| Stanton | 537 |
| Tyler | 311 |
| Watkins | 447 |
| *Middle School* | |
| Stuart-Hobson | 399 |
| *Junior High* | |
| Eliot | 477 |
| Hine | 619 |
| Kramer | 570 |
| *Senior High* | |
| Anacostia | 1,281 |
| Eastern | 2,751 |
| *Career Development Center* | |
| Chamberlain | 33* |
| *Special Education Center* | |
| Buchanan | 91 |
| Tyler Vision Program | 54 |
| PACE | 78 |
| *Mental Health Station* | |
| Area C | 10 |

*This figure represents post-secondary students only. All shared-time students are counted in regular academic high schools.

## METRORAIL STATIONS

Capitol South
Eastern Market
Potomac Avenue
Stadium/Armory

# OVERVIEW OF WARD SIX

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

| | Ward 6 | Total District |
|---|---|---|
| *Census, 1980* | | |
| POPULATION | 75,725 | 638,333 |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT | | |
| Persons Aged 25+ Years | 47,848 | 398,653 |
| Elementary Only | 20% | 16% |
| High School 1-3 Years | 19 | 17 |
| High School Graduate Only | 24 | 25 |
| College 1-3 Years | 12 | 14 |
| College 4 or More Years | 25 | 28 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| FAMILIES | 15,920 | 135,569 |
| Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years | 46% | 47% |
| Office of Planning, 1987 | | |
| POPULATION | 74,100 | 628,600 |
| AGE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Under 15 years | 18% | 17% |
| 15 through 44 years | 53 | 51 |
| 45 through 64 years | 19 | 20 |
| 65 years & older | 11 | 12 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86) | | |
| RACE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Black | 69% | 67% |
| White | 30 | 28 |
| Other | 2 | 5 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| LATINO POPULATION | 2% | 6% |
| HOUSEHOLDS | 32,000 | 257,300 |
| Mean Household Size | 2.26 | 2.32 |
| Median Household Income | $21,700 | $22,400 |
| Percent of Households in Poverty | 17% | 14% |

**Sources:** D.C. Office of Planning; U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

## LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

| | Ward 6 | Total District |
|---|---|---|
| ACRES OF LAND, JULY 1988* | 2,352* | 29,727* |
| Taxable Acreage | 1,020 | 12,902 |
| Residential | 76% | 75% |
| Commercial, hotel, special purpose | 11 | 12 |
| Industrial | 1 | 3 |
| Vacant | 11 | 8 |
| Other | 1 | 2 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Tax-Exempt Acreage | 1,332 | 16,825 |
| Federal | 83% | 73% |
| District | 9 | 10 |
| Private Nonprofit | 8 | 17 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| HOUSING UNITS, 1987 | 32,600 | 283,900 |
| Percentage Distribution | | |
| Owner-Occupied | 32% | 33% |
| Renter-Occupied and Vacant | 68 | 67 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Percent Subsidized | 8% | 10% |
| Condominium Units, July 1988 | 1,400 | 24,900 |
| Assessed Value of Single Family Housing, July 1988** | | |
| Under $50,000 | 12% | 9% |
| $50,000 - $99,999 | 53 | 51 |
| $100,000 - $149,999 | 16 | 12 |
| $150,000 - $199,999 | 12 | 10 |
| $200,000 & Over | 7 | 18 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |

*Excludes public rights-of-way.
**Excludes condominiums.

# Ward Seven

### *Representation*

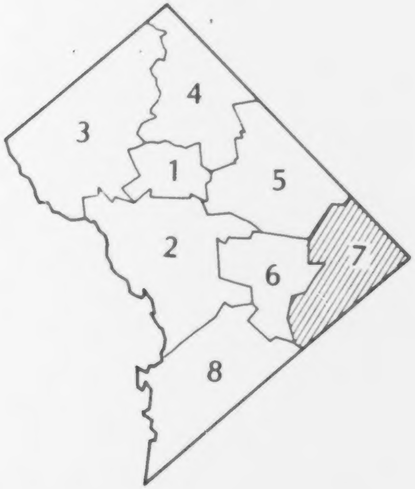
Ward 7 is represented by Councilmember H.R. Crawford and by Board of Education member Nathaniel Bush. Mayor and Mrs. Marion Barry, Jr. live in this ward. There are six advisory neighborhood commissions with 42 single member districts.

### *Geography and Demographics*

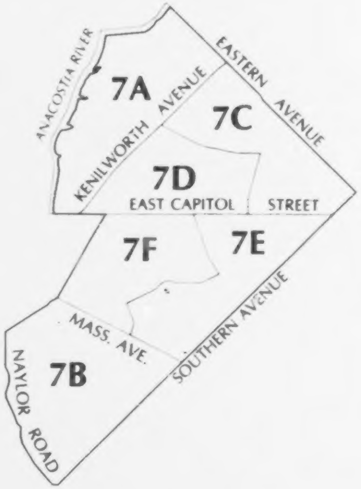
Ward 7, the easternmost ward, has an area of 3,489 acres. Its population was 79,100 in 1987, giving it a population density of 23 persons per acre. The population density of its residential area, however, is 53 persons per acre, according to Office of Policy (OP) population estimates. Blacks were about 95 percent of the population and whites were about 5 percent, with a scattering of other races according to Greater Washington Research Center's estimates for 1986. The GWRC estimate was that Latinos made up 3 percent of the ward's population. The 1980 census showed 57 percent of adults 25 or older had at least a high school education and 10 percent were college graduates. The median household income of Ward 7 was almost 20 percent below the city median according to GWRC's 1986 estimates.

### *Economic and Neighborhood Development*

Thirteen percent of the ward's taxable land was vacant according to OP. Eight blocks in the neighborhood of Naylor and Good Hope Roads are included in the Alabama Avenue Development Zone designated by the Mayor in 1986.



**Advisory Neighborhood Commissions**



Since 1976, Ward 7 has led other wards as to the number of homes acquired by low or moderate income purchasers with the help of the Home Purchase Assistance Program (HPAP). A total of 582 HPAP loans has been approved for home purchase in this ward. Ward 7 has eight retail food stores with floor areas greater than 6,000 square feet, the total being 145,000 square feet.

Currently, six acres of the Parkside site, between Foote Street and Hayes Street, are undergoing infrastructure improvements necessary for the development of 100 housing units and a one-acre park.

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### HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Civil War Fort Sites
Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens

### COMMERCIAL AREAS

Minnesota Avenue & Benning Road, N.E.
Alabama Avenue & Naylor Road, S.E.
Nannie Helen Burroughs & Division Avenue, N.E.
Benning & East Capitol N.E.
Pennsylvania & Minnesota Avenues, S.E.
Pennsylvania & Branch Avenues, S.E.

### NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

BENCO Shopping Center; under construction
Deanwood Professional Building; proposed
Deanwood Townhouses; proposed
Parkside Tract; under development
Old Benning School Site; proposed redevelopment

### METRORAIL STATIONS

Benning Road
Capitol Heights*
Deanwood
Minnesota Avenue

*On Maryland side of Southern Avenue

## PUBLIC FACILITIES

*District Government*

Benning Employment Services Center

Libraries:
  Regional—Francis A. Gregory
  Branches—Benning, Capitol View
  Kiosk—Deanwood

Department of Human Services Clinics:
  Benning Heights Neighborhood Health Center
  Health Center for Mothers and Children
  Dental No. 18 & Benning Heights Dental Clinic

Department of Human Services Service Centers:
  Capitol View
  Hillcrest
  Northeast

Department of Human Services Community Care Center

D.C. Fire Department:
  Engine Companies No. 19, 27 and 30
  Ambulance Unit No. 10

Metropolitan Police Department
  Sixth District Police Headquarters
  Boys and Girls Club

*Federal Government*

Anacostia River Park
Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens
Fort Chaplin, Fort Davis, Fort Dupont and Fort Mahan Parks
Watts Branch Park

## D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Recreation Centers | 17 |
| Swimming Pools | 9 |
| Tennis Courts | 24 |

## PUBLIC HOUSING

| | Units | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Family* | *Elderly* |
| Benning Terrace | 274 | — |
| Capitol View | 92 | 228 |
| East Capitol | 577 | — |
| Eastgate | 230 | — |
| Fort Dupont | 286 | — |
| Fort Dupont Ext. | 87 | — |
| Kenilworth Courts | 422 | — |
| Lincoln Heights | 440 | — |
| Parkside Addition | 42 | — |
| Richardson | 190 | — |
| Stoddert Terrace | 200 | — |
| Scattered Sites | 19 | — |
| Villager | 20 | — |
| **Total** | **2,879** | **228** |

## CHILD DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

36 Licensed Homes
31 Licensed Centers

## COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1989)

| | *Facilities* | *Beds* |
|---|---|---|
| Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes) | 2 | 11 |
| Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes) | 1 | 296 |
| Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons) | 32 | 167 |
| Emergency Shelters | 1 | 8 |
| Youth Rehabilitation Facilities | 2 | 18 |
| Adult Rehabilitation Facilities | 0 | 0 |
| Substance Abuse Facilities | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **38** | **500** |

*Excludes family foster homes.

## D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Renovation of Deanwood Recreation Center and Pool
Addition to Fort Davis Recreation Center
New construction at Fort Davis Senior Citizens Center
Construction of Southern Avenue
Marshall Heights Street Improvements
Rehabilitation of Minnesota Avenue, N.E., from Meade-Nash/Quarles-Eastern

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

| *Elementary:* | *Enrollment 1988-89* |
|---|---|
| Aiton | 504 |
| Beers | 621 |
| Benning | 318 |
| Burrville | 436 |
| Carver | 128 |
| Davis | 613 |
| Drew | 383 |
| Fletcher-Johnson* | 999 |
| Harris | 459 |
| Houston | 333 |
| Kenilworth | 193 |
| Kimball | 611 |
| Merritt | 280 |
| Nalle | 436 |
| Plummer | 337 |
| Randle Highlands | 531 |
| Richardson | 324 |
| River Terrace | 277 |
| Shadd | 540 |
| Smothers | 347 |
| Thomas | 401 |
| Weatherless | 336 |
| Winston | 645 |
| *Junior High* | |
| Evans | 414 |
| Kelly Miller | 658 |
| Roper | 329 |
| Sousa | 523 |
| C.G. Woodson | 625 |
| *Senior High* | |
| H. D. Woodson | 1,581 |

*Elementary and junior high school

## OVERVIEW OF WARD SEVEN

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

| | Ward 7 | Total District |
|---|---|---|
| *Census, 1980* | | |
| POPULATION | 82,281 | 638,333 |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT | | |
| Persons Aged 25+ Years | 46,129 | 398,653 |
| Elementary Only | 18% | 16% |
| High School 1-3 Years | 25 | 17 |
| High School Graduate Only | 34 | 25 |
| College 1-3 Years | 13 | 14 |
| College 4 or More Years | 10 | 28 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| FAMILIES | 20,552 | 135,569 |
| Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years | 53% | 47% |
| Office of Planning, 1987 | | |
| POPULATION | 79,100 | 628,600 |
| AGE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Under 15 years | 22% | 17% |
| 15 through 44 years | 47 | 51 |
| 45 through 64 years | 22 | 20 |
| 65 years & older | 9 | 12 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86) | | |
| RACE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Black | 95% | 67% |
| White | 5 | 28 |
| Other | 0 | 5 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| LATINO POPULATION | 3% | 6% |
| HOUSEHOLDS | 27,700 | 257,300 |
| Mean Household Size | 2.70 | 2.32 |
| Median Household Income | $18,200 | $22,400 |
| Percent of Households in Poverty | 21% | 14% |

**Sources:** D.C. Office of Planning; U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

### LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

| | Ward 7 | Total District |
|---|---|---|
| ACRES OF LAND, JULY 1988* | 3,489* | 29,727* |
| Taxable Acreage | 1,821 | 12,902 |
| Residential | 73% | 75% |
| Commercial, hotel, special purpose | 10 | 12 |
| Industrial | 1 | 3 |
| Vacant | 13 | 8 |
| Other | 3 | 2 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Tax-Exempt Acreage | 1,669 | 16,825 |
| Federal | 80% | 73% |
| District | 11 | 10 |
| Private Nonprofit | 9 | 17 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| HOUSING UNITS, 1987 | 31,500 | 283,900 |
| Percentage Distribution | | |
| Owner-Occupied | 35% | 33% |
| Renter-Occupied and Vacant | 65 | 67 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Percent Subsidized | 19% | 10% |
| Condominium Units, July 1988 | 1,000 | 24,900 |
| Assessed Value of Single Family Housing, July 1988** | | |
| Under $50,000 | 24% | 9% |
| $50,000 - $99,999 | 62 | 51 |
| $100,000 - $149,999 | 13 | 12 |
| $150,000 - $199,999 | 1 | 10 |
| $200,000 & Over | *** | 18 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |

*Excludes public rights-of-way.
**Excludes condominiums.
***Less than one percent.

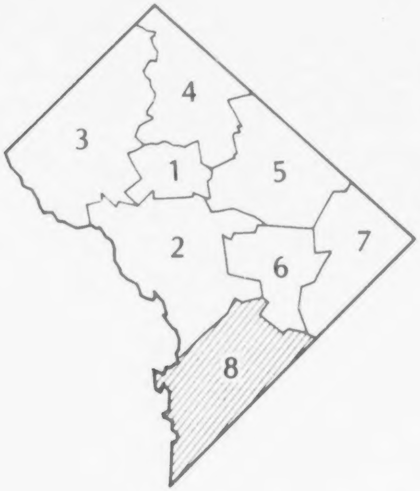
# Ward Eight

### *Representation*

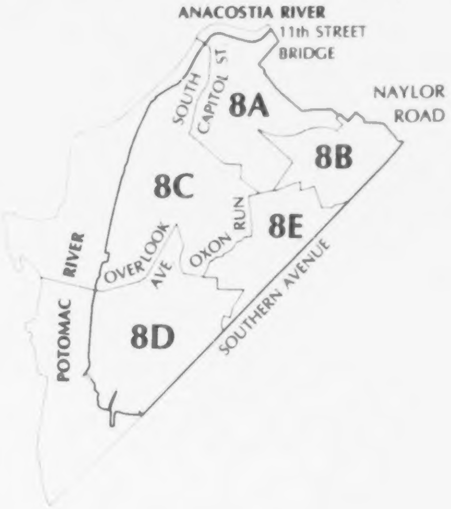
Ward 8 is represented on the District of Columbia Council by Wilhelmina J. Rolark; R. Calvin Lockridge represents the ward on the Board of Education and at-large Board member Eugene Kinlow lives in the ward. The ward has five advisory neighborhood commissions and 37 single member districts.

### *Geography and Demographics*

Ward 8 is the southernmost ward; its area is 3,927 acres and its population in 1987 was 75,300, as estimated by the Office of Planning (OP). In 1988 this ward had the smallest percentage (23 percent) of taxable land in the city. Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Bolling Air Force Base, park land and a large District government tract at Blue Plains reduce the taxable area to 913 acres. The result was a population density on the residential acres of 79 persons per acre. If the population had been spread through the whole ward, the density would have been 19 persons per acre. The Greater Washington Research Center (GWRC) estimated the race distribution in 1986 as 90 percent black, 9 percent white and 1 percent other races. GWRC estimated the Latino population at 3 percent. Of the adults 25 years old or more, 59 percent had received a high school education and 6 percent were college graduates according to the 1980 census. The GWRC estimates showed median income in Ward 8 to be $17,000 or 24 percent below the city median.



**Advisory Neighborhood Commissions**



### *Economic and Neighborhood Development*

Most of the ward is included in the Alabama Avenue, D.C. Village and Anacostia Development Zones designated by the Mayor. The three development zones are a major District of Columbia government initiative with a 20-year time frame to promote economic development, create jobs and spur homeownership.

Ward 8 had 27,700 housing units in 1987, the smallest number of all the wards according to OP estimate. There had been a slight decrease (0.7 percent) of housing units overall since 1980 and an increase of 2.8 percent in owner occupancy. Ward 8 has one retail food store with a floor area of 20,000 square feet; there are other, smaller stores.

---

#### HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Civil War Fort Sites
Saint Elizabeths Hospital

#### COMMERCIAL AREAS

Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, S.E.
South Capitol Street from Martin Luther King Avenue to the District Line
Alabama Avenue and Stanton Road

#### PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Greater Southeast Community Hospital
Hadley Memorial Hospital

#### NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT SITES

Congress Heights Senior Center, new construction
Camp Simms; mixed use complex; planned
Congress Park; housing complex; completed 1988, 300 units multi-family
Knox Hill housing complex; 125 elderly units, completed
Metrorail Station in Anacostia; under construction
South Capitol-Southern Avenue; retail development; proposed
South Capitol-Atlantic Street Retail Development; under development
Wheeler Hill; 76 rowhouses

## PUBLIC FACILITIES

*District Government*

Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant

Branch Libraries:
- Branch—Washington Highlands
- Community—Parklands-Turner

Department of Human Services Facilities:
- Congress Heights Services Center
- Congress Heights Health Clinic
- D.C. Village
- Saint Elizabeths Hospital

D.C. Fire Department:
- Engine Companies No. 25 & 32
- Fire Training Academy
- Ambulance Unit No. 13 and 21
- Medic Unit No. 3

Metropolitan Police Department
- Seventh District Police Headquarters
- Police Training Academy
- Boys and Girls Club

*Federal Government*

Bolling Air Force Base
Naval Research Laboratory
Oxon Run Park & Recreation Center
Smithsonian Anacostia Museum
Suitland Park & Parkway

## D.C. RECREATION FACILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Recreation Centers | 10 |
| Swimming Pools | 5 |
| Tennis Courts | 11 |

## PUBLIC HOUSING

| | Units | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Family* | *Elderly* |
| Barry Farms | 432 | — |
| Highland Addition | 246 | — |
| Highland Dwellings | 204 | — |
| Frederick Douglass | 303 | — |
| Knox Hill | — | 122 |
| Scattered Sites | 10 | — |
| Sheridan Terrace | 183 | — |
| Stanton Dwellings | 348 | — |
| 2432-50 Elvans Road | 20 | — |
| Valley Green | 312 | — |
| Wade Apartments | 12 | — |
| **Total** | **2,070** | **122** |

## DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

30 Licensed Homes
25 Licensed Centers

## COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (March 1989)

| | *Facilities* | *Beds* |
|---|---|---|
| Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill & retarded persons) | 31 | 182 |
| Youth Residential* (Foster Care Homes) | 2 | 11 |
| Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes) | 1 | 710 |
| Emergency Shelters | 0 | 0 |
| Youth Rehabilitation Facilities | 1 | 8 |
| Adult Rehabilitation Facilities | 5 | 190 |
| Substance Abuse Facilities | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **40** | **1,101** |

*Excludes family foster homes.

## D.C. GOVERNMENT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Public housing modernization at Barry Farms
Modernization of D.C. Village
Road Projects on I-295 & Suitland Parkway
General improvements at Saint Elizabeths Hospital
Rehabilitation of South Capitol Street and Bridge over Oxon Run
Construction of Knox Hill Recreation Center
Construction of Oxon Run Amphitheater
Rehabilitation of Fire Training Academy
Rehabilitation of Anacostia Freeway from Chicago to 11th Street
Rehabilitation of Woodrow Wilson Bridge Span

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

| *Elementary:* | *Enrollment 1988-89* |
|---|---|
| Birney | 397 |
| Draper | 572 |
| Friendship* | 1,347 |
| Garfield | 476 |
| Green | 625 |
| Hendley | 732 |
| King, M.L. | 482 |
| Leckie | 550 |
| Malcolm X | 509 |
| McGogney | 604 |
| Moten | 400 |
| Old Congress Heights | 173 |
| Patterson | 491 |
| Savoy | 418 |
| Simon | 422 |
| Terrell, M.C. | 653 |
| Turner | 625 |
| Washington Highlands | 569 |
| Wilkinson | 511 |
| *Junior High:* | |
| Douglass | 357 |
| Hart | 747 |
| Johnson | 556 |
| *Senior High* | |
| Ballou | 1,843 |
| *Career Center* | |
| Far Southeast | 0** |

*Elementary and junior high school (Figures do not include 8 ungraded students.)

**This figure represents post-secondary students. All shared-time students are counted in regular academic high schools.

# OVERVIEW OF WARD EIGHT

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

| | *Ward 8* | *Total District* |
|---|---|---|
| *Census, 1980* | | |
| POPULATION | 77,844 | 638,333 |
| EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT | | |
| Persons Aged 25+ Years | 37,134 | 398,653 |
| Elementary Only | 17% | 16% |
| High School 1-3 Years | 24 | 17 |
| High School Graduate Only | 39 | 25 |
| College 1-3 Years | 14 | 14 |
| College 4 or More Years | 6 | 28 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| FAMILIES | 17,800 | 135,569 |
| Percent with Own Children Under 18 Years | 72% | 47% |
| Office of Planning, 1987 | | |
| POPULATION | 75,300 | 628,600 |
| AGE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Under 15 years | 28% | 17% |
| 15 through 44 years | 54 | 51 |
| 45 through 64 years | 13 | 20 |
| 65 years & older | 5 | 12 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Greater Washington Research Center, 1986 (Census '86) | | |
| RACE DISTRIBUTION | | |
| Black | 90% | 67% |
| White | 9 | 28 |
| Other | 1 | 5 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| LATINO POPULATION | 3% | 6% |
| HOUSEHOLDS | 23,900 | 257,300 |
| Mean Household Size | 2.87 | 2.32 |
| Median Household Income | $17,000 | $22,400 |
| Percent of Households in Poverty | 22% | 14% |

**Sources:** D.C. Office of Planning; U.S. Census Bureau
Greater Washington Research Center's Census '86 Survey based on a sample of 6,500 District households with a response rate of 61 percent and sampling error of 4 percent.

## LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

| | *Ward 8* | *Total District* |
|---|---|---|
| ACRES OF LAND, JULY 1988* | 3,927 | 29,727 |
| Taxable Acreage | 913 | 12,902 |
| Residential | 81% | 75% |
| Commercial, hotel, special purpose | 5 | 12 |
| Industrial | 1 | 3 |
| Vacant | 13 | 8 |
| Other | 0 | 2 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Tax-Exempt Acreage | 3,014 | 16,825 |
| Federal | 78% | 73% |
| District | 16 | 10 |
| Private Nonprofit | 6 | 17 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| HOUSING UNITS, 1987 | 27,700 | 283,900 |
| Percentage Distribution | | |
| Owner-Occupied | 13% | 33% |
| Renter-Occupied and Vacant | 87 | 67 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |
| Percent Subsidized | 22% | 10% |
| Condominium Units, July 1988 | 200 | 24,900 |
| Assessed Value of Single Family Housing, July 1988** | | |
| Under $50,000 | 22% | 9% |
| $50,000 - $99,999 | 77 | 51 |
| $100,000 - $149,999 | 1 | 12 |
| $150,000 - $199,999 | 0 | 10 |
| $200,000 & Over | 0 | 18 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** |

*Excludes public rights-of-way.
**Excludes condominiums.

# Voting in the District Of Columbia

The Board of Elections and Ethics, an independent agency of the District government, maintains the voter registration files and conducts elections in the District of Columbia. The board is comprised of three persons, one serving as chair; they are appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council. Only two of the three members may be members of the same political party.

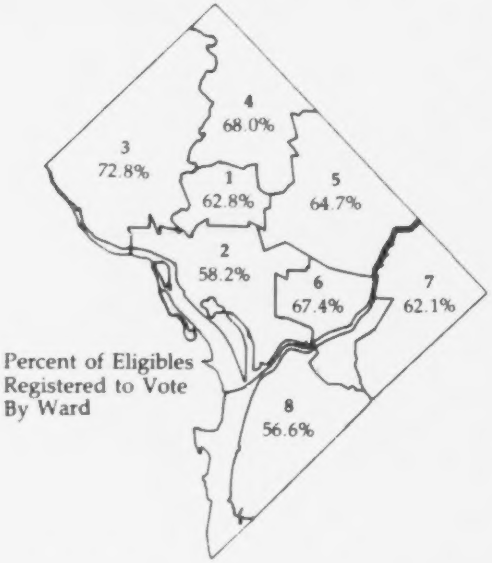
To register to vote in Washington, D.C., a person must be a U.S. citizen, a District resident, and at least 18 years old on the day of the next election. Eligible residents may call the D.C. Board of Elections 24 hours a day at 727-2525 to have a Mail Registration Application mailed to them. Application forms also are available at all public libraries, fire houses and police stations. Through a new program called "Motor Voter," citizens may now register to vote or update their existing voter registration at the same time and on the same application used for their original or renewed driver's permit. The D.C. Department of Public Works forwards the application forms to the Board of Elections, where they are processed. Residents are then mailed their voter registration card, along with information describing the District's electoral system.

Accuracy of the voter roll is maintained through several programs developed by the board to remove the records of voters who are deceased, incarcerated, or no longer residing at their address of voter registration. Board actions include an annual verification of the records of registrants who have not voted in four years, a biennial canvass to confirm the residence addresses of registered voters, and data sharing programs with other government agencies.

District residents were granted the right to vote in U.S. presidential elections in 1961 by the 23rd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. They first exercised that right in the 1964 presidential election. In 1968, when the first local elections were held for seats on the Board of Education, the District's eight wards were created and a permanent process of voter registration was initiated. In 1971, the first election was held for the District's non-voting delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives. The congressional delegate is elected every two years during the scheduled elections for the U.S. House of Representatives.

After Congress adopted the D.C. Charter in 1973, the first mayor and council election in over 100 years took place in 1974; a mayor and a 13-member council were elected. The mayor and the council chair are elected every four years. The terms of the councilmembers and the members of the Board of Education are for four years, with half of the council seats and half of the Board of Education seats being up for election every two years. Advisory neighborhood commissioners are elected every two years.

**VOTER REGISTRATION BY WARD**
(November 1988)



Percent of Eligibles
Registered to Vote
By Ward

| *Ward* | *Voting Age Population (VAP)* | *Registered Voters* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 57,500 | 36,108 |
| 2 | 63,900 | 37,163 |
| 3 | 63,000 | 45,856 |
| 4 | 62,900 | 42,792 |
| 5 | 61,800 | 40,005 |
| 6 | 55,400 | 37,326 |
| 7 | 56,300 | 34,945 |
| 8 | 45,200 | 25,562 |
| **Total** | **466,000** | **299,757** |

According to the board's data, 299,757 District residents (or 64.3 percent of the voting-age, eligible citizens) were registered for the November 1988 general election, an increase of 44,927 registrants (17.6 percent) over November 1987, reflecting expanded voter interest in the presidential election year. Of these, 79 percent were registered as Democrats, 9 percent as Republicans, 11 percent with no party affiliation, and 1 percent as members of the D.C. Statehood Party and various other parties. A total of 197,135 voters (or 65.76 percent of the registered voters) cast ballots in the November 1988 general election.

## TOTAL POPULATION AND VOTER ACTIVITY

(1984 — 1988)

| *Election* | *Total Population** | *Voting Age Population (VAP)** | *Registered Voters*** | *Percent of VAP Registered*** | *Voter Turnout* | *Percent Turnout of Registration* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 1984<br>Presidential Primary | 626,900 | 464,700 | 227,606** | 48.9% | 112,412 | 49.4% |
| September 1984<br>Council Primary | 626,900 | 464,700 | 246,606** | 53.1% | 44,562 | 18.1% |
| November 1984<br>Council/Presidential General | 626,900 | 464,700 | 274,810 | 59.1% | 219,193 | 79.8% |
| November 1985<br>School Board General | 627,400 | 465,200 | 262,906 | 56.5% | 47,885 | 18.2% |
| September 1986<br>Mayoral/Council Primary | 628,500 | 465,900 | 243,372** | 52.2% | 85,094 | 35.0% |
| November 1986<br>Mayoral/Council General | 628,500 | 465,900 | 280,169 | 60.1% | 134,173 | 47.9% |
| November 1987<br>School Board General | 628,600 | 466,000 | 254,830 | 54.7% | 79,126 | 31.1% |
| May 1988<br>Presidential Primary | 628,600 | 466,000 | 263,279** | 56.5% | 93,815 | 35.6% |
| September 1988<br>Council Primary | 628,600 | 466,000 | 246,610** | 52.9% | 34,689 | 14.1% |
| November 1988<br>Council/Presidential General | 628,600 | 466,000 | 299,757 | 64.3% | 197,135 | 65.8% |

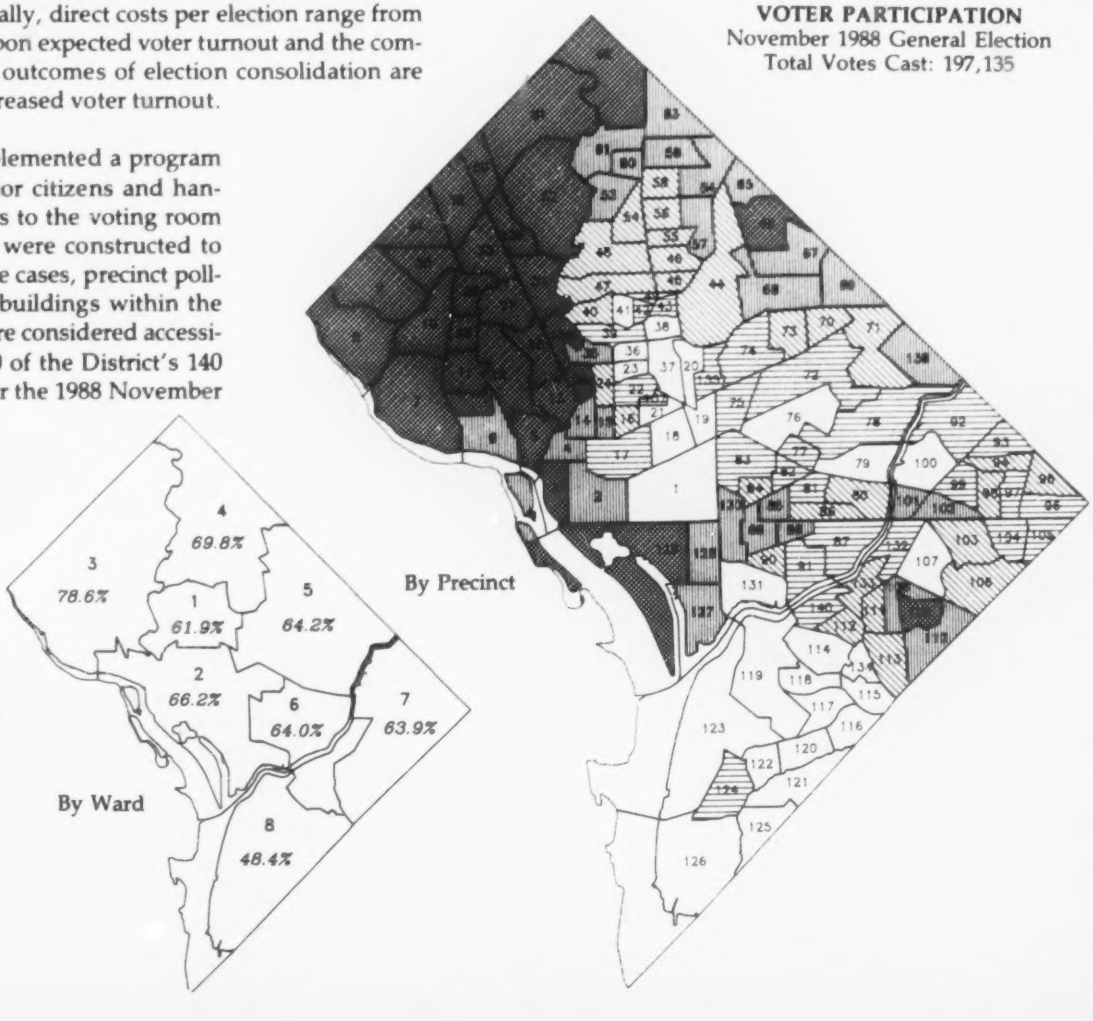
* Total and VAP adjusted population estimates were provided by the D.C. Office of Planning with 1987 being the most recent update available.

** In the case of primary elections, the number of registered voters is adjusted to include only voters registered with a party conducting a primary election. Voters registered as "independents" or with a minor party are not reflected in these totals because they are not eligible to vote in a primary election.

The D.C. Charter provides District voters with a mechanism for introducing new legislation (Initiative) or suspending pending legislation (Referendum). While only one referendum measure has been brought before the electorate, 10 initiative measures have been presented to District voters, of which seven were adopted and three were rejected.

As a result of the *District of Columbia Election Consolidation Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-116, the 1987 Board of Education general election was the last scheduled election in an odd-numbered year. Beginning with the November 1988 general election, all elections, other than special elections, are scheduled during even-numbered years. Special elections are called either to vote on referendum petitions, in cases where there is an effort to recall an elected official, or to fill vacancies in certain elected offices. Typically, direct costs per election range from $250,000 to $500,000 per election, depending upon expected voter turnout and the complexity of the election ballot. The anticipated outcomes of election consolidation are reduction in the total costs of elections and increased voter turnout.

Beginning in 1985, the Board of Elections implemented a program to increase polling place accessibility for senior citizens and handicapped voters by removing physical barriers to the voting room at polling sites. Curb cuts and access ramps were constructed to assist voters with canes or wheelchairs. In some cases, precinct polling places were relocated to more accessible buildings within the same precinct. While only 11 polling places were considered accessible when the program was implemented, 120 of the District's 140 voting locations met accessibility guidelines for the 1988 November general election.



**VOTER PARTICIPATION**
November 1988 General Election
Total Votes Cast: 197,135

Precinct Participation (%)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ▩ | Highest 28 Precincts | — Range: 75.6% to 82.6% |
| ░ | Next Highest 28 | — Range: 69.6% to 75.5% |
| ▨ | Next Highest 28 | — Range: 61.8% to 69.5% |
| ▤ | Next Highest 28 | — Range: 56.0% to 61.7% |
| ☐ | Lowest 28 Precincts | — Range: 42.9% to 55.9% |

**Source:** D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics

# 1987 Population Estimate by Ward, Race and Sex

In 1980, the population of the District of Columbia was 638,333. As of July 1987, the population in the District was estimated to be 628,600. Of the total population, 54 percent was female and 46 percent was male. The racial composition includes 457,200 persons who were black or of other non-white races and 171,400 who were white. The sex and race distribution estimated for 1987 was essentially the same as 1980.

The District's population appears to be stabilizing in the 1980s. The 1987 population estimates indicate that the average annual decline during the early 1980s was about 3,600 persons compared with a decline of 11,800 persons a year in the 1970s. The District gained 1,100 persons between 1983 and 1987.

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POPULATION BY WARD

| | *April 1980* | *July 1983* | *July 1987* | Estimated Change Between April 1980 and July 1987 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Census | Estimate | Provisional Estimate | *Number* | *Percent* |
| Ward 1 | 78,763 | 77,700 | 78,200 | -563 | -0.7% |
| Ward 2 | 81,727 | 81,800 | 81,600 | -127 | -0.2 |
| Ward 3 | 77,445 | 76,400 | 78,300 | 855 | 1.1 |
| Ward 4 | 81,540 | 80,500 | 81,100 | -440 | -0.5 |
| Ward 5 | 83,008 | 81,800 | 80,900 | -2,108 | -2.5 |
| Ward 6 | 75,725 | 74,200 | 74,100 | -1,625 | -2.1 |
| Ward 7 | 82,281 | 80,000 | 79,100 | -3,181 | -3.9 |
| Ward 8 | 77,844 | 75,100 | 75,300 | -2,544 | -3.3 |
| **Total** | **638,333** | **627,500** | **628,600** | **-9,733** | **-1.5%** |

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
BY SEX AND RACE*
(July 1987)

| | *Male* | | *Female* | | *Total* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black & Other Non-White Races | 212,400 | 33.8% | 244,800 | 38.9% | 457,200 | 72.7% |
| White | 79,400 | 12.6 | 92,000 | 14.6 | 171,400 | 27.3 |
| **Total** | **291,800** | **46.4%** | **336,800** | **53.6%** | **628,600** | **100.0%** |

* Totals may not add, due to rounding.

**Sources**: D.C. Office of Planning
U.S. Census Bureau

# Population by Age and Sex — 1987

The 1987 population estimates for the District of Columbia show that there were more females than males in every age group over 19 years of age; under 19 years, the distribution of males and females was about even. Overall, females constitute 53.6 percent of the total population. In the older age group, 65 years and over, the proportion of women rose to 62 percent.

In 1987, persons 65 years and older made up 12 percent of the population. The school age population, 5-19 years of age, decreased from 21 percent of the population in 1980 to 18 percent in 1987.

---

### 1987 POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS*

| *Age Group* | *Female* | *Male* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL POPULATION** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |
| Under 5 | 5.4% | 6.4% | 5.9% |
| 5 - 19 | 16.3 | 19.6 | 17.9 |
| 20 - 64 | 64.1 | 63.8 | 64.0 |
| 65 and over | 14.2 | 10.1 | 12.3 |

### 1987 POPULATION SEX DISTRIBUTION WITHIN AGE GROUPS

| *Age Group* | *Female* | *Male* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL POPULATION** | **53.6%** | **46.4%** | **100.0%** |
| Under 5 | 49.5% | 50.5% | 100.0 |
| 5 - 19 | 49.0 | 51.0 | 100.0 |
| 20 - 64 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 100.0 |
| 65 and over | 61.8 | 38.2 | 100.0 |

### 1987 POPULATION ESTIMATES*

| *Age Group* | *Female* | *Male* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL POPULATION** | **336,800** | **291,800** | **628,600** |
| Under 5 | 18,200 | 18,600 | 36,800 |
| 5 - 9 | 15,600 | 16,800 | 32,400 |
| 10 - 14 | 18,000 | 18,500 | 36,500 |
| 15 - 19 | 21,400 | 22,000 | 43,400 |
| **Subtotal** | **73,200** | **75,900** | **149,100** |
| 20 - 24 | 33,100 | 26,400 | 59,500 |
| 25 - 34 | 68,000 | 59,400 | 127,400 |
| 35 - 44 | 47,400 | 42,900 | 90,300 |
| 45 - 54 | 32,800 | 29,300 | 62,100 |
| 55 - 64 | 34,600 | 28,400 | 63,000 |
| **Subtotal** | **215,900** | **186,400** | **402,300** |
| 65 and over | 47,700 | 29,500 | 77,200 |

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

**Source**: D.C. Office of Planning

# Total and Per Capita Personal Income

In 1988, per capita personal income in the District of Columbia was higher than that of any state in the nation, except Connecticut and New Jersey. The per capita personal income of District residents in 1988 was estimated to be $21,667, which is 31.7 percent higher than the national average. Personal income is not equivalent to money income reported by the Census Bureau. In addition to income, wages, salaries, pensions, interest, dividends and transfer payments, personal income as calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce includes income of private health and welfare funds, foundations and the imputed value of non-money receipts such as food and shelter. Personal income therefore overstates the money income of individuals.

In 1988, wage and salary income accounted for 64.4 percent of all personal income in the District of Columbia. Interest, dividend and rental income accounted for 15.3 percent. In the United States, wage and salary income accounted for 68.4 percent of total personal income; property income, 17.3 percent. Transfer payments include not only public assistance, unemployment compensation, social security and government retirement benefits, but payments to private health and welfare funds and foundation grants given to nonprofit and membership organizations based in the District of Columbia. Income derived from transfer payments constitutes a higher percent of personal income in the District of Columbia (20.2 percent) than in the nation as a whole (14.3 percent) because of the large number of nonprofit organizations located in the nation's capital and the high numbers of persons receiving government pensions and public assistance.

There has been continuous growth since 1984 in total and per capita personal income. The rate of increase of total personal income in the District of Columbia has been the same as the national rate in three of the last five years. The growth in personal income is occurring at a time when the District's population has been generally stable. Contributing to this growth is the increasing number of persons in the higher paying occupations, i.e. professional, managerial and administrative jobs, and the high labor force participation rate.

---

**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME**
(In Current Dollars)

| | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District of Columbia | $16,660 | $17,974 | $19,071 | $20,303 | $21,667 |
| United States | $13,114 | $13,908 | $14,636 | $15,340 | $16,444 |
| Ratio of D.C. to U.S. | 127.0% | 129.2% | 130.3% | 132.3% | 131.7% |
| Growth Over Previous Year | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 6.3% | 7.8% | 6.1% | 6.4% | 6.7% |
| United States | 8.4% | 6.0% | 5.2% | 4.8% | 7.2% |

**TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**
($ In Billions)

| | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District of Columbia | $10.4 | $11.2 | $11.9 | $12.6 | $13.4 |
| United States | $3,101.3 | $3,320.3 | $3,528.5 | $3,733.7 | $4,042.1 |
| Growth Over Previous Year | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 8.2% | 7.7% | 6.3% | 5.9% | 6.3% |
| United States | 9.4% | 7.1% | 6.3% | 5.8% | 8.3% |

**Source**: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, Release April 1989.

# Cost of Living in the Metropolitan Area

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of consumer goods and services. The federal Department of Labor revised the base year for the CPI in 1987 so that 1982-84 equals 100. Thus goods and services that cost $100 in 1982 cost on the average $118.30 in the United States in 1988 and $121 in the Washington metropolitan area. The cost of living in the United States is measured on such items as food, clothing, shelter, transportation, medical costs and other goods and services. Prices are collected every month from 91 areas in the country and from over 60,000 housing units. In calculating the index, each item is weighted to account for its relative importance in the consumer's budget. Price changes for the various items are averaged and combined with other local data to obtain city averages throughout the United States. CPI data are also issued on selected metropolitan areas.

When examined over the past eight years, the metropolitan area's changes in costs have increased more than the costs in other United States cities. Cost increases in this area over the eight-year period have been 46 percent for all items, which is slightly higher than the 43.6 percent increase in the United States city average. The Washington area increase was higher for all items except transportation and medical care.

**WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CPI-U*, 1980-1988**
(1982-84 = 100)**

| | *1980* | *1981* | *1982* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | Percent Change *1980-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *On all items* | 82.9 | 90.5 | 95.5 | 99.8 | 104.6 | 109.0 | 112.2 | 116.2 | 121.0 | 46.0% |
| Food & Beverages | 88.0 | 92.6 | 97.0 | 99.8 | 103.0 | 106.1 | 110.1 | 113.6 | 119.2 | 35.5% |
| Housing | 81.0 | 90.1 | 95.4 | 99.7 | 104.9 | 110.1 | 114.8 | 118.9 | 123.4 | 52.3% |
| Apparel & Upkeep | 90.2 | 90.5 | 94.7 | 100.6 | 104.7 | 109.9 | 108.7 | 116.3 | 123.1 | 36.5% |
| Transportation | 84.8 | 94.4 | 97.0 | 99.3 | 103.7 | 105.6 | 103.8 | 105.9 | 108.1 | 27.5% |
| Medical Care | 74.2 | 80.1 | 90.6 | 101.5 | 107.9 | 114.7 | 122.6 | 129.1 | 137.8 | 85.7% |
| Entertainment | 84.7 | 88.9 | 94.1 | 99.1 | 106.7 | 113.7 | 116.5 | 121.5 | 124.8 | 47.3% |
| Other Goods & Services | 75.8 | 83.4 | 91.3 | 101.0 | 107.7 | 114.5 | 121.9 | 129.4 | 138.4 | 82.6% |

**U.S. CITY ANNUAL AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, CPI-U*, 1980-1988**
(1982-84 = 100)**

| | *1980* | *1981* | *1982* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | Percent Change *1980-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *On all items* | 82.4 | 90.9 | 96.5 | 99.6 | 103.9 | 107.6 | 109.6 | 113.6 | 118.3 | 43.6% |
| Food & Beverages | 86.7 | 93.5 | 97.3 | 99.5 | 103.2 | 105.6 | 109.1 | 113.5 | 118.2 | 36.3% |
| Housing | 81.1 | 90.4 | 96.9 | 99.5 | 103.6 | 107.7 | 110.9 | 114.2 | 118.5 | 46.1% |
| Apparel & Upkeep | 90.9 | 95.3 | 97.8 | 100.2 | 102.1 | 105.0 | 105.9 | 110.6 | 115.4 | 26.9% |
| Transportation | 83.1 | 93.2 | 97.0 | 99.3 | 103.7 | 106.4 | 102.3 | 105.4 | 108.7 | 30.8% |
| Medical Care | 74.9 | 82.9 | 92.5 | 100.6 | 106.8 | 113.5 | 122.0 | 130.1 | 138.6 | 85.0% |
| Entertainment | 83.6 | 90.1 | 96.0 | 100.1 | 103.8 | 107.9 | 111.6 | 115.3 | 120.3 | 43.9% |
| Other Goods & Services | 75.2 | 81.4 | 89.4 | 99.4 | 106.3 | 114.5 | 121.4 | 128.5 | 137.0 | 82.2% |

* Index for all urban consumers.
** Note that the base year has been changed from 1967 to 1982-84.

**Source**: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Consumer Price Index

# Government Finance

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*Children in District Day Care*

# Individual Income Taxes

The adjusted gross income of District of Columbia residents reported on individual 1987 District income tax returns was $7.6 billion. The net taxable income reported was $5.9 billion. Both adjusted gross income and net taxable income have grown over the period 1983-1987. The number of tax returns filed has generally been on the increase. However in 1987, to maintain conformity with federal income tax laws, the District of Columbia raised the individual personal exemption from $1,750 to $2,885. As a result, the number of income tax returns in the lowest income levels declined by 29 percent. Of the 331,524 tax returns filed, nearly 53 percent were filed as single; nearly 29 percent as married; and the other 18 percent as head of household. The percentage distribution by filing status has remained relatively constant over the last five years.

The District of Columbia is a federal tax conformity jurisdiction, meaning that the definition of income and the personal deductions allowed on the District and federal tax returns are substantially the same. With the passage of the federal *Tax Reform Act of 1986*, the council enacted D.C. Law 7-29 to continue the District's limited conformity with the federal tax system. This enables the District government to use federal audit mechanisms and to ensure greater taxpayer compliance. Noted exceptions to conforming with the federal tax system are the exclusion from local income taxation of winnings from the District lottery and income from Social Security. The District's law lowered tax rates with the highest bracket being reduced from 11 to 10 percent in 1987; increased the amount of personal exemptions and the standard deduction.

Average adjusted gross income filed on federal 1040 forms by District taxpayers in 1987 was $27,888. In 1987, District residents paid $454 million in District income taxes and $1.4 billion in federal income taxes. District residents pay more federal taxes than paid by residents of nine states. District residents paid on the average $4,944 per federal tax return, compared to a national average of $4,240 or 17.8 percent more.

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### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX DATA

($ In Millions)

| *Calandar Year* | *Reported Adjusted Gross Income* | *Percent Increase* | *Net Taxable Income* | *Percent Increase* | *Income Tax Paid to D.C.** | *Percent Increase* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1983 | $5,894 | 7.1% | $4,461 | 7.6% | $327 | 9.7% |
| 1984 | 6,226 | 5.6 | 4,720 | 5.8 | 351 | 7.3 |
| 1985 | 6,695 | 7.5 | 5,056 | 7.1 | 380 | 8.3 |
| 1986 | 7,084 | 5.8 | 5,350 | 5.8 | 406 | 6.8 |
| 1987 | 7,652 | 8.0 | 5,880 | 9.0 | 454 | 11.8 |

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICT INCOME TAX RETURNS BY FILING STATUS

| | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Returns** | **319,079** | **320,321** | **333,349** | **338,723** | **331,524** |
| Single | 49.6% | 50.1% | 50.4% | 50.5% | 52.6% |
| Head of Household | 18.3 | 18.6 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 18.2 |
| Married - Joint | 9.8 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.4 |
| Married - Separate | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Married - Separate/Combined | 19.4 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.1 |
| **Total** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

* Net tax liability after credits.

**Sources**: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
U.S. Internal Revenue Service

# Individual Income Taxpayers

The total number of tax returns filed with the District government increased from 319,079 in 1983 to 331,524 in 1987. Returns have increased by 12,445 while the District's population levels have remained relatively stable for the last five years. After taking the appropriate deductions, exemptions and credits, 10.6 percent of all taxpayers did not owe District income tax in 1987. Since 1983, the proportion of taxpayers with no tax liability has increased and taxpayers with incomes less than $15,000 have declined. In all categories of income exceeding $15,000, the number of taxpayers has increased. In 1987, 296,383 District residents paid income taxes.

Between 1986 and 1987, the impact of the *Tax Reform Act* of 1986 and the District's conformity with the federal income tax revisions can be seen. The number of taxpayers in the lowest income bracket, an adjusted gross of under $15,000 dropped from 32,523 in 1986 to 18,436 in 1987. This is as a result of an increase in the amount of both the personal exemption and standard deduction, thereby lowering income tax liability.

The District's income tax rates in 1987 ranged from 6 percent of the first $10,000 of taxable income to 10 percent of taxable income over $20,000. In 1987, more than 33 percent of the individual taxpayers reported incomes of $25,000 or more, paying 73.5 percent of the income taxes collected. Taxpayers with income levels over $100,000 were almost 2 percent of the total filers, accounting for more than 19.9 percent of the income taxes in 1987. New tax rates ranging from 6 percent on the first $10,000 of taxable income to 9.5 percent on taxable income exceeding $20,000 were in effect in 1988.

All persons who were domiciled in the District at any time during the tax year or maintained an abode in the District for 183 days or more during the year and earned more than $2,885 as individuals or $3,740 as married persons filing jointly or $1,885 if married filing separately were required to file an individual income tax return in 1987 with the D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue. Exceptions to this residency rule include justices of the Supreme Court, members of Congress and some Congressional staff persons on their members' payroll, provided that both the member and the employee are residents of the same state, and Senate-confirmed presidential appointees, provided that they are not actually claiming domicile in the District of Columbia.

## ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXPAYERS

| *Adjusted Gross Income Levels* | *Number of Individual Taxpayers* | | | | | *Percentage Distribution of Income Taxes Paid* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* |
| Under $5,000 | 33,953 | 32,872 | 33,067 | 32,523 | 18,436 | .5% | .7% | .4% | .4% | .3% |
| $5,000 - 9,999 | 56,451 | 54,381 | 53,675 | 52,452 | 46,415 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| $10,000 - 14,999 | 58,165 | 55,308 | 54,945 | 54,038 | 51,373 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| $15,000 - 24,999 | 78,384 | 79,079 | 82,957 | 82,857 | 84,420 | 23.4 | 21.9 | 21.0 | 19.6 | 18.1 |
| $25,000 - 49,999 | 53,523 | 57,171 | 62,619 | 66,134 | 70,237 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 34.4 | 33.0 |
| $50,000 - 99,999 | 11,423 | 13,213 | 15,310 | 16,981 | 19,624 | 16.5 | 17.8 | 19.1 | 20.0 | 20.5 |
| $100,000 and over | 2,793 | 3,142 | 3,637 | 4,428 | 5,878 | 12.8 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 16.7 | 20.0 |
| **Total** | **294,692** | **295,166** | **306,210** | **309,413** | **296,383** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME TAXPAYERS BY ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME LEVELS

| | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Less than $15,000 | 50.4% | 48.2% | 46.2% | 44.9% | 39.2% |
| $15,000 to $50,000 | 44.8 | 46.0 | 47.6 | 48.2 | 52.2 |
| $50,000 and Over | 4.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 8.6 |
| **Total** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

# Five Year Trends on Income Tax Returns

Over the five years, 1982-1986*, the total number of personal exemptions claimed by income tax filers increased by 6.8 percent, from 343,097 to 366,487. An examination of the filing status shows that the greatest increase has occurred in the head of household category. There have also been increases in the single and married, filing separately on a combined form, categories. In addition to the personal exemptions claimed by tax filers, additional exemptions are allowed for age, blindness and dependents. Over the five years, the number of elderly exemptions increased 8.8 percent. These data show the changing demographics of the District of Columbia.

Income tax returns show that the income of District residents has increased. In 1982, the average adjusted gross income on all returns was $18,620 and in 1986, $20,914. In 1986*, more than half of the filers under $15,000 were single; whereas the majority of high income filers, $50,000 or more were married couples. More than 37,000 of the tax returns filed claimed child and dependent care credits.

An analysis of returns that claimed an additional exemption due to age shows that 55 percent of these returns had adjusted gross income levels below $15,000, 25 percent had incomes between $15,000 and $30,000 and 20 percent of the returns had $30,000 and over. Nearly half of all the elderly were single, 3.5 percent were heads of households and the other 46 percent were married.

Looking at the 198,333 dependents, one finds that in 1986, 43 percent were in households with an average adjusted gross income of under $15,000. Another 39 percent were in the middle income level of $15,000 to $30,000 and 18 percent were at the level of $30,000 and over. Over 67.7 percent of these dependents lived in a household that filed as single, separately or head of household. More than 32 percent of the dependents were in married-couple households, filing joint tax returns.

## A COMPARISON OF INCOME TAX RETURNS*

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1982* | *1986* | *Percent Change 1982-1986* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Personal Exemptions | 343,097 | 366,487 | 6.8% |
| *Filing Status* | | | |
| Single | 156,140 | 171,187 | 9.6 |
| Head of Household | 55,371 | 66,557 | 20.2 |
| Married-Filing Jointly | 62,788 | 57,452 | -8.5 |
| Married-Filing Separately | 9,297 | 8,595 | -7.6 |
| Married-Filing Separately on Combined Form | 59,501 | 62,696 | 5.4 |
| Aged | 43,743 | 47,574 | 8.8 |
| Blind | 1,354 | 1,426 | 5.3 |
| Dependents | 191,333 | 198,333 | 3.6 |
| Average Adjusted Gross Income | $18,620 | $20,914 | 12.3 |
| Average Net Taxable Income (before credits) | $14,277 | $15,794 | 10.6 |
| Itemized Deductions | $5,508 | $7,008 | 27.2 |
| Average Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit | $125 | $169 | 35.2 |

* Calendar year 1986 tax return data are used for this analysis because of comparability in tax laws regarding income tax brackets and exemptions.

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME TAX FILERS BY FILING STATUS AND INCOME LEVEL

### 1986

| | *Single* | *Head of Household* | *Married/Joint/ Separate & Combined* | *Married Separate* | *Total* | *Returns* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under $15,000 | 57.2% | 20.7% | 19.5% | 2.6% | 100% | 166,827 |
| $15,000 - $49,000 | 45.1 | 20.7 | 31.6 | 2.6 | 100 | 150,321 |
| $50,000 & Over | 36.2 | 4.5 | 57.3 | 2.0 | 100 | 21,574 |

**Source**: Department of Finance and Revenue

# Lottery and Charitable Games

The D.C. Lottery, which began selling tickets in 1982, has consistently ranked nationally as a top revenue producer. During fiscal year 1988, the games sponsored by the D.C. Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board produced sales of $122.9 million, a 43.7 percent increase since fiscal year 1984.

In fiscal year 1988, the daily 3-digit Lucky Numbers game accounted for 63 percent of all sales; while the 4-digit D.C. 4 and the Lucky Lotto games accounted for 21 percent and 6 percent respectively. Sales from the 2-digit D.C. Daily Double, which has drawings open to the public during the lunch time hour, totaled less than 2 percent of fiscal year 1988 sales. All other games totaled 8 percent of sales. Sales from the D.C. 4 game increased 2 percent over the previous year and 155 percent since 1985.

The D.C. Lottery introduced six new instant games in fiscal year 1988, the most ever in one year. Instant games are games where players immediately know whether they have won. Instant game special drawings were held at the Frank D. Reeves Center for Municipal Affairs, the Old Post Office Pavilion, the Martin Luther King Library and the Potomac Riverfest festival among other sites. Bonus enhancements were attached to three games offering players and agents the opportunity to win Grand Prix automobiles, trips to the Super Bowl and tickets to area events. The six instant games accounted for $5.2 million or 4 percent of total sales.

Lotto*America debuted in February 1988 giving the D.C. Lottery its fifth on-line game. Lotto*America is a multi-state lottery game that includes the participation of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Oregon. In its first year, Lotto*America had sales of $5.3 million and accounted for 4 percent of total sales in the District.

Total expenses for administration, prizes, contract fees, commissions, advertising, etc., were $82 million in fiscal year 1988. Prizes accounted for 74 percent of total expenses. Since fiscal year 1984, the D.C. Lottery has paid more than $284 million in prizes. The year's largest single payout for the Lucky Lotto game was $2.2 million which was the third highest ever in the District. All D.C. Lucky Lotto jackpots are paid in 20 equal annual payments. In fiscal year 1988, there were nine D.C. Lucky Lotto jackpot winners; four were District residents.

In fiscal year 1988, the D.C. 4 gained increased attention among lottery players because of its high payouts and number combinations. In September, a District resident won $125,000, by purchasing 25 bets that paid $5,000 each. During the week of August 8, 1988, lottery players placed bets on the combination 8-8-8-8 to such an extent that the lottery reached its liability limit.

Nearly, 600 lottery agents earned $6.5 million in commissions and bonuses in fiscal year 1988. Of the 29 lotteries in the country, the D.C. Lottery ranks in the top 20 percent for commissions earned by agents. Between 1984 and 1988, the District paid over $30.4 million in lottery commissions to agents, contributing to the economic growth of the business community.

As required by the *D.C. Budget Request Act of 1983,* P.L. 4-162, all revenue generated by activities of the Lottery Board in excess of administrative cost and prizes must be transferred to the District government's General Fund. In fiscal year 1988, the agency transferred $42.5 million into the General Fund, making it the largest contribution to date. Since fiscal year 1984, $183 million in revenue from lottery games have been transferred into the General Fund.

The Lottery Board is also responsible for licensing nonprofit organizations to legally conduct raffles, bingo games and Monte Carlo Night parties. In fiscal year 1988, District government collected $34,000 in fees for licensing these events. Fiscal year 1988 was the first year the board began granting licenses for Monte Carlo Night parties. Monte Carlo Night parties are casino style games played for fun and prizes instead of money. Games of chance offered at Monte Carlo Night parties are moneywheel, roulette, all dice games, twenty-one or blackjack, baccarat and approved raffles. In fiscal year 1988, 69 licensed nonprofit organizations raised $4.8 million in gross revenue, which represents a 45 percent increase over fiscal year 1987. Of the $4.8 million raised, 63 percent was awarded as prizes and the remaining 37 percent went to fund charitable causes.

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### LOTTERY REVENUES AND EXPENSES
(In Thousands)

| *Revenues* *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales | $85,593 | $111,987 | $118,654 | $121,713 | $123,038 |
| Non-operating income | 721 | 805 | 1,248 | 1,422 | 1,545 |
| **Total** | **$86,314** | **$112,792** | **$119,902** | **$123,135** | **$124,583** |
| *Operating Expenses* | | | | | |
| Administration | $2,772 | $3,528 | $4,151 | $5,272 | $ 5,740 |
| Prizes | 44,839 | 57,913 | 59,096 | 61,765 | 60,923 |
| Contract Fees | 2,809 | 3,484 | 3,765 | 4,317 | 3,935 |
| Commissions | 4,875 | 6,123 | 6,340 | 6,550 | 6,552 |
| Advertising | 3,774 | 4,446 | 4,938 | 3,825 | 3,506 |
| Other Costs | 1,967 | 1,829 | 1,612 | 1,306 | 1,427 |
| **Total** | **$61,036** | **$77,323** | **$79,902** | **$83,035** | **$82,083** |
| General Fund Transfer | $25,278 | $35,469 | $40,000 | $40,100 | $42,500 |

**Source:** D.C. Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board

# Sales and Use Taxes

In fiscal year 1988, on an estimated taxable gross receipts base totaling nearly $5.7 billion, the District government collected $390.6 million in general sales and use taxes. This was a 2.3 percent increase over collections in the previous year and an increase of 5.5 percent in the taxable gross receipts. Nearly half of the taxable gross receipts came from the retail trade sector. The growth in taxable gross receipts exceeds both the metropolitan and national rates of inflation.

The District of Columbia has a four-tier rate structure. No sales tax is levied on groceries, prescription and non-prescription drugs or laundry and dry cleaning services.

---

### SALES AND USE TAX RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| 6% | General rate for tangible personal property and selected services, alcoholic beverages sold in stores, food sold in vending machines |
| 8% | Restaurant meals, liquor sold for consumption on the premises, rental vehicles |
| 10% | Transient accommodations |
| 12% | Parking motor vehicles in commercial lots |

### SALES TAX COLLECTIONS
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sales & Use Taxes | $296.9 | $331.7 | $356.0 | $381.7 | $390.6 |

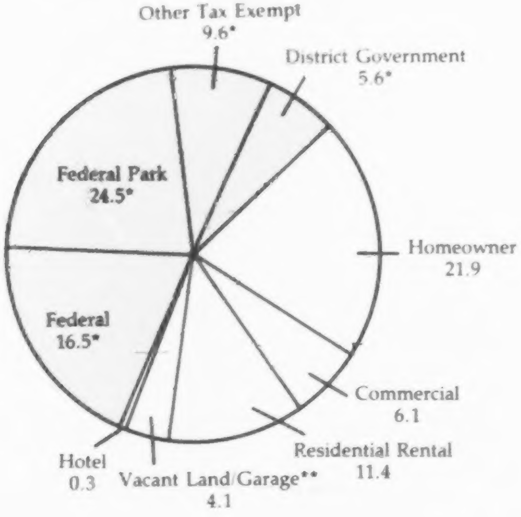
**Source**: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

# Taxable and Tax Exempt Property

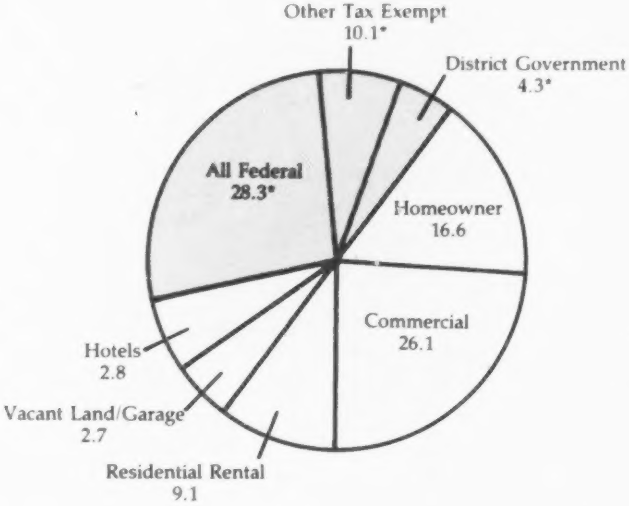
**Tax Year 1989**

The District of Columbia has a land area of 60 square miles and a water area of 9 square miles. Public rights-of-way account for 13.4 square miles of the District's acreage, or more than 22 percent of the land area. When public rights-of-way are excluded, the land area is 45.8 square miles, or 29,727 acres. More than 56.2 percent of this land area is classified as tax exempt, including 41 percent owned by the federal government. More than 7,200 of the federal government's acres, or 24.5 percent of the District of Columbia's land, is park area. Much of the remaining 16.5 percent of federal land is used for office buildings and museums. The other tax exempt categories include religious, educational and charitable organizations, cemeteries, hospitals, libraries and foreign government property. Five percent of the tax exempt property belongs to the District government. The assessed value of the federal acreage in tax year 1989 was $17.5 billion and other tax exempt land was assessed at $6.2 billion.

LAND USES BY TAX CLASSIFICATION
Percentage Distribution
29,727 Acres
(Excludes Public Rights-of-Way)



ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENTS
by Tax Classification
Percentage Distribution
$61.7 Billion



* Shading indicates tax exempt
** Commercial only
NOTE: Acreage may vary annually as a result of lots or squares being added or deleted.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

# Real Estate in the District of Columbia

Real estate in the District of Columbia is assessed annually at 100 percent of estimated market value. For tax purposes, the value of all real property is estimated by the use of the mass appraisal approach. This requires the grouping of properties by location, land use, and other physical characteristics; and the classification of properties by use type, size, age and condition. The assessor makes a study of the real estate market taking into account sales, remodeling, renovations, and new construction permits. In assessing residential properties, the assessor also uses the sales comparison approach. The assessor determines the selling prices of similar houses, ascertains that these properties are representative sales and compares the selling prices with the current assessments. The assessor then makes a review of the properties in the field and makes the necessary adjustments for location, condition, remodeling, renovations, additions, maintenance, etc., and makes sure that properties with similar characteristics have approximately the same assessed value. For the purpose of taxation, the District of Columbia is divided into 56 taxable neighborhoods and 16 non-taxable areas, such as parklands, Saint Elizabeths Hospital and Bolling Air Force Base. For commercial properties, hotels, office buildings, stores, warehouses, and rental housing the assessor analyzes the income-expense statements and rent rolls submitted by property owners and compares them with market rents and expenses. The assessor arrives at a net income for each property, and develops appropriate units of comparison (price per square foot of gross building area, price per point of floor area ratio, income-expense ratio, occupancy ratio, etc.). At the same time, the assessor analyzes the properties that have been sold and develops overall capitalization rates. In addition, the assessor reviews new construction and determines total reproduction cost of a building and the cost per square foot. The assessor selects the most appropriate unit of comparison and the capitalization rate for each property and converts the net income into an indication of value. Finally, the assessor compares buildings of similar characteristics and makes final adjustments for equalization purposes.

The current tax law provides for four classifications of real property. Class I is owner-occupied residential property. Class II is rental-occupied residential and vacant residential property. Class III was established in tax year 1987, creating a new tax classification category for hotels and a lower tax rate. Class IV is commercial real estate. Vacant land is classified in the same category of use as adjacent parcels. For the last six years, property tax rates have been stable for residential property, both owner- and renter-occupied. Commercial rates were reduced in 1985 as a means of offsetting the effect of rising assessments.

---

**TAX RATES**
(per $100 of Assessed Value)

|  | *(Tax Year*)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class I | Owner-Occupied | $1.22 | $1.22 | $1.22 | $1.22 | $1.22 |
| Class II | Renter-Occupied and Vacant | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.54 |
| Class III | Hotels | — | — | 1.82 | 1.82 | 1.82 |
| Class IV | Commercial | 2.13 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 2.03 |

The assessed value of all real estate has risen over the last five years (1985-1989). However, different classes of property assessments have increased at different rates. Commercial assessments have risen by 73 percent, reflecting the rapid appreciation of commercial property in the District of Columbia. Commercial construction has occurred throughout the District and resulted in increases in the total commercial property assessments. The sale of 356 commercial buildings (excluding multifamily housing) in 1988 with an average sales price of nearly $1.5 million has also increased commercial property values. Since property assessments are based on market sales, the commercial property assessments increased. Over the five-year period, the effect of the increased assessments can be seen in the amount of property tax collected, which rose by 40 percent.

---

### TRENDS IN ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUES
(In Billions)

| *(Tax Year*)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commercial | $11.3 | $12.0 | $14.1 | $16.3 | $19.5 |
| Class I Residential** | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 10.2 |
| Class II Residential | 4.7 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| **Total Taxable** | **$24.2** | **$24.8** | **$28.1** | **$29.9** | **$35.3** |

* Tax Year is July 1 to June 30.
**Includes vacant land and garages.

### REAL PROPERTY TAX COLLECTIONS
(In Thousands)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Planned 1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class I | $ 94,782 | $101,626 | $ 95,685 | $101,272 | $115,302 |
| Class II | 70,517 | 72,657 | 85,655 | 83,098 | 86,764 |
| Class III | — | 25,480 | 27,537 | 27,973 | 31,559 |
| Class IV | 224,782 | 216,824 | 263,210 | 297,436 | 360,812 |
| **Total** | **$390,081** | **$416,587** | **$472,087** | **$509,779** | **$594,437** |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

# Property Tax Credits and Exemptions

To reduce the cost of housing for low- and moderate-income residents, the District government has established three tax reduction programs. The "Circuit Breaker" is a tax credit that can be claimed from income tax liability for renters and homeowners in the District of Columbia whose household income is less than $20,000. The "Circuit Breaker" is based on a sliding scale with the credit being equal to from 1 to 2.5 percent of property taxes paid or rent equivalent to property taxes, depending upon the household's gross income level. As shown below, the number of non-elderly households who claimed the property tax credit on their income tax returns in 1987 totaled 16,585. The number of elderly, blind or disabled households claiming the "Circuit Breaker" credit has dropped from approximately 16,000 to just under 14,000. The reduction in both groups is related to the *1986 Tax Reform Act* and changes in the District's income threshold that eliminated low income households from the responsibility of filing income tax returns.

**PROPERTY TAX CREDIT — "CIRCUIT BREAKER"**
(1983-1987)

| *(Calendar Year*)* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Tax Returns | | | | | |
| Other Low-Income Households | 21,592 | 22,178 | 20,880 | 18,654 | 16,585 |
| Elderly, blind, disabled | 16,293 | 16,843 | 16,311 | 16,045 | 13,798 |
| **Total** | **37,885** | **39,021** | **37,191** | **34,699** | **30,383** |
| Percent of Tax Returns Claiming Circuit Breaker | 11.9% | 12.2% | 11.2% | 10.2% | 9.2% |
| Average Credit | $275 | $279 | $295 | $308 | $303 |
| **Total Credit (In Thousands)** | **$10,418** | **$10,887** | **$10,971** | **$10,687** | **$9,200** |

*Circuit breaker is claimed on a District income tax return and therefore is on a calendar year basis.

For all owner-occupied dwellings, regardless of household income, there is an exemption from property tax assessments, known as the Homestead Exemption. Introduced in 1978, the Homestead Exemption Program initially provided a $6,000 exemption from the assessed value for single-family houses, condominiums and cooperatives. In 1979, the program was changed to cover only owner-occupied properties, and the $6,000 exemption was increased to $9,000. Beginning with the September 1988 property tax payment, owners who occupy their own residential property are entitled to a $22,000 homestead exemption. Some 84,939 homeowners claimed homestead exemptions in tax year 1988, reducing property taxes by approximately $15.5 million. As of March 1989, exemptions reached 89,059, which reflects late renewals.

The Senior Citizen Real Property Tax Relief Program went into effect in March 1987. This program provides for homeowners aged 65 years and older, who derived more than 50 percent of their income from pensions, annuities or Social Security, to have half of their property tax liability eliminated as of the March 1987 property tax payment. More than 17,000 senior citizens filed for this property tax relief in 1988, resulting in $8.0 million annually of tax relief for these homeowners.

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## HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS

| *(Tax Year*)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homeowners Claiming Exemption | 81,078 | 80,850 | 85,061 | 78,810 | 84,939 |

## SENIOR CITIZEN REAL PROPERTY TAX RELIEF PROGRAM**

| | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Senior Citizens Receiving Relief | 14,462 | 17,383 |
| Total Amount of Relief | $6.4 million | $8.0 million |

* Homestead Exemption Program is claimed on the property tax bills and therefore is on a tax year basis which is from July 1 to June 30.
** New program in 1987.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

# 1988 Assessed Value of Single Family Houses and Condominiums

As of July 1988, the real property tax rolls contained 97,158 single family houses and 24,923 condominium units. The average assessed value of the houses was over $134,000; for the condominium units it was nearly $89,000. More than half of the houses and condominium units were assessed between $50,000 and $100,000. More than 40 percent of the houses and 26 percent of the condominium units were assessed at $100,000 or more.

**ASSESSED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY**
(July 1988)

| | *Single Family** | | *Condominium Units* | | *Total* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Assessed Value* | *Number* | *Percent* | *Number* | *Percent* | *Number* | *Percent* |
| Under $25,000 | 469 | **% | 377 | 2% | 846 | 1% |
| $25,000 - 49,999 | 8,256 | 8 | 3,923 | 16 | 12,179 | 10 |
| $50,000 - 74,999 | 30,139 | 31 | 8,056 | 32 | 38,195 | 31 |
| $75,000 - 99,999 | 19,255 | 20 | 5,964 | 24 | 25,219 | 21 |
| $100,000 - 124,999 | 7,377 | 8 | 2,855 | 11 | 10,232 | 8 |
| $125,000 - 149,999 | 4,069 | 4 | 1,392 | 6 | 5,461 | 4 |
| $150,000 - 174,999 | 4,630 | 5 | 1,018 | 4 | 5,648 | 5 |
| $175,000 - 199,999 | 5,414 | 6 | 484 | 2 | 5,898 | 5 |
| $200,000 & Over | 17,549 | 18 | 854 | 3 | 18,403 | 15 |
| **Total** | **97,158** | **100%** | **24,923** | **100%** | **122,081** | **100%** |
| Average (Mean) Assessed Value | $134,131 | | $88,959 | | $124,909 | |
| Median Assessed Value | $ 84,235 | | $75,300 | | $ 82,322 | |

* Row, detached and semi-detached structures, include structures up to five units.
** Less than one percent.

**Source**: D.C. Office of Planning, Municipal Automated Geographic Information System (MAGIS), based on real property tax records.

# Five Year Trends in Real Property Values

Over the past five years, the number of single family houses and condominium units on the tax assessment rolls increased by 3,371 units or 3 percent. Condominiums increased 15 percent from 21.627 to 24,923 units during this period. Single family houses totaled 97,083 units in 1985 and 97,158 units in 1989 for a net increase of 75 units.

Condominium units are concentrated in Wards 1, 2 and 3. For the most part, condominium units have been created by the conversion of multifamily rental buildings. Over the past five years, 436 rental units have been permitted to convert to condominiums and 693 units have been registered as new market offerings, that is, newly constructed or rehabilitated units.

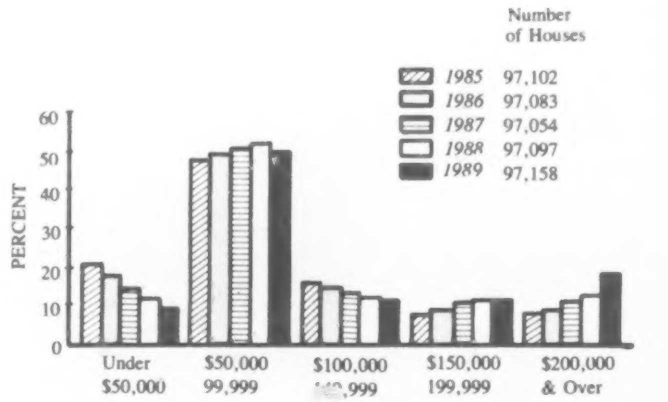
The median assessment on condominium units increased 14 percent between tax years 1985 and 1989, while single family house assessments increased 28 percent. In tax year 1989, the median condominium assessment was $75,300, and the median single family house assessment was $84,233.

In tax year 1989, 18 percent of the single family houses were assessed at $200,000 or more and 9 percent were under $50,000. In tax year 1985, only 8 percent of the single family houses were assessed in the highest bracket and nearly 21 percent were in the lowest bracket.

### TRENDS IN CONDOMINIUMS & SINGLE FAMILY HOUSING UNITS
(Tax Years 1985-1989*)

| *(Tax Year)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Condominium Units | 21,627 | 22,331 | 23,067 | 24,603 | 24,923 |
| Mean (Average) Assessment | $75,685 | $78,133 | $81,849 | $83,003 | $88,959 |
| Median Assessment | $66,200 | $67,800 | $70,700 | $70,500 | $75,300 |
| Single Family Houses** | 97,083 | 97,054 | 97,097 | 97,057 | 97,158 |
| Mean (Average) Assessment | $97,619 | $102,462 | $109,035 | $116,336 | $134,131 |
| Median Assessment | $66,003 | $69,275 | $71,407 | $75,495 | $84,233 |
| **Total** | **118,710** | **119,385** | **120,164** | **121,660** | **122,081** |
| Mean (Average) Assessment | $93,623 | $97,912 | $103,816 | $109,595 | $123,909 |
| Median Assessment | $66,020 | $68,966 | $71,342 | $74,421 | $82,322 |

### ASSESSMENT TRENDS FOR SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING UNITS
(Tax Years 1985-1989*)



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* The tax year ends on June 30; it begins on July 1 of the previous year.
** Row, detached and semi-detached structures, excluding condominiums; single family houses may include up to five units.

**Source:** D.C. Office of Planning, Municipal Automated Geographic Information System (MAGIS).

# Land Owned By the District Government

The District government owns land throughout the District of Columbia. When public rights-of-way and most public housing projects are excluded, there were 1,898 lots owned by the District government as of July 1988 (tax year 1989). Public housing is excluded because these lots are deeded in the name of the federal government. The lots owned by the District government total 1,652 acres, 6 percent of the District of Columbia's total land acreage, excluding public rights-of-way. The combined assessment of District-owned land and improvements in tax year 1989 is $2.7 billion, 4 percent of total assessments. About 30 percent of the land area of District government-owned property is used for educational purposes. The large number of vacant lots reflects the fact that the District government owns property for storage of equipment and vehicles. Furthermore, many of the vacant lots are adjacent to properties where there are structures, such as the property surrounding D.C. Village and the Fire Training Academy.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
(July 1988)

| *Land Usage by Type of Improvement* | *Number of Lots* | *Acres* | *Total Assessed Value (In Millions)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential* | | | |
| Single family | 271 | 14.0 | $21.0 |
| Multifamily | 76 | 25.0 | 14.7 |
| Transient | 2 | 11.0 | 6.5 |
| Commercial | | | |
| Retail | 25 | 4.9 | 11.3 |
| Office | 22 | 11.6 | 199.0 |
| Special Purpose | 135 | 63.4 | 174.9 |
| Industrial | 15 | 18.2 | 12.9 |
| Medical | 5 | 9.4 | 11.2 |
| Educational | 145 | 503.0 | 773.5 |
| Public Service | 47 | 25.5 | 69.8 |
| Libraries | 19 | 8.8 | 61.0 |
| Recreational | 21 | 56.9 | 49.2 |
| Special Purpose | 116 | 382.4 | 986.9 |
| Vacant | 963 | 490.6 | 254.7 |
| Other | 36 | 27.6 | 40.6 |
| **Total** | **1,898** | **1,652.3** | **$2,687.2** |

* Most public housing buildings are deeded in the name of the federal government.

**Source**: D.C. Office of Planning, Municipal Geographic Information System, MAGIS.

# Public Buildings

The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) is the real estate agent for the District government and is responsible for maintaining many of the buildings owned by District government, leasing space for government use and paying utility expenses of agencies in the executive branch. At the end of fiscal year 1988, the District government owned or had jurisdiction over 2,640 structures. Two surplus properties were sold in 1988 and 16 structures were demolished bringing the total structures down by 18 from 1987.

Almost half of the total structures are public housing buildings. DAS also maintains a number of properties outside the District which were purchased with District funds. However, since the District government does not have eminent domain power outside the District, it was necessary to title the properties in the name of the United States government. These properties include Forest Haven, the District government's facility for mentally retarded persons in Laurel, Maryland; the Laurel Children's Center and Cedar Knoll, part of the Department of Human Services Residential Youth Program, in Laurel, Maryland; Lorton Reformatory, the District government's state prison complex in Lorton, Virginia; and surplus properties located in Glenn Dale, Maryland. In addition, the District of Columbia owns and operates a recreation camp in Scotland, Maryland. According to the Department of Finance and Revenue, as of September 1988, the total value of the District-owned land and improvements was $2.4 billion.

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## DISTRICT-OWNED STRUCTURES

(As of October 1, 1988)

| *Agency* | *Number of Structures* |
|---|---|
| Public Housing | 1,294 |
| Corrections | 280 |
| Public Works | 272 |
| Public Schools | 190 |
| Human Services | 147 |
| Recreation | 100 |
| Fire Department | 46 |
| Public Libraries | 25 |
| D.C. General Hospital | 21 |
| Administrative Services | 87 |
| University of the District of Columbia | 19 |
| Convention Center | 1 |
| Office on Aging | 4 |
| Employment Services | 1 |
| Metropolitan Police Department | 25 |
| Office of Business & Economic Development | 12 |
| Saint Elizabeths Hospital | 116* |
| **Total** | **2,640** |

* Seventy-two (72) of these structures are currently part of the use agreement which gives the District jurisdiction over the structures. According to Public Law 98-621, title for the remaining structures may be transferred to the District government contingent upon the approval of Congress before October 1, 1992.

**Sources:** Department of Finance and Revenue
Department of Administrative Services
Department of Public and Assisted Housing

# District Government Energy Expenses

The District government is a major purchaser of energy. The Department of Administrative Services estimates that the District government consumes more than 12 percent of all energy in the District of Columbia. In fact, the Water and Sewer Utility Services Administration is the second largest buyer of electricity in the District, after the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. The major component of the District government's energy bills is electricity expenditures: The District's total energy expenditures were more than $74 million in fiscal year 1988. The Department of Administrative Services processes payment for the utility bills for virtually all executive branch agencies of the District government. The exceptions are the electric bills for street lighting and traffic signals, which are paid by the Department of Public Works, and in fiscal year 1988 totaled almost $4 million. Three independent agencies of the District government, D.C. General Hospital, the University of the District of Columbia and the Washington Convention Center pay their own electric and gas bills.

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DISTRICT GOVERNMENT ENERGY EXPENSES
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electric | $34.6 | $38.3 | $37.3 | $44.7* | $46.4** |
| Gas | 12.5 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 12.3 |
| Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants | 15.5 | 12.3 | 10.1 | 12.9 | 14.0 |
| Purchased Steam*** | NA | NA | NA | NA | 1.5 |
| Coal*** | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.6 |
| **Total** | **$62.6** | **$61.9** | **$59.7** | **$73.6** | **$74.8** |

* The 1987 electric expenses were revised from $52.2 million to $44.7 million to conform to Financial Management System figures.
** Includes street lighting and traffic signals.
***Figures for steam and coal were not itemized prior to fiscal year 1988.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Administrative Services

# Leased Property of the District Government

The District government leases more than 2.8 million square feet of space in 114 sites, not including those sites which are leased for official parking. Office space accounts for 66 percent of this space, more than 1.8 million square feet. In addition, there are leases for clinics, halfway houses, youth homes, emergency shelters, warehouses and social service centers. In fiscal year 1988, the District government entered into lease agreements for office space in seven new locations. This additional 287,374 square feet added nearly $5.5 million to the District government's space expenditures. In fiscal year 1988, the District government paid an average of $14.58 a square foot for office space. This low cost reflects long-term leases negotiated several years ago and an average rental rate 55 percent below market value in 1988. With the expiration of certain leases in fiscal year 1989, additional office space leases are expected to rise by approximately 18 percent and the cost of leasing office space is expected to exceed the present total of $32 million.

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### DISTRICT GOVERNMENT LEASED REAL PROPERTY
(Fiscal Year 1988)

| | *Sites* | *Square Feet* | *Annual Cost* | *Average Cost Per Square Foot* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office | 52 | 1,867,354 | $27,234,044 | $14.58 |
| Clinic | 13 | 88,521 | 758,802 | 8.57 |
| Halfway House | 8 | 90,674 | 515,251 | 5.68 |
| Storage | 2 | 7,800 | 49,159 | 6.30 |
| Vehicle & Equipment Storage | 2 | 15,596 | 21,122 | 1.35 |
| Classroom Space | 3 | 27,020 | 180,211 | 6.67 |
| Warehouse | 14 | 474,798 | 1,714,119 | 3.61 |
| Social Service Center | 5 | 86,676 | 679,695 | 7.84 |
| Arts | 3 | 66,793 | 233,465 | 3.50 |
| Day Care | 1 | 9,850 | 92,393 | 9.38 |
| Emergency Shelter | 2 | 30,990 | 311,543 | 10.05 |
| Youth Home | 5 | 17,137 | 71,300 | 4.16 |
| Cafeteria | 1 | 5,300 | 53,000 | 10.00 |
| Miscellaneous | 3 | 39,670 | 394,348 | 9.94 |
| **Total** | **114** | **2,828,179** | **$32,308,452** | **$11.42** |
| Official Parking | 16 | 269 Spaces | $153,306 | $570 per Space |

### COST OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT LEASED REAL PROPERTY

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Lease Expenditures | $16,200,000 | $16,000,000 | $24,752,636 | $26,900,777 | $32,308,452 |

**Source:** Department of Administrative Services

# Capital Improvements

Because of the age of the public buildings and infrastructure in the District of Columbia, repair and replacement represent the primary focus of the District government's capital improvements program (CIP). The CIP also has the objectives of enhancing government services through the construction of new facilities and of encouraging private economic development through infrastructure improvements.

The CIP consists of projects authorized in fiscal year 1989 as well as projects authorized in prior years that are still in progress. In fiscal year 1989, there are 511 active capital improvement projects. Road and bridge construction is the largest project category followed by capital improvements to public housing. Approximately 71 percent of these capital improvement projects are implemented by the Department of Public Works for District government agencies. The remaining 29 percent are implemented by the Department of Public and Assisted Housing, the D.C. Public Schools and the Office of Business and Economic Development. The majority (54.9 percent) of the 511 capital projects were under construction as of March 1989. Another 21.3 percent of the projects were in the design phase. The remainder were in the bidding process, predesign phase or were awaiting financial closing. The total authority requested and approved for the active projects totaled $2.8 billion. Of this gross authority, District appropriations accounted for 78 percent and federal grants for 22 percent. As of December 1988, capital expenditures totaled $1.7 billion.

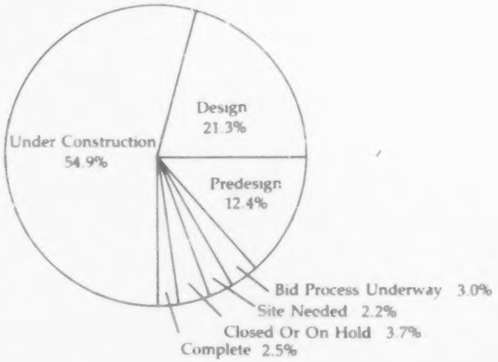
Public Law 93-198, the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, imposes a statutory limit on the District government's appropriated spending on debt service. In fiscal year 1989, debt service will equal $262 million. As a proportion of revenue, this is 8.6 percent, well within the 14 percent ceiling. However, debt service is growing at about $12 million a year; and there is great concern that debt be entered into only for the most critically needed projects. The D.C. Office of the Budget has developed criteria to evaluate and rank capital improvement projects. These include such factors as whether the project addresses health and safety issues, whether the project is feasible and whether the project's costs and benefits are consistent with the District's Comprehensive Plan.

**CURRENTLY ACTIVE CAPITAL PROJECTS BY TYPE**
Approved Fiscal Year 1989 and Prior Years
($ In Thousands)

| *Type of Project* | *Number of Projects* | *Total Cost Gross Project Authority** | *Gross Expenditures through December 1988* | *Cost of Completion Fiscal Years 1989-1994* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Housing | 82 | $412,946 | $203,954 | $208,992 |
| Government Buildings | 48 | 183,628 | 119,857 | 63,771 |
| Economic Development | 36 | 257,810 | 158,618 | 99,192 |
| Public Safety | 69 | 293,333 | 161,062 | 132,271 |
| UDC, Library, Arts, Law School | 23 | 143,025 | 36,346 | 106,679 |
| Health & Human Services | 91 | 241,061 | 93,580 | 147,481 |
| Roads and Bridges | 104 | 757,323 | 564,182 | 193,141 |
| Water Supply | 14 | 88,558 | 40,248 | 48,310 |
| Mass Transit | 2 | 167,004 | 148,010 | 18,994 |
| Schools | 42 | 262,200 | 151,634 | 110,566 |
| **Total** | **511** | **$2,806,888** | **$1,677,491** | **$1,129,397** |

* Includes appropriated capital budget authority, grants, user fees and special federal appropriations.

**STATUS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS**
(As of March 1989)



In fiscal year 1988, the District government's capital project spending was financed by $197 million of general obligation bonds, $146 million from federal grants and $15 million from the General Fund. Total capital improvement expenditures from the General and Enterprise Funds amounted to $358 million.

As a way of reducing debt service expenditures, the District began in 1985 to borrow funds for capital improvements projects in the municipal bond market. Prior to fiscal year 1985, the District government borrowed its capital improvement funds from the U.S. Treasury. Because Treasury rates are comparatively higher, moving to the bond market has resulted in major savings in debt service. About two-thirds of all capital improvements work is funded with long-term borrowings.

As of September 30, 1988, the District government had issued $1.9 billion in bonds for the capital improvement program including $663 million to finance new capital expenditures and $1.2 billion to refinance U.S. Treasury loans. Some of the proceeds from the general obligation bonds were carried over to fund fiscal year 1989.

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### DISTRICT CAPITAL BUDGET AUTHORITY

General and Enterprise Funds
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriated Capital Budget Authority | $137 | $136 | $376 | $385 | $294 |
| Actual Appropriated Capital Expenditures* | 134 | 143 | 147 | 214 | 203 |
| Actual Expenditures from Federal Grants | 47 | 87 | 84 | 114 | 155 |

### FINANCING DISTRICT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Bonds Issued* | | | | | |
| General obligation bonds issued to refinance U.S. Treasury loans | — | $290 | $821 | $0 | $118 |
| General obligation bonds issued for new projects | — | 167 | 200 | 192 | 104 |
| *Outstanding Debt* | | | | | |
| General obligation bonds principal outstanding | — | $463 | $1,217 | $1,655 | $1,734 |
| U.S. Treasury loans principal outstanding (end of year) | $1,902 | 1,596 | 1,032 | 715 | 685 |
| **Total Long Term Obligations** | **$1,902** | **$2,059** | **$2,249** | **$2,370** | **$2,419** |

**Sources**: D.C. Office of the Budget
*Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports*, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988.

# Financing through the Bond Market

The *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198, authorizes the District government to issue general obligation bonds, notes and other obligations. While this authority has existed since the inception of home rule in 1975, the District's entry into the private bond market was delayed by a number of events outside of its control. Before home rule, the District government balanced its budget on a cash basis. The Temporary Commission on Financial Oversight was established by Congress in 1976 to create a District financial management system, which would enable the finances to be audited. That goal was accomplished when the first audit was released on the fiscal year 1979 finances. On the first audit, and for each audit thereafter, the District government has received the highest opinion by outside independent auditors.

In 1983, the District government was ready to issue its first tax revenue anticipation notes. However, the validity of P.L. 93-198 came into question as a result of the Supreme Court decision that year in *Immigration and Naturalization Service vs. Chadha*. In that case, the court questioned the constitutionality of acts of Congress which contained a one-house legislative veto provision. Because P.L. 93-198 contained such a provision, it was not clear that the District government was authorized to issue bonds. It took nearly a year to negotiate a Congressional resolution of the matter and the enactment of amendments to P.L. 93-198.

The District government's first public sale of securities consisted of $150 million in tax revenue anticipation notes sold in October 1984. The District government received the highest ratings given to a short term debt issuance. In December 1984, the first general obligation bonds were issued in the amount of $80 million. That sale was followed by nine others. When compared to the cost of the refinanced Treasury loans, it is estimated that the District government will realize savings of more than $862 million in debt service over the life of the seven refunding bond issues.

**D.C. GOVERNMENT BOND FINANCING**

| | *Date of Issuance* | *Amount (In Millions)* | *Ratings* | | *Interest Rate* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Moody's* | *Standard and Poor's* | |
| Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes | 10/84 | $150 | MIG-1 | SP 1+ | 6.74%*** |
| | 10/85 | $150 | MIG-1 | SP 1+ | 5.75% |
| | 10/86 | $150 | MIG-1 | SP 1+ | 4.25% |
| | 10/87 | $150 | MIG-1 | SP 1+ | 4.25% |
| | 3/89 | $150 | MIG-1 | SP 1+ | 7.04% |
| General Obligation Bonds | 12/84 | $80* | Baa | A | 10.14%*** |
| | 5/85 | $173 | Baa | A | 9.70%*** |
| | 6/85 | $210* | Baa | A | 9.44%*** |
| | 3/86 | $339* | Baa | A | 7.99%*** |
| | 4/86 | $212 | Baa | A | 7.87%*** |
| | 6/86 | $213 | Baa | A | 8.06%*** |
| | 12/86 | $270* | Baa | A | 7.24%*** |
| | 7/87 | $196 | Baa | A | 7.73%*** |
| | 3/88 | $118** | Baa | A | 7.68%*** |
| | 7/88 | $106 | Baa | A | 7.79%*** |

* General obligation bonds issued to refinance treasury notes.
** Refinanced general obligation bonds.
*** Represent the true interest cost of all coupons over time.

**Source**: D.C. Office of the Controller

# District Government Financial Summary

Under home rule authority, the District government revised its financial management procedures, installed automated financial management systems to account for its revenues and expenditures and adopted generally accepted accounting principles suggested for state and local governments. The General Fund is one of four types of funds maintained by the District government. The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in the funds for enterprise accounts such as water and sewer services, the Convention Center, D.C. General Hospital and trust funds for unemployment compensation and housing finance.

In 1988, General Fund revenues totaled $2.6 billion. These revenues came from taxes, user fees and other charges. In addition, these revenues include the federal payment, federal grants and other federal funds. Expenditures in 1988 totaled $2.6 billion. After accounting for transfers between the General Fund and other funds in the District government and after adjustments for generally accepted accounting principles, the District government ended fiscal year 1988 with a $14.3 million deficit.

In 1978, the unaudited financial statements for the District government revealed an accumulated deficit of $284 million in the General Fund. Much of this deficit originated prior to home rule. Through stringent financial management, the District government began to balance the budget in 1981 while reducing the deficit, which peaked at $377.8 million in 1980. In 1981, the first reduction of the deficit was made, leaving a balance at the end of the year of $309.5 million. After seven years of decrease, the General Fund's accumulated deficit was at the close of fiscal year 1987 $204.8 million. At the end of fiscal year 1988, however, the accumulated deficit rose to $218.9 million.

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### GENERAL FUND - BUDGET BASIS

(In Thousands)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues | $1,932,751 | $2,141,933 | $2,287,541 | $2,481,844 | $2,638,291 |
| Expenditures | 1,818,059 | 2,026,567 | 2,211,027 | 2,357,771 | 2,583,465 |
| **Net** | **$114,692** | **$115,366** | **$76,514** | **$124,073** | **$54,826** |
| Net Transfers | -85,291 | -96,467 | -102,005 | -107,018 | -83,043 |
| Reconciliation GAAP Basis | -11,941 | 6,027 | 45,544 | 3,233 | 13,938 |
| **Revenues in Excess of Expenditures** | **$17,460** | **$24,926** | **$20,053** | **$20,288** | **$-14,279** |
| Accumulated Deficit (in millions) | $261.8 | $244.9* | $224.9 | $204.5 | $218.9 |

* Long term deficit amount restated in 1984.

**Source**: D.C. Office of the Controller

# District Government Expenditures

The District of Columbia government's Financial Management System (FMS) is an automated financial accounting system which records spending according to 11 expenditure types called "object classes." These object classes are grouped into two spending categories, personal services and non-personal services. Direct labor costs are recorded in the four object classes that make up the personal services category of spending. These are continuing full-time regular pay, overtime, other pay and fringe benefits. The fringe benefits object class does not include transfer payments to the pension funds of police, firefighters, teachers and judges, spending on optical and dental benefits for non-union employees, or disability and unemployment compensation. The other seven object classes account for non-personal services spending. Expenditures accounted for in these object classes include those for supplies, energy, rent and communications for District government facilities, land acquisition, equipment purchases, contracts, subsidy payments to District residents, and the costs associated with debt service.

The District's two largest object class expenditures, continuing full-time pay, (object class 11) and subsidies and transfers (object class 50) reflect the combined state and local character of the District's responsibilities. Most municipalities are labor intensive, with salaries and benefits representing their largest expenditures. Most state governments spend heavily on subsidy and transfer payments to individuals, such as Medicaid, and payments to independent authorities for transit, health care and other services. The District's spending patterns reflect both major responsibilities. In 1988, personal services, including both pay and fringe benefits, accounted for 47.5 percent of all spending, while subsidies and transfers amounted to 29.3 percent of all expenditures.

District spending is also classified by functional program areas. Because this is the way the District's appropriated budget is prepared, these areas are called appropriation titles. Almost 75 percent of appropriated District spending is directed toward human support services, public education and public safety and justice. Economic development and regulation is the fastest growing appropriation title, reflecting increased funding for economic development, employment and housing services. In absolute dollars, the public safety and justice appropriation title had the greatest growth over the five-year period beginning in fiscal year 1984, increasing $175 million. This rise is related to growth in the corrections population, police overtime and court expenditures. The human support services appropriation increased $166 million between 1984 and 1988 because of the demands placed on the District's social service programs and the transfer of Saint Elizabeths Hospital from the federal government. Expenditures on services for homeless persons and for youths also contributed to the rapid growth in the human support appropriation title.

The rate of growth in the District's appropriated spending has slowed in the period between fiscal year 1984 and fiscal year 1988, with annual increases ranging between 7.8 percent and 10.8 percent. After a trend of decreased annual expenditure growth between fiscal years 1984 and 1987, the District experienced an increase in spending growth in fiscal year 1988, most of it in personal services. This growth can be attributed, in large part, to the District's assumption of Saint Elizabeths Hospital employees, as well as to additional staffing requirements for human services programs, public safety and criminal justice activities. A pay raise and additional personnel for the public schools also contributed significantly to the growth in personal services expenditures in 1988. In contrast, non-personal services appropriated spending growth has declined consistently since 1984. Low inflation rates in recent years are partially responsible for this slowing growth. Further, the District has worked to achieve greater control over spending on such items as supplies and equipment.

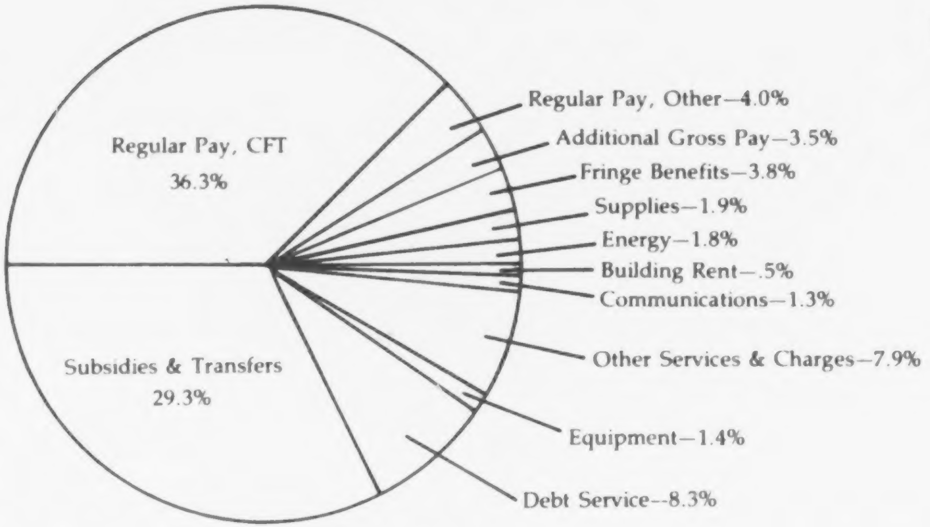
## APPROPRIATED SPENDING, BY OBJECT CLASS
(In Thousands)

| *(Fiscal Year)*<br>*Object Class* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11: Regular Pay — CFT | $730,903 | $753,991 | $802,969 | $865,940 | $983,959 | 34.6% |
| 12: Regular Pay — Other | 41,408 | 51,858 | 67,761 | 88,587 | 108,127 | 161.2 |
| 13: Additional Gross Pay | 32,983 | 65,847 | 62,001 | 76,924 | 93,662 | 184.0 |
| 14: Fringe Benefits | 66,139 | 70,301 | 73,107 | 83,108 | 101,878 | 54.0 |
| Subtotal, Personal Services | $871,433 | $941,997 | $1,005,838 | $1,114,558 | $1,287,626 | 47.8% |
| 20: Supplies | $30,950 | $36,906 | $40,395 | $44,874 | $51,595 | 66.7% |
| 30a Energy | NA | NA | 46,726 | 44,227 | 48,012 | NA |
| 30b Building Rent | NA | NA | 12,678 | 15,708 | 15,406 | NA |
| 30c Communications | NA | NA | 20,313 | 27,068 | 33,958 | NA |
| 30: Subtotal | 82,791 | 86,926 | 79,716 | 87,002 | 97,376 | 17.6 |
| 40: Other Services & Charges | 93,658 | 133,513 | 172,247 | 182,563 | 214,379 | 128.9 |
| 50: Subsidies & Transfers | 662,788 | 728,616 | 789,920 | 813,678 | 794,021 | 19.8 |
| 60: Land | 887 | 1,000 | 877 | 1,163 | 996 | 12.3 |
| 70: Equipment | 23,926 | 37,617 | 41,681 | 49,264 | 38,794 | 62.1 |
| 80: Debt Service | 170,345 | 179,130 | 185,218 | 202,891 | 223,836 | 31.4 |
| 90: Other | 19 | 0 | -375 | 0 | 134 | 16.5 |
| Subtotal, Non-Personal Services | $1,065,364 | $1,203,708 | $1,309,679 | $1,381,434 | $1,421,131 | 33.4% |
| **Grand Total Budget Basis** | **$1,936,797** | **$2,145,705** | **$2,315,517** | **$2,495,992** | **$2,708,759** | **39.9%** |
| Adjustments to GAAP* | -118,738 | -119,138 | -104,491 | -138,221 | -125,294 | 5.5% |
| **CAFR** Grand Total** | **$1,818,059** | **$2,026,567** | **$2,211,026** | **$2,357,771** | **$2,583,465** | **42.1%** |

* Generally accepted accounting principles

** *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF APPROPRIATED SPENDING
(Fiscal Year 1988)



## APPROPRIATED SPENDING, BY APPROPRIATION TITLE
(In Thousands)

| *APPROPRIATION TITLE* (*Fiscal Year*) | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1985-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Direction & Support | $90,772 | $101,598 | $110,906 | $113,930 | 25.5% |
| Economic Development & Regulation | 79,670 | 96,571 | 111,597 | 116,488 | 46.2% |
| Human Support Services | 564,932 | 613,330 | 660,631 | 731,516 | 29.5% |
| Public Education System | 490,379 | 515,070 | 544,929 | 588,488 | 20.0% |
| Public Safety & Justice | 535,023 | 594,312 | 657,865 | 710,071 | 32.7% |
| Public Works | 191,808 | 196,319 | 198,757 | 215,335 | 12.3% |
| Finance & Other | 193,120 | 198,317 | 211,308 | 232,931 | 20.6% |
| **Total Expenditures** | **$2,145,705** | **$2,315,517** | **$2,495,992** | **$2,708,759** | **26.2%** |

**Source:** D.C. Office of the Budget

# District Government Operating Revenue

Local taxes, fees for services, fines, the federal payment and federal grants provide the revenue to support the District government. In 1988, over 82 percent of the General Fund revenues were derived from local sources with the remainder provided by federal sources. Income taxes constituted the largest portion, 33.5 percent, of locally-generated revenues in 1988. Property taxes were the next largest source of local revenues, amounting to 23 percent of all District revenue collected in 1988. Sales and use taxes provided almost 18 percent of local revenue in 1988.

Of the major taxes, income and business franchise taxes exhibited the greatest rate of increase between 1984 and 1988, growing by almost 55 percent. Property taxes also grew significantly, 53 percent, during this period. The increasing demand for commercial property in the District of Columbia has contributed greatly to the growth in property tax revenues. Other tax revenues, such as those collected from public utilities, increased more than 68 percent between 1984 and 1988. Non-tax revenues, such as user fees for services, fines and licenses increased more than 58 percent.

A comparison of 1984 and 1988 operating revenue sources shows that the District government has an increasing proportion of its revenues coming from income and property taxes. Sales and gross receipts taxes have declined as a proportion of revenues. The loss of federal revenue sharing resulted in the federal payment decreasing as a proportion of total operating revenues. Overall revenues have increased while the federal payment has remained stable in monetary terms and has decreased as a percentage of the total District operating revenue.

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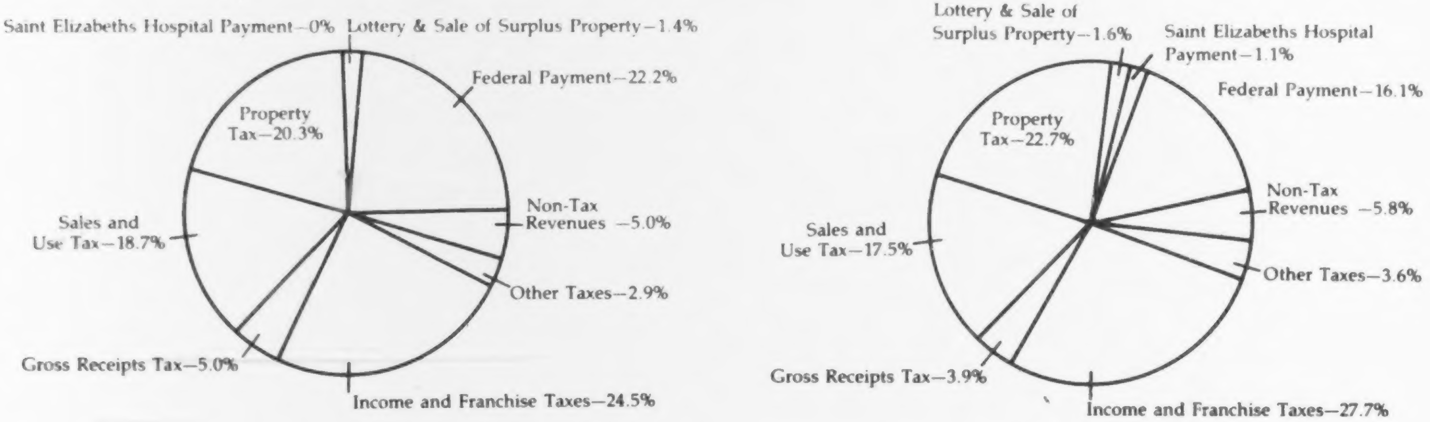
**A COMPARISON OF SOURCES OF OPERATING REVENUES**



Percent Distribution
Fiscal Year 1984

Percent Distribution
Fiscal Year 1988

## GENERAL FUND REVENUES
(In Thousands)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes | | | | | | |
| Property | $397,449 | $455,097 | $488,849 | $541,211 | $609,425 | 53.3% |
| Sales and Use* | 365,587 | 402,743 | 432,969 | 459,418 | 468,942 | 28.3 |
| Gross Receipts | 98,449 | 91,445 | 93,799 | 99,786 | 103,285 | 4.9 |
| Income and Franchise | 480,453 | 524,620 | 595,964 | 682,788 | 744,326 | 54.9 |
| Other Taxes | 56,874 | 62,122 | 72,954 | 90,464 | 95,934 | 68.7 |
| **Subtotal Taxes** | **$1,398,812** | **$1,536,027** | **$1,684,535** | **$1,873,667** | **$2,021,912** | **44.5%** |
| Non-Tax Revenues** | $98,785 | $117,028 | $137,508 | $128,677 | $156,879 | 58.8% |
| **Total Local Revenues** | **$1,497,597** | **$1,653,055** | **$1,822,043** | **$2,002,344** | **$2,178,791** | **45.7%** |
| Federal Non-Grant Funds | | | | | | |
| Federal Payment | $386,000 | $425,000 | $412,358 | $444,500 | $430,500 | 11.5% |
| Revenue Sharing | 17,932 | 17,525 | 15,233 | 0 | 0 | -100.0% |
| Saint Elizabeths Hospital | 0 | 20,000 | 23,925 | 35,000 | 29,000 | — |
| Other Federal*** | 31,222 | 26,353 | 13,982 | 0 | 0 | — |
| **Subtotal Federal Non-Grant Revenues** | **$435,154** | **$488,878** | **$465,498** | **$479,500** | **$459,500** | **5.6%** |
| **Subtotal General Fund Revenues** | **$1,932,751** | **$2,141,933** | **$2,287,541** | **$2,481,844** | **$2,638,291** | **36.5%** |
| Lottery, Surplus Property | $27,113 | $39,749 | $40,000 | $40,100 | $42,500 | 56.8% |
| **Grand Total General Fund** | **$1,959,864** | **$2,181,682** | **$2,327,541** | **$2,521,944** | **$2,680,791** | **36.8%** |

* Includes collections from cigarettes, alcohol, motor fuel, hotel and motor vehicle excess taxes.
** Includes user fees, fines and licenses.
*** Includes payment for a special education program in the criminal justice system.

**Sources:** D.C. Office of the Budget
D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

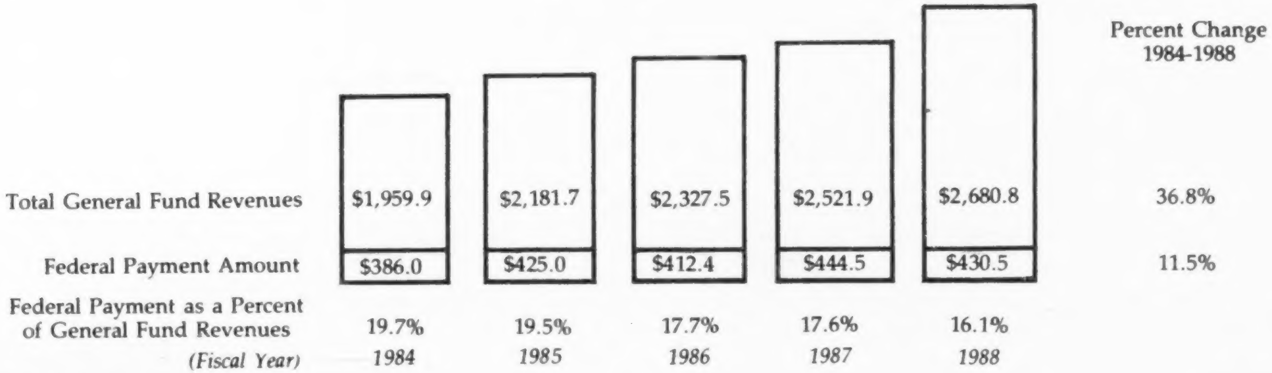
# Federal Payment Compared with Local Revenue

As the seat of the federal government, the District of Columbia bears unique responsibilities. The annual federal payment to the District government is a congressional appropriation to compensate for costs incurred in delivering services to the federal establishment, for revenue lost to the District because of the presence of the federal government and for the federal restrictions on District tax authority. The federal payment, which began when the District was established as the nation's capital in 1800, is determined each year by the president and Congress through the legislative process. In 1988, this payment was $430.5 million or 16.1 percent of the District government's General Fund revenues. Another 1.1 percent of the revenue came from the federal government payment for Saint Elizabeths Hospital. Despite the intended purpose of the federal payment, it has not kept pace with the revenue lost due to federal restrictions on the District's taxing authority. An example would be revenues lost from nonresident income being exempt from District tax. In 1984, it is estimated that the District would have collected $633.4 million in nonresident income tax; in 1988, it would have collected $811.6 million, an increase of 28 percent. The federal payment continues to decline as a proportion of the District budget.

The District government has sought legislation to establish a formula for the federal payment so that financial planning can be improved and annual negotiations over the payment can be avoided. The District government has also sought to limit the congressional review of its locally-funded budgetary expenses. However, at this point in time, these changes have not occurred.

Because of the limitations of its tax base, its high expenses as a totally urban jurisdiction and the fact that the District must carry out the responsibilities of a state, county and municipal government,the District's per capita tax burden is higher than that of all states, except Alaska. In 1987, the local tax burden of District residents was $3,699 per capita compared with a national average per capita state and local tax burden of $2,346. In addition, District citizens paid $1.4 billion in federal income taxes in 1987. The average amount of federal taxes paid by a District taxpayer in 1987 was $4,994, 17.8 percent higher than the U.S. average of $4,240.

FEDERAL PAYMENT COMPARED TO THE GENERAL FUND REVENUES
(In Millions)



**Sources:** D.C. Office of the Budget
D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue
Tax Processing System, Division of IRS
ACIR, *Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism*, 1989 Edition, Volume II.

# Revenue Restrictions

Like other state governments around the country, the District government levies taxes to pay for most of its expenses. But unlike other state governments, the District's sources of revenue have certain federally-mandated restrictions. For instance, 60 percent of all income in the District is earned by workers who live outside the city. Despite the fact that approximately 51 U.S. cities with populations over 50,000 have a non-resident income tax, the District is denied this taxing authority in its home rule charter. Approximately 44 percent of all District land is owned by the federal government and is, therefore, tax exempt. Additionally, the District cannot impose real property taxes on certain organizations, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Geographic Society, the American Institute of Architects and the National Academy of Sciences, because federal laws, in effect prior to home rule, exempt these properties from taxation. Further, there are federal exemptions prohibiting District taxation of certain federal appointees, congressional representatives and foreign residents. The District is also prohibited from assessing road and bridge tolls. In addition to the restrictions on the District's ability to levy taxes, the *District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act of 1973*, P.L. 93-198, reserves the right of Congress to appropriate the entire District budget.

In fiscal year 1989, the current fiscal year, revenues foregone by the District due to federal restrictions are estimated at approximately $1.4 billion. This is more than three times the amount of the federal payment received by the District in fiscal year 1989.

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**ESTIMATED TAX REVENUES FOREGONE DUE TO FEDERAL EXEMPTIONS***

Fiscal Year 1989
(In Millions)

| | |
|---|---|
| I. Federally Mandated Exemptions from District Property Taxes | |
| Federal Real Estate | $353.7 |
| Other Exemptions (Foreign Governments and Special Acts of Congress) | 33.6 |
| Federal and Other Personal Property | 66.3 |
| **Subtotal** | **$453.6** |
| II. Federal Restrictions on District Taxing Authority | |
| Nonresident Individual Income Tax | $950.2 |
| Congressional Employees and Presidential Appointees | 6.5 |
| Diplomatic Exemptions | 36.7 |
| Military Exemptions | 34.3 |
| **Subtotal** | **$1,027.7** |
| **Total Impact of Federal Presence** | **$1,481.3** |

* Assumes that existing tax rates apply.

**Sources**: D.C. Office of the Budget
D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue

# Federal Grants-in-Aid

The District of Columbia functions as a combined state, county and city government and receives a variety of federal grants. Total grant funds for human support services were $385.4 million in 1988 or 33.4 percent higher than in 1984. In 1988, federal matching grants for Medicaid health service reimbursements accounted for more than half of the total human services grant. During the past five years, 1984-1988, Medicaid increases have offset the losses and decreases in other human support grants. In fiscal year 1988, employment services grants, included in the economic development category, totaled $28.6 million. Federal housing funds include public housing subsidies, Section 8 rental assistance, and Community Development Block Grant funds. Federal elementary and secondary education grants and the school lunch program are major sources of federal funds for the D.C. Public Schools.

**FEDERAL OPERATING GRANT REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT**
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Human Support Services | $289.0 | $280.5 | $295.7 | $322.6 | $385.4 | 33% |
| Economic Development | 1.1 | 33.6 | 32.5 | 32.1 | 31.4 | 2,755 |
| Housing | 44.9 | 62.2 | 65.8 | 70.3 | 82.2 | 83 |
| Education: | | | | | | |
| Public Education | 39.0 | 40.4 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 51.9 | 33 |
| University of the District of Columbia | 6.4 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 | −22 |
| Government Direction | 6.1 | .0* | .1 | .0 | 0.1 | −98 |
| Public Works | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.5 | −22 |
| Public Safety | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 55 |
| **Total**** | **$384.8** | **$426.5** | **$447.3** | **$478.1** | **$560.2** | **46%** |

* The federal funds to the D.C. Department of Employment Services were reclassified between 1984 and 1985 from Human Support Services to Economic Development.

**Totals do not include Urban Transit monies which the District government signs over to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, nor do the totals include federal capital grants. In 1988, the Urban Mass Transit monies totaled $6.9 million and the federal capital grants totaled $119.3 million.

**Source:** D.C. Office of the Controller

# Procurements of More than $10,000 Awarded by the Department of Administrative Services

The government of the District of Columbia procures a wide range of goods and services from both minority and non-minority sources. The overall value for these goods and services has a significant impact on the local economy. By statute, the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) is the central procurement agency for the executive branch of the District government. DAS procures goods and services for all executive agencies beyond their established levels of contracting authority. The information provided below reflects only those contracts for goods and services executed by DAS.

The *D.C. Procurement Practices Act of 1985,* D.C. Law 6-85, mandated many procurement reforms. During fiscal year 1988, final rules were published for 28 chapters required to implement the act. Drafts of the four final chapters of these regulations are currently under review by the Corporation Counsel.

The Material Management Information System (MMIS) became operational during early fiscal year 1988. MMIS monitors agencies' expenditures relative to the award of District contracts. This is one means by which the District reviews contracts. Of the 40 executive branch agencies, 31 agencies were integrated into MMIS during fiscal year 1988. The remaining nine agencies are planned for integration by the end of fiscal year 1989.

During fiscal year 1988, DAS awarded 513 contracts for $140 million. Over 56 percent of the contract dollars were awarded to certified minority enterprises. Not included in these contract figures are the contracts awarded by executive branch agencies for under $10,000. Procurements made by the Department of Public Works, the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Department of Public and Assisted Housing are also excluded.

The D.C. Procurement Digest, a biweekly publication, provides procurement advertisements, notices of contract awards, information regarding surplus personal property auctions, District Requirements Contracts (term contracts established for a specific period of time for the bulk purchase of common use items) and notices of the government's real property requirements. In addition, a prerecorded telephone message line (727-9774) provides daily information on bid solicitations.

**CONTRACT AWARDS OF MORE THAN $10,000 FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH***
(Fiscal Year 1988)

| | *Contracts Awarded* | *Percent of Contracts Awarded* | *Dollar Value of Contracts Awarded* | *Percent of Dollar Value of Contracts Awarded* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Certified Minority Enterprise | 188 | 36.7% | $79,303,257 | 56.5% |
| Non-Certified Minority Enterprise | 34 | 6.6 | 6,811,089 | 4.9 |
| Non-Minority Enterprise | 291 | 56.7 | 54,099,472 | 38.6 |
| **Total** | **513** | **100.0%** | **$140,213,818** | **100.0%** |

*Includes procurement for those agencies without contracting authority. Does not include construction contracts awarded by the D.C. Department of Public Works, the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Department of Public and Assisted Housing.

**Source:** Department of Administrative Services

# District Government Information Technology and Systems

The District government is a major user of information technologies and systems, including computers, office automation, telephones, radio communication and video systems and the networks that connect them. The Information Resources Management Administration (IRMA) within the Department of Administrative Services has been delegated the authority under the *District of Columbia Automatic Data Processing Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-168, to coordinate the acquisition, management and utilization of information technologies and, in the case of telecommunications, exercise sole contracting authority for the executive agencies of the District government. IRMA estimates that agencies spend $116 million annually on agency-operated computer and office automation systems consisting of 20 mainframes, 90 minicomputers and thousands of personal computers. This figure includes the telephone bills for some 56 governmental agencies for which IRMA processes payment. Telecommunications expenditures have risen from $10.7 million in fiscal year 1984 to $16.2 million in fiscal year 1988.

In an effort to control costs and to provide better communications between the District government and the citizens, IRMA has undertaken a study of the government's telecommunications and automated information systems. This study has revealed the existence of a large number of systems that are not well interconnected and in some cases are out-of-date. As a result of this study, the District plans a major upgrade of its systems in fiscal year 1990.

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### TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS
(As of December 1988)

| | |
|---|---|
| TELEPHONE SYSTEMS | |
| Number of Systems | 50 |
| Number of Lines | 16,700 |
| Number of Telephones | 30,400 |
| CELLULAR TELEPHONE AND BEEPER/PAGER SYSTEMS | |
| Number of Cellular Networks | 2 |
| Number of Cellular Phones | 150 |
| Number of Beepers | 1,700 |

| | |
|---|---|
| DATA SYSTEMS | |
| Number of Mainframes | 20 |
| Number of Minicomputers | 90 |
| Number of Data Terminals (includes ASCII terminals and network PCs and word processors) | 5,400 |
| Number of Network Printers | 1,100 |
| Number of Stand-Alone PC's and Word Processors | 3,600 |

### DISTRICT GOVERNMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS COSTS*
(In Thousands)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $10,700 | $13,500 | $14,200 | $15,900 | $16,200 |

*Excludes the Armory complex, D.C. General Hospital, Superior Court, Court of Appeals, Convention Center and the Council of the District of Columbia.

**Source:** Department of Administrative Services

# District Government Workforce

District government employees perform city, county and state government functions in the 66 agencies and departments of the three branches of government. As of October 1, 1988, 47,764 persons worked for the District government. Not included in this number are intermittent workers such as substitute teachers and part-time university instructors. Included are 18,036 employees of agencies which have independent personnel authority such as the D.C. Public Schools, the University of the District of Columbia, the council and the courts. The D.C. Office of Personnel is responsible for personnel actions for the 29,728 employees in agencies, offices, boards and commissions under the authority of the mayor.

The District government's merit personnel system was established by *The Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978*, D.C. Law 2-139. The act created four separate services in the personnel system: the District career service and the excepted service, the executive service and the educational service. The educational service includes educational employees of the District's public schools and the University of the District of Columbia. Appointees to the excepted and executive services serve at the pleasure of the mayor or other appointing authorities.

Most of the District's permanent workforce is in the career service. Within the District career service are professional, administrative, technical and clerical workers; wage grade employees; and uniformed employees of the police and fire departments.

Of the 6,655 persons hired during fiscal year 1988, 77 percent lived in the District at the time they were hired. Until March 1989, the merit personnel act required that all persons hired after January 1, 1980 be residents of the District of Columbia or become residents within six months of being hired, except for certain "hard to fill" positions and positions located at installations outside the District's geographic boundaries.

D.C. Law 7-203, *The Residency Preference Amendment Act of 1988* became effective March 16, 1989 and replaced the District's residency requirement with a preference system. District residents who apply for employment or competitive promotion in the career service may become more competitive by claiming a residency preference which entitles them to an additional 10 points on their rating and ranking score. Further, preference is to be given in the event of a reduction in force by adding four years of service credit to the service computation date of each career service employee who is a bona fide resident of the District.

Under the preference law, new employees are not required to live in the District with two exceptions. Residents hired or promoted within the career service after claiming a preference, must continue to live in the District for a period of five years from the date of their appointment to the new position. Employees selected for positions in the excepted and executive services, must be or become residents and maintain residency for the duration of their employment.

Employees hired prior to January 1, 1980, who have continued their employment without a break in service, receive the same benefits as District residents under the new law. Career service employees hired when the residency requirement was in effect must continue to live in the District unless or until they have served five years of continuous service after their effective date of appointment.

The Personnel Office reports that as of October 1, 1988, the average age of the 29,728 employees in the executive branch of government was 41 years, with an average of 14 years of government service. Because the District's personnel system gives credit for years worked in the federal system, not all of these years have necessarily been worked in the District government. For workers in the career service, the median grade level was DS 8, step 7, with a salary of $27,060. The median salary for all workers in the major pay systems was $28,181. The workforce was comprised of 49 percent males and 51 percent females; 59 percent lived in the District of Columbia, 34 percent in Maryland and 7 percent in Virginia.

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### HEADCOUNT OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT WORKERS

| *(As of October 1)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987** | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriated: | | | | | |
| Full-Time | 27,589 | 29,671 | 30,930 | 33,903 | 34,722 |
| Part-time | 1,012 | 1,094 | 1,126 | 1,416 | 1,359 |
| Temporary Full-Time | 1,338 | 1,032 | 894 | 851 | 1,070 |
| Temporary Part-Time | 99 | 169 | 156 | 82 | 111 |
| Nonappropriated: | | | | | |
| Intra-District | 1,311 | 1,377 | 1,371 | 1,453 | 1,290 |
| Federal Grants | 5,115 | 5,104 | 5,513 | 7,008 | 6,571 |
| D.C. General Hospital | 2,287 | 2,328 | 2,396 | 2,225 | 2,259 |
| Other Sources of Funds | 342 | 370 | 364 | 365 | 382 |
| **Total** | **39,093** | **41,145** | **42,750** | **47,303** | **47,764** |

* On October 1, 1987, 3,074 employees from Saint Elizabeths Hospital transferred from the federal government to the District government.

**Source:** D.C. Office of Personnel

# Personnel Expenses of the District Government

Like other local governments, the District government spends over half its resources on personnel-related costs. Appropriated personnel expenditures in fiscal year 1988 were over $1.4 billion. Of this amount, $1,185.8 million was spent for wages and salaries and $70.2 million was spent on benefits and other personnel expenses such as unemployment and disability insurance and compensation. Another major outlay was for retirees and their survivors. In fiscal year 1988, retirement-related costs reached almost $233 million. Of these three expenditures, payroll increased the most between 1984 and 1988 with an increase in expenditures of 47.2 percent. District government contributions to fringe benefits rose by 41.6 percent during the same period and District government contributions to employee retirement funds increased by 11.6 percent. Personal services expenditures are growing at increasing rates. While personal services spending grew by 7.8 percent in fiscal year 1984, it increased more than 15 percent in fiscal year 1988. Much of the recent growth in personal services expenditures can be attributed to additional staffing in human services programs, public safety agencies and schools. The District's assumption of Saint Elizabeths Hospital's personnel system has also contributed to the growth in personal services spending.

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**APPROPRIATED PAYROLL EXPENDITURES**
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-88* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regular Pay | $772.3 | $805.9 | $870.6 | $954.5 | $1,092.1 | 41.4% |
| Overtime & Other Pay Differentials | 33.0 | 65.9 | 61.9 | 76.7 | 93.7 | 183.9 |
| **Total** | **$805.3** | **$871.8** | **$932.5** | **$1,031.2** | **$1,185.8** | **47.2%** |
| **D.C. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO FRINGE BENEFITS** (In Millions) | | | | | | |
| Health Insurance | $23.6 | $24.7 | $23.9 | $28.1 | $39.1 | 65.7% |
| Life Insurance | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 40.0 |
| Unemployment Compensation/Insurance | 6.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | -45.7 |
| Disability Compensation/Insurance | 12.3 | 14.4 | 16.2 | 17.5 | 18.4 | 49.9 |
| Optical and Dental Insurance | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 17.0 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 250.0 |
| **Total** | **$49.6** | **$50.0** | **$51.3** | **$57.5** | **$70.2** | **41.6%** |
| **D.C. GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYEE PENSION FUNDS** (In Millions) | | | | | | |
| Teachers | $71.7 | $64.2 | $70.9 | $58.4 | $62.3 | -13.1% |
| Police/Fire | 100.1 | 98.5 | 102.9 | 111.8 | 114.6 | 14.5 |
| Judges | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 52.9 |
| Civil Service | 27.6 | 29.6 | 32.1 | 35.7 | 40.4 | 46.4 |
| Social Security | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 40.5 |
| Medicare | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 3.5 | — |
| Other* | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 10.0 |
| **Total** | **$208.8** | **$202.2** | **$216.6** | **$218.9** | **$233.0** | **11.6%** |
| **TOTAL APPROPRIATED PAYROLL EXPENDITURES** | | | | | | |
| **Grand Total** | **$1,063.7** | **$1,124.0** | **$1,200.4** | **$1,307.6** | **$1,489.0** | **40.0%** |

***Includes uniform allowance, extra health benefits, prepaid legal and miscellaneous fringe benefits.**

**Source:** D.C. Office of the Budget

# Compensation in the District Government

*The District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act*, P.L. 93-198, provided for District government employees to continue under the federal civil service system until such time as the District government created its own system. Thus, in the first years of home rule government, 1975 through 1979, the federal civil system pay levels were in effect. In September 1980, the *District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978* created the District schedule of compensation with 18 grades of pay and 10 steps in each grade.

The merit personnel act requires the mayor to annually review the rates of pay for employees to ensure the competitiveness of District government salaries with those of surrounding jurisdictions in the metropolitan region. To fulfill this requirement, the Office of Personnel conducts a pay and benefits study, which is sent to the council along with the mayor's recommendation for changes in the compensation levels for those non-unionized employees under the mayor's pay authority. Approved pay raises for non-union employees become effective the first pay period in October. Pay raises for union employees are effective on dates identified in labor agreements. The pay of 72 percent of the District government workforce is negotiated through the collective bargaining process. Collective bargaining is required by the merit personnel act to be on a three-year cycle; except for physicians, the current cycle ends in fiscal year 1990. There are seven compensatory collective bargaining units recognized by the District government within the pay authority of the mayor. Thirty-eight percent of District government employees work in agencies, such as D.C. Public Schools, the council and the courts, which are not under the pay authority of the mayor and operate independent personnel systems.

*The D.C. Government Pay Equity and Training Act of 1986* established a 15-member Commission on Pay Equity and Training. On October 3, 1988, the commission issued a request for proposal for a study by qualified consultants to ascertain whether gender or race-dominated job classifications exist within government and, if a disparity does exist, determine if these occupations are underpaid because of discriminatory wage-setting practices or because certain employees have not had access to opportunities for job advancement. It is anticipated that a contract for the study will be awarded in the summer of 1989.

The *Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986*, P.L. 99-335, enacted on June 6, 1986, specifically excludes individuals "first employed by the government of the District of Columbia" on or after October 1, 1987, from coverage under the Federal Civil Service Retirement System, Group Life Insurance Program and the Health Benefits Program. The District government became responsible for establishing retirement, health and life insurance programs for individuals "first employed" on or after October 1, 1987. To provide these benefits, the Council of the District of Columbia enacted the *District of Columbia Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 Employee Benefits Amendment Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-27. Pursuant to this law, the D.C. Office of Personnel awarded contracts to five health insurance companies and one life insurance company. As of March 1989, there were 3,508 employees participating in the health insurance and 4,160 employees participating in the life insurance program. Employees hired prior to October 1, 1987, continue coverage under the federal group life insurance and health benefits programs and, except for police officers, firefighters and teachers, the U.S. Civil Service Retirement System. Police officers, firefighters and teachers, regardless of the date employed, are covered by the Police Officers' and Firefighters' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement System.

By law, no official may receive a salary which exceeds that of the mayor of the District of Columbia. Pursuant to D.C. Law 6-175, the *D.C. Legislature Compensation Comparability Amendment Act of 1986*, the chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia shall receive compensation in an amount equivalent to the highest rate of basic pay authorized for an executive agency head and the District Charter provides that each councilmember automatically receives an annual rate of pay that is $10,000 less than the council chairman. As a result, the chair and members of the council and executive agency heads received the same 3 percent pay increase on October 9, 1988. Through the appropriations acts of 1981, 1982 and 1983, the Congress imposed a limit on the maximum level of pay of career service District employees equivalent to the maximum federal civil service levels; subsequent District acts have limited the maximum pay levels.

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## SUMMARY OF SALARIES PAID IN DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elected Officials: | | | | | |
| Mayor | $78,630 | $81,380 | $83,010 | $85,500 | $88,065 |
| Council Chairman | 55,870 | 57,475 | 58,567 | 69,556 | 79,500 |
| Councilmembers | 45,870 | 47,475 | 48,245 | 59,556* | 69,500* |
| | | | | 49,880** | 51,890** |
| Board of Education: | | | | | |
| President | $25,425 | 26,238 | 26,713 | 27,730 | $28,563 |
| Members | 22,935 | 23,738 | 24,213 | 25,230 | 26,063 |
| Career Service: | | | | | |
| Maximum | $63,700 | $65,930 | $68,567 | $71,643 | $79,500 |
| Average | 21,442 | 24,252 | 26,222 | 27,888 | 28,181 |
| Agencies with Independent Pay Authority/Maximum Pay | | | | | |
| School Superintendent | $78,630 | $81,380 | $83,010 | $85,500 | $88,065 |
| UDC President | 78,630 | 81,380 | 83,010 | 85,500 | 88,065 |

* Councilmembers whose term of office began after enactment of the *D.C. Legislature Compensation Comparability Amendment Act of 1986.*

**Councilmembers who were in office when the above act was adopted.

## SUMMARY OF PAY INCREASES AND BONUS PAYMENTS FOR EMPLOYEES UNDER THE MAYOR'S PAY AUTHORITY

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Union Employees | 3% bonus (or $500) | 3.5% base (10/85) | 4% base (10/86)<br>1.5% base (9/87) | 3% or $1,000 base (10/87) | 3% base (10/88)<br>2% bonus (1/89) |
| Union Employees | | | | | |
| Unit 1 District Service | 3% bonus (or $500) | 3.5% base (10/85) | 4% base (10/86)<br>1.5% base (9/87) | 3% or $1,000 base (10/87) | 3% base (10/88)<br>2% bonus (1/89) |
| Unit 2 Wage Service | 3% bonus (or $500) | 3.5% base (10/85) | 4% base (10/86)<br>1.5% base (9/87) | 3% or $1,000 base (10/87) | 3% base (10/88)<br>2% bonus (1/89) |
| Unit 3 Police Service | 4.5% base* (10/84) | 5% base* (10/85) | 5.5% base* (10/86) | 3% base (10/87) | 3% base (10/88) |
| Unit 4 Fire Service | 3% bonus (or $500) | 4% base (10/85) | 4% base (10/86)<br>1.5% base (4/87) | 3% base<br>2% shift** (10/87) | 3% base (10/88)<br>2% shift** (4/89) |
| Unit 13 Registered Nurses | 3% bonus* (or $500) | 3.5% base* (10/85) | 4% base* (10/86) | 9.66%*** (10/87) | 3% base (10/88) |
| Unit 14 Licensed Practical Nurses | 3% bonus (or $500) | 3.5% base (10/85) | 4% base (10/86)<br>1.5% base (9/87) | 3% or $1,000 base (10/87) | 3% base (10/88)<br>2% bonus (1/89) |
| Unit 19 Medical Officers**** | 3% bonus (or $500) | 3.5% base* (10/85)<br>$5000 bonus | 4% base* (10/86)<br>$2000 bonus | 7.26%*** (10/87)* | Pending Negotiations |

* Arbitration decision as a result of impassed negotiations.

** Denotes 3% general base increase and 2% shift differential base increase determined by arbitration decision.

*** A new pay system was implemented; increase shown was an average increase.

****Until 1986, medical officers were not unionized and received the same increase as other non-union employees. Increases noted for medical officers for 1986-1988 pertain only to doctors at D.C. General Hospital, where the Doctors' Council was recognized as a bargaining representative in 1986. Medical officers of the Departments of Human Services and Corrections were included in the Doctors' Council bargaining unit as of the contract term FY 1989-FY 1991, now under negotiation.

**Source:** D.C. Office of Personnel

# Pensions

There are several pension systems covering District government employees. The largest is the Civil Service Retirement System, administered by the federal government. This system covers, with a few exceptions, the full-time employees of the District government who were hired before October 1, 1987. Police officers, firefighters, teachers and judges are covered under three separate District retirement programs. The retirement funds for these separate retirement systems were established by the *District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act*, P.L. 96-122. Another retirement system was created by the *D.C. Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 Employee Benefit Amendment Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-27, following the stipulation of the *Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986*, P.L. 99-335, which required the District government to establish separate benefit programs for employees hired after October 1, 1987. These District government employees are also covered under the federal Social Security System.

In fiscal year 1988, all District government workers became eligible to participate in a deferred compensation program, whereby they could deposit in a retirement plan up to $7,500 or 25 percent of their earnings, whichever is less. There is, however, no matching contribution by the government.

District government employees vest into the Civil Service and District retirement systems in their fifth year of service. If employees leave before completing five years of service, their pension contribution can be refunded. Upon retirement, employees are entitled to an annual annuity payable monthly for life. Known as a defined benefit pension plan, the amount depends on the employee's age, years of service and average salary.

District government employees in the Civil Service Retirement System contribute 7 percent of their salary to the retirement fund. The District government makes a matching contribution. In 1988, there were 30,554 District government employees covered by this retirement plan. The District government payment to the federal government for this pension system in fiscal year 1988 was $59.9 million.

The District Retirement System for police officers, firefighters, teachers and judges is administered by an 11-member board an independent agency of the District government. The retirement board has the fiduciary responsibility of managing three retirement funds for police and firefighters, teachers and judges. The board consists of three members appointed by the mayor, two members appointed by the council and six elected members, an active and retired person, representing the police officers, firefighters and teachers. The deputy mayor for finance is an ex-officio non-voting member. The federal statute creating this retirement board precludes it from investing in real property in the District of Columbia, Maryland or Virginia or from buying investment paper from these three jurisdictions. As of September 30, 1988, there were 47 retired judges, 5,399 retired police officers and firefighters and 3,581 retired teachers or their survivors receiving pensions through the District retirement programs.

For those employees hired after October 1, 1987, the District government created two benefit plans to "piggy-back" on Social Security. Both of these plans are similar to individual retirement accounts, where tax is deferred on this contribution until the funds are withdrawn. Employees may make a retirement contribution up to $7,500 or 25 percent of their earnings. The District government makes a contribution equal to 7 percent of the employees' earnings. The District government must also make a contribution of 7.65 percent of these employees earnings to the Social Security Trust Fund. The jump between 1987 and 1988 in the District government's payments to Social Security reflects the impact of the law requiring that all new employees be placed under the Social Security System in fiscal year 1988.

At the time the District government was granted home rule authority, the unfunded actuarial liability of the District's retirement systems for judges, police officers, fire fighters and teachers was placed at $1.9 billion. Public law 96-122, *The Retirement Reform Act*, authorizes the federal government to make 25 annual contributions of $52.1 million. These payments began in 1980 and are required to continue through 2004. They will total $1.3 billion. This act also requires the District government to make contributions based on actuarial projections for which payments were $180 million in 1988. The District Retirement System is essentially a modified pay-as-you-go system.

### PENSION PAYMENTS BY THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT
(In Thousands)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Service | $42,300 | $43,679 | $47,204 | $51,884 | $59,901 |
| District Retirement Program | | | | | |
| Judges | 1,700 | 1,823 | 2,020 | 2,500 | 2,601 |
| Police/Fire | 100,108 | 98,478 | 102,905 | 111,800 | 114,635 |
| Teachers | 71,662 | 64,594 | 70,905 | 71,305 | 62,318 |
| Social Security | 4,957 | 5,292 | 5,888 | 7,145 | 11,836 |
| **Total** | $220,727 | $213,866 | $228,922 | $244,634 | $251,291 |

### DISTRICT GOVERNMENT RETIREES AND THEIR SURVIVORS*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District Retirement Program | | | | | |
| Judges | 38 | 40 | 44 | 45 | 47 |
| Police/Fire | 5,247 | 5,306 | 5,320 | 5,402 | 5,339 |
| Teachers | 3,327 | 3,521 | 3,517 | 3,616 | 3,581 |

*Information on the number of District government employees and their survivors receiving pensions under the federal Civil Service system is unavailable.

**Sources:** D.C. Office of the Controller
D.C. Retirement Board

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*Construction of the Metrorail System in Anacostia*

# Building Permits

The number and valuations of building, mechanical and plumbing permits provide two measures of the economic activity in the District of Columbia. Permits are issued to ensure compliance with D.C. Codes for public safety and welfare. Over the past four years, there has been growth in the number of permits issued, reflecting both increased construction activity and greater compliance with District regulations. In 1988 there was continued growth in construction and a corresponding increase in cost valuation.

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) conducts a variety of on-site inspections to ensure compliance with the applicable District of Columbia code requirements for occupancy, construction, alteration, repair and demolition of buildings, and the safety of mechanical, electrical and elevator equipment installed in or on buildings. Enforcement is carried out through the issuance of citations for unlicensed construction activity, in accordance with D.C. Law 6-42 the *Civil Infractions Act*, or deficiency notices for construction activity in substantive violation of District building codes. In fiscal year 1988, a total of 96,119 construction, boiler, electrical, elevator and plumbing inspections were conducted in conjunction with permit issuances. Another 2,732 inspections were conducted in response to complaints.

Mayor's Order 81-65 established the District of Columbia Building Code Advisory Committee (BCAC) to assist the District government in updating building codes and regulations. The BCAC reviews and recommends revisions to the District construction codes and regulations for building, elevator, electrical, gas, refrigeration and air conditioning, fuel-burning equipment, boiler and pressure vessels, gas, plumbing and energy conservation to ensure that they reflect national standards, namely the Building Official and Code Administrators (BOCA) Basic National Codes. The mayoral appointed BCAC is comprised of representatives of organizations, associations, unions, universities, businesses, and appropriate District government agencies.

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**BUILDING PERMITS AND VALUATION**

| | *Buildings* | | *Mechanical and Plumbing* | | *Total* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Calendar Year* | *Number of Permits* | *Valuation (In Millions)* | *Number of Permits* | *Valuation (In Millions)* | *Number of Permits* | *Valuation (In Millions)* |
| 1984 | 6,870 | $371.7 | 6,037 | $32.8 | 12,907 | $404.5 |
| 1985 | 5,976 | 895.0 | 8,567 | 19.3 | 14,543 | 914.3 |
| 1986 | 7,316 | 644.5 | 6,360 | 133.4 | 13,676 | 777.9 |
| 1987 | 7,463 | 639.6 | 8,710 | 91.4 | 16,163 | 731.0* |
| 1988 | 9,988 | 814.0 | 7,204 | 59.4 | 17,192 | 873.4 |

*Note that previously published data have been revised.
**Source:** D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

# Certificates of Occupancy and Residence-Based Occupations

All buildings in the District of Columbia, with the exception of single family homes, must have a certificate of occupancy in order to be used or occupied legally. A certificate of occupancy certifies that a building or a proposed use within a building complies with District zoning regulations, as well as fire, building, electrical, mechanical and plumbing codes. The number of certificates issued yearly has been relatively stable from 1984-1987. The number of certificates issued in 1988 rose with the implementation of enforcement activities associated with the *Civil Infractions Act*, which authorizes zoning inspectors to issue citations to those operating without a valid certificate of occupancy. In 1988, zoning inspectors issued 368 citations. More than 90 percent of the citations issued were for the following: incorrect certification of building use, no certificate of occupancy for building use, or for non-posting of certificates issued. The fee for a Certificate of Occupancy is based on the square footage of the premises.

On September 16, 1988, the Zoning Commission amended the zoning regulations to broaden the provisions for home occupations. The District issues letters of home occupations which allow persons, under certain limitations, to use their residences as a base for such occupations as dressmaking, sewing, tailoring, certain home crafts, telephone answering service, computer programming, typing or word processing, cosmetology, barbering and mail order business. In addition, D.C. Tax Identification numbers are issued only to applicants who can show proof that the business location is in compliance with the zoning regulations. This has substantially increased the number of requests for letters of home occupations. In 1988, there were 408 letters of home occupations approved.

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### CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY

| *Fiscal Year* | *Number of Certificates of Occupancy Issued* | *Fees (In Thousands)* |
|---|---|---|
| 1984 | 3,669 | $209.9 |
| 1985 | 4,113 | 192.1 |
| 1986 | 3,179 | 214.1 |
| 1987 | 3,736 | 258.0 |
| 1988 | 5,526 | 264.4 |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

# Commercial Construction Starts

Commercial nonresidential construction in the District of Columbia from 1984 to 1988 has been significant. Developers began construction on 210 major projects with some 20 million square feet of space. Office buildings account for approximately one-third of the construction projects, square footage and construction costs. In 1988, there was a slight increase over the prior year in the total number of projects. The size of the projects and the dollar value of construction were significantly higher than in 1987.

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COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION STARTS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE

| | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Total 1984-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office | | | | | | |
| Number of Projects | 17 | 18 | 19 | 7 | 10 | **71** |
| Square Feet (000s) | 2,026 | 1,034 | 1,858 | 1,295 | 2,166 | **8,379** |
| Construction Cost (000s) | $81,845 | $62,813 | $136,984 | $72,500 | $192,267 | **$546,409** |
| Retail | | | | | | |
| Number of Projects | 6 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 4 | **27** |
| Square Feet (000s) | 264 | 54 | 47 | 78 | 26 | **469** |
| Construction Cost (000s) | $4,028 | $4,354 | $2,400 | $17,368 | $3,358 | **$31,508** |
| Educational/Medical | | | | | | |
| Number of Projects | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | **14** |
| Square Feet (000s) | 169 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 21 | **214** |
| Construction Cost (000s) | $19,626 | $462 | $997 | $5,532 | $1,174 | **$27,791** |
| Hotel | | | | | | |
| Number of Projects | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **7** |
| Square Feet (000s) | 637 | 791 | 432 | 0 | 0 | **1,860** |
| Construction Cost (000s) | $21,647 | $63,750 | $27,000 | 0 | 0 | **$112,397** |
| Mixed Use | | | | | | |
| Number of Projects | 8 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 10 | **33** |
| Square Feet (000s) | 1,122 | 171 | 717 | 1,182 | 2,956 | **6,148** |
| Construction Cost (000s) | $61,650 | $4,350 | $44,000 | $69,155 | $356,950 | **$536,105** |
| Other | | | | | | |
| Number of Projects | 9 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 11 | **58** |
| Square Feet (000s) | 1,207 | 392 | 638 | 102 | 386 | **2,725** |
| Construction Cost (000s) | $53,051 | $18,832 | $72,308 | $9,922 | $67,373 | **$221,486** |
| **Total** | | | | | | |
| **Number of Projects** | **49** | **52** | **39** | **32** | **38** | **210** |
| **Square Feet (000s)** | **5,425** | **2,448** | **3,698** | **2,669** | **5,555** | **19,795** |
| **Construction Cost (000s)** | **$241,847** | **$154,561** | **$283,689** | **$174,477** | **$621,122** | **$1,475,696** |

**Source:** Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, "Commercial Construction Indicators Fourth Quarter 1988 and Annual Summary," March 1989, and prior annual summary reports.

# Commercial Space in Washington, D.C.

Over the last four years total private commercial office space in the District of Columbia has increased from 51.4 million square feet in 1984 to 67.8 million square feet in 1988. This represents nearly a 32 percent increase in the total amount of private office space. A surge in construction has occurred in the east end of the downtown business district on Pennsylvania Avenue and around the Washington Convention Center. New construction added 18 million square feet of office space between 1984 and 1988. In other parts of the District of Columbia, particularly around Metrorail stations, and along commercial corridors, new office space has also been developed. The rental rate asked for new space in Washington in 1988 ranged from $20 to $48 per square foot. In 1988, the overall vacancy rate for space was approximately 9.7 percent, down slightly from the previous year.

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**PRIVATE OFFICE SPACE**

| *(As of December 31)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Square Feet of Private Office Space (In Millions): | 51.4 | 54.2 | 61.2 | 65.3 | 67.8 | 31.9% |
| Existing | 47.5 | 51.4 | 56.5 | 61.2 | 65.3 | 37.5 |
| New | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 2.5 | -35.9 |
| Total Square Feet of Private Office Space Offered for Lease (In Millions): | 6.8 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.6 | -2.9 |
| Existing | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 0.0 |
| New | 1.1 | .9 | 1.6 | 3.0 | .9 | -18.2 |
| Vacancy Rate for All Space | 13.3% | 11.4% | 11.6% | 11.0% | 9.7% | -27.1 |
| Vacancy Rate for New Space | 28.2% | 32.1% | 34.0% | 11.0% | 36.0% | 27.7 |
| Rental Rate Asked for New Space | $18-$35 | $17.50-$40 | $23-$40 | $17-$48 | $20-$48 | |

**Source:** Shannon & Luchs Market Research Department

# Downtown Development

A key goal of the District government is to achieve a living downtown with a mix of land uses, generating activity during the day, in the evening, on weekends and holidays. There will be both new and old buildings, space for large and small businesses and minority businesses; improved design of buildings and open spaces; and a downtown that is economically productive and provides a central focus for the city. During 1988, four major projects were completed; another 24 were under construction as of the end of the year, and numerous others were being planned. Development was strong in the Seventh Street corridor from Pennsylvania Avenue to Mount Vernon Square.

*Downtown Development.* The D.C. Downtown Partnership, comprised of public and private sector members, was established in 1984. Its priorities include marketing and promotion, land use and economic development, transportation, public space maintenance and security of people and property. Special emphasis has been placed on Chinatown, the Seventh Street arts area and the retail core. The partnership has sponsored such popular activities as the Season of Song and the Add Arts festival. In June 1988 the partnership produced a report on the retention of small and minority business in downtown. Current activities include a retail market study which will provide an assessment of the market for downtown retail space.

Major residential development is now beginning at the east end of downtown on Pennsylvania Avenue. Market Square (210 units) and Pennsylvania Plaza (170 units) were under construction at the end of 1988. The Lansburgh's project will add 381 units. Another 210 units are proposed in the Market Square North project and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation plans to issue a prospectus in 1989 for development of Square 457, including 250 residential units. Square 457 is bounded by Seventh, E, Sixth and D Streets, Northwest.

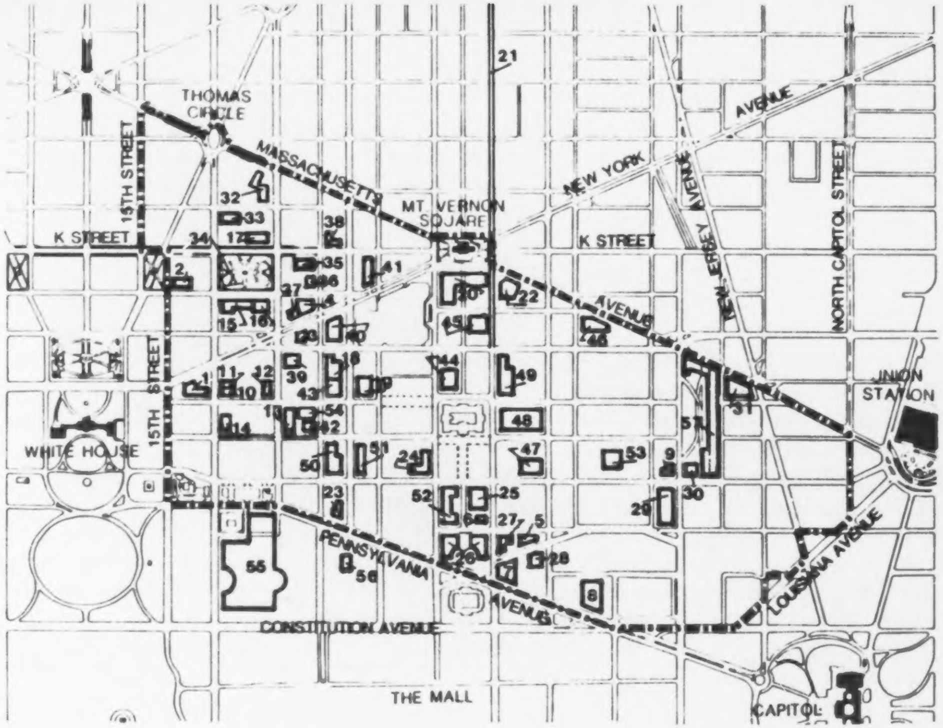
*Retail Core.* Washington's retail core is centered on F and G Streets, Northwest, between 9th and 15th Streets. The retail core has three department stores, a major three-level retail mall and many other stores, restaurants and services. In March 1989, the Zoning Commission approved an overlay district, requiring retail, personal services or arts uses in every building totaling at least 15 percent of the gross floor area. Zoning incentives will be available for department stores, arts uses, small and minority-owned businesses and historic preservation. Combined lot development will be allowed to provide more flexibility to achieve retail and arts uses.

At the end of 1988, eight commercial buildings were under construction in the retail core with a total of 1.5 million square feet of office space and 188,000 square feet of retail space. These projects include two new buildings on Metro Center urban renewal sites, the renovation and expansion of the landmark Colorado Building, and Phase II of Washington Center. The Homer Building is under construction and will have 350,000 square feet of office space and up to 100,000 square feet of retail space. The Department of Public Works completed a streetscape study for the retail core in 1988. Construction plans will be prepared in 1989.

*Chinatown.* The District government, working with the Chinatown community, continued to place special emphasis on retaining and enhancing the Chinese character of this area. Design standards for special streetscapes (paving, trees, lighting, street furniture) were approved in 1988. Planning continued for the Far East Center and the Square 428 project at Seventh and I Streets, Northwest. That office/retail/arts project will incorporate Chinese design elements and have a Chinese streetscape and a courtyard. The developer also agreed to pay the cost of changing the name of the Gallery Place Metrorail Station to Gallery Place-Chinatown. The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority approved that name change in March 1989.

*Pennsylvania Avenue.* When President Bush's inaugural parade moved down Pennsylvania Avenue on January 20, 1989, he and millions of others saw a Pennsylvania Avenue that is greatly changed. Revitalization of this area is primarily the responsibility of the federal Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC). The landmark Evening Star building is under construction. The new office building at 625 Indiana Avenue and the Jennifer Building renovation and addition were completed in 1988 and Market Square, Pennsylvania Plaza and the Hub site were under

# Major Development in Downtown, D.C.


THOMAS CIRCLE
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MT VERNON SQUARE
NEW YORK
AVENUE
K STREET
15TH STREET
NEW JERSEY AVENUE
NORTH CAPITOL STREET
WHITE HOUSE
UNION STATION
PENNSYLVANIA
AVENUE
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CONSTITUTION AVENUE
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**Completed in 1988**

1. Commercial National Bank Building (office, retail)
2. McPherson Building (office)
3. 1212 New York Avenue (office)
4. 1201 New York Avenue (office, retail)
5. 625 Indiana Avenue (office, retail)
6. Jenifer Building/WPA (office, retail, arts)
7. Indiana Plaza (park)
8. Canadian Chancery (office)
9. First Trinity Lutheran Church (housing)

**Under Construction in Early 1989**

10. Colorado Building (renovation, office, retail)
11. 717 14th Street (renovation, office, retail)
12. Metro Center, Parcel 2 (office, retail)
13. Homer Building (office, retail)
14. Westory Building (office, retail)
15. 1350 I Street (office, retail)
16. 1300 I Street (office, retail)
17. One Franklin Square (office, retail)
18. Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza at Metro Center
19. Washington Center, Phase II (office, retail)
20. Techworld Plaza, Phase I and II (office, hotel, retail)
21. Metro System (green line)
22. Mediatech Plaza (office, retail)
23. Evening Star Building (addition, renovation, office, retail)
24. 901 E Street (office, retail)
25. Lansburgh's Project (residential, retail, arts)
26. Market Square (residential, office, retail)
27. Hub Funiture Store Site (office, retail)
28. Pennsylvania Plaza (office, retail, residential)
29. One Judiciary Square (office)
30. Third and E Streets (office)
31. Georgetown Law School Library

**Proposed**

32. 1312 Massachusetts Avenue (office, retail, residential)
33. 14th and L Street (office, retail)
34. Franklin Square (park improvements)
35. Franklin Plaza (renovation, office, retail)
36. 1215 I Street (office, retail)
37. 1201 New York Avenue, Phase II (office, retail)
38. 1111 K Street (office, retail)
39. 13th and H Streets (office, retail)
40. 1100 New York Avenue (office, retail)
41. 1001 New York Avenue (office, retail)
42. 1201 F Street (office, retail)
43. 725 11th Street (office, retail)
44. Square 405 (office, retail, arts)
45. Square 428 (office, retail, arts)
46. Crescent Development (office, retail, residential)
47. Square 456, Phase I (office, retail)
48. Gallery Place (office, retail, residential)
49. Far East Center (office, hotel, retail)
50. Square 321 (office, retail)
51. Square 347 (office, retail, cinema)
52. Market Square North (office, retail, residential)
53. Law Enforcement Officers Memorial
54. 1200 G Street (office, retail)
55. United States International Cultural and Trade Center
56. Pavilion at the Old Post Office (expansion)
57. Center Leg Air Rights Development (office, retail, hotel, residential)

**Source: D.C. Office of Planning**

construction in early 1989. The Market Square project (379,000 square feet of office, 70,000 square feet retail, and 210 residential units) frames the Navy Memorial Park, completed in 1988. Toward the east on Pennsylvania Avenue, the dramatic new Canadian chancery was completed and occupied in spring 1989.

Congress passed legislation in 1988 providing for development of the U.S. International Cultural and Trade Center. The site in the Federal Triangle complex, wrapped around the District Building, will have 2.5 million square feet of office space and space for international cultural activities, including exhibit and retail space and a space for the performing arts. PADC is responsible for guiding the development of the complex and issued a development prospectus in 1988.

*Franklin Square.* The Franklin Square area, between New York and Massachusetts Avenues and 12th and 15th Streets, Northwest, continues as a major center of office development in downtown. In 1988, 634,000 square feet of office space and 54,000 square feet of retail space were completed there. Two projects are under construction to the south of the square, 1300 and 1350 I Street, totaling 775,000 square feet of office space and 40,000 square feet of retail space. Also under construction to the east and north of the square another two projects, 1215 I Street and One Franklin Square total 795,000 square feet of office space and 36,000 square feet of retail space. Together these four projects will produce 1,570,000 square feet of office and 76,000 square feet of retail space. The Franklin Square area revitalization is the result of a joint effort by the District government and the Franklin Square Association.

*Convention Center Area.* Adjacent to the Convention Center, construction is under way on the first phase of Techworld, a complex that will have one million square feet of space for high-tech sales display and offices. The 800-room Ramada Renaissance Hotel was nearing completion in May 1989. Opposite the Convention Center to the southwest is the 450-room Crowne Plaza Holiday Inn at Metro Center, scheduled to open in September 1989. Construction of a major office building is underway at 1100 New York Avenue, the old Greyhound site. Proposals have been made for development of other squares adjacent to the Convention Center.

*Arts District.* The Downtown Arts District was established in the city's Downtown Plan to encourage the concentration of galleries, studios, theaters and other art establishments. Key elements of this district are the Seventh Street Arts Walk, linking the Mall museums to the National Portrait Gallery and the National Museum of American Art at Gallery Place, and the E Street theaters, the National, Warner and Ford's Theaters. There are renovation plans for the Warner Theater Building and the Lansburgh Building, which will contain an arts complex. Six movie theaters will be built at 11th and E Streets. The completion of new quarters for the Washington Project for the Arts (WPA) in the Jennifer Building was another important step in 1988. Other new arts space includes the Hard Rock Cafe in the old PEPCO building at 919 E Street and the expansion of the space used in the Convention Center for art displays.

*Achieving the Downtown Land Use Mix.* The downtown element of the District's Comprehensive Plan outlines overall land use targets for retail, private office space, hotels, residential and arts development, to be achieved by the year 2000. Total retail space in downtown is to increase only slightly, from 5.5 million to 5.7 million square feet as old space is replaced by more productive new retail space. In 1988, 164,000 square feet of new retail space were completed and another 452,000 square feet were under construction at the end of the year. Total private office space is to increase from 13.8 square feet in 1980 to 35.1 million square feet in the year 2000, a net increase of over 21.0 million square feet. As of the end of 1988, total private office space was 24.4 million, a net increase of 10.5 million square feet since 1980. This included 1.1 million square feet of office space completed in 1988. Another 4.7 million square feet of office space was under construction at the end of 1988. Hotel rooms are targeted to increase from 3,248 in 1980 to 11,010 by the year 2000. At the end of 1988, downtown had 6,372 hotel rooms with another 1,250 rooms under construction. Arts space is expected to almost double by the year 2000.

*Surrounding Areas*. As development in downtown continues, some of the surrounding locations are beginning to experience significant growth. The Union Station area, east of downtown, has approximately 3.5 million square feet of office space and 279,000 square feet of retail space either planned or under construction. The Mount Vernon Square North neighborhood is the location of the recently completed Morrison-Clark Inn with 51 rooms, and the Mount Vernon Plaza development, with 250 dwelling units, under construction. The Old Post Office Pavilion on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue is to be expanded by 50,000 square feet of retail and restaurant space.

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### PROGRESS TOWARD DOWNTOWN LAND USE TARGETS
(A Comparison of 1980 Base Year and 2000 Target)

| | *1980*<br>*BASE YEAR* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *2000*<br>*TARGET* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office Space (000s sq. feet) | 13,851 | 20,110 | 21,820 | 23,316 | 24,407 | 35,103 |
| Retail Space (000s sq. feet) | 5,552 | 5,685 | 5,872 | 5,697 | 5,761 | 5,705 |
| Hotel Rooms | 3,248 | 4,767 | 5,358 | 6,372 | 6,372 | 11,010 |
| Residential Units | 1,844 | 1,715 | 1,715 | 1,715 | 1,735 | 5,400 |
| Arts (000s sq. feet) | 470 | 550 | 550 | 663 | 676 | 900 |

Note: These are net figures reflecting the addition of new space and the loss of old space for each land use.

**Source**: D.C. Office of Planning

# Washington Convention Center

Located in the center of Washington, D.C. on H Street, Northwest between 9th and 11th Streets, the Washington Convention Center is a magnet for downtown economic development. The Convention Center, served by the Metro Center and Gallery Place-Chinatown Metrorail stations, provides Washington, D.C. with the opportunity to compete nationally for conventions that are too large for the exhibit space available in District hotels. The Washington Convention Center has served as a stimulus to revitalize the downtown area, created substantial tax benefits and fostered job opportunities. In January 1989 the center celebrated its seventh year of operation.

Use of the center has exceeded expectations, with more than one million visitors each year. Occupancy of the four exhibit halls has averaged 75 percent during the past six years and the center's repeat business rate totaled 82 percent. The center earns operating revenue for exhibit space rental, electrical service, telephone installation, food service and concessions. During fiscal years 1983-1988, the Convention Center generated $25.4 million in operating revenues and hosted 826 events with a total attendance of 7,975,500 of which 1,466,568 were out-of-town delegates and exhibitors. These out-of-town delegates spent an estimated $861 million in hotels, restaurants and retail establishments in the District, generating $68 million in tax revenue. Over the last six years, $202.5 million of total tax revenues has been attributed to increased land values in the three-block downtown area around the center.

## CONVENTION CENTER BOOKINGS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1983** | *1984*** | *1985*** | *1986*** | *1987*** | *1988* | *Total 1983-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Conventions | 5 | 20 | 28 | 27 | 23 | 18 | 121 |
| Public Events*** | 16 | 22 | 21 | 29 | 16 | 16 | 120 |
| Local Events | 114 | 34 | 150 | 143 | 70 | 74 | 585 |
| Exhibit Hall Occupancy | 46% | 72% | 77% | 79% | 88% | 88% | 75% |
| Visitors **** | 1,000,000 | 1,106,500 | 1,514,000 | 1,332,000 | 1,556,000 | 1,467,000 | 7,975,500 |
| Out-of-Town Delegates & Exhibitors | 51,000 | 269,410 | 281,960 | 286,840 | 310,335 | 267,023 | 1,466,568 |
| Delegate/Exhibitor Tax Revenue (000) | $1,800 | $9,783 | $13,318 | $13,798 | $14,868 | $14,462 | $68,029 |
| Aggregate Expenditures (000)***** | $22,600 | $124,069 | $170,184 | $174,018 | $187,516 | $182,492 | $860,879 |
| Operating Revenue (000) | $1,600 | $3,956 | $4,964 | $4,852 | $5,304 | $4,713 | $25,389 |
| D.C. Tax Benefits (000) | $14,313 | $41,833 | $55,196 | $51,308 | $62,284 | $60,301 | $285,235 |

* In operation for nine months.
** The revision from previous *INDICES* reflects the reclassification of events depending on the number of out of town delegates and exhibitors.
*** Revisions were made from previously published figures to distinguish between events where taxable admission fees are charged.
**** Includes exhibitor personnel.
*****Expenditures of Out-of-Town Delegates and Exhibitors.

**Source**: Washington Convention Center

# Tourism in the Nation's Capital

As the nation's capital and the location of some 56 small and large museums and 350 historic landmarks, Washington, D.C. attracts millions of visitors each year. In addition to the White House, U.S. Capitol, Smithsonian Institution, and the Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson Monuments, there are hundreds of other attractions such as the National Archives, the National Zoo and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. In 1988, approximately 19.6 million people visited Washington, a 4 percent increase over 1987. The Smithsonian Institution recorded some 28 million visits. The U.S. Park Service reported that the Vietnam Memorial was the most frequently visited monument with 3.8 million visitors. Tourists spend $2 billion each year on accommodations, meals, activities and souvenirs, making tourism the second largest sector of the District's economy. Of the 19.6 million tourists who visited Washington, D.C. in 1988, 1.6 million were from foreign countries. The countries most frequently represented were Canada, United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan and Mexico. Domestic visitors were most frequently from northeast and mid-Atlantic states, Ohio and California.

To accommodate visitors, there were 98 hotels open in the District in 1988, with 22,502 rooms. Eighteen hotels have opened during the last five years; other hotels have renovated and expanded the number of rooms they offer. The D.C. Hotel Association surveys its members on a monthly basis to determine the average occupancy of hotel rooms; in 1988, 69.7 percent of the members' hotel rooms were occupied, at an average room rate of $96. This average room rate reflects a number of factors, such as discounts given to large organizations holding meetings in Washington or other discounts such as weekend packages offered by the hotels as a part of Washington, D.C. promotions.

Surveys consistently list Washington, D.C. as one of America's preferred locations for meetings and conventions. During 1988, 990 meetings were held at area hotels and motels. They brought 876,000 delegates to Washington who spent some $564 million and accounted for nearly 2.4 million hotel room nights. In addition, the Washington Convention Center hosted 25 national or international conventions, attracting nearly 294,000 delegates who spent more than $189 million and accounted for 750,000 room nights.

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**VISITS TO THE MOST FAMOUS TOURIST SITES IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL**
(In Millions)

| | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smithsonian Institution | | | | | |
| Air & Space Museum | 15.4 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 9.4 |
| Museum of Natural History | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 7.1 |
| Museum of American History | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| All other Smithsonian Bldgs. | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| **Total** | **29.9** | **23.5** | **22.7** | **27.1** | **28.0** |
| Lincoln Memorial | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| Jefferson Memorial | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Washington Monument | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Vietnam Veterans Memorial | 2.3 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| White House | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| National Gallery of Art | 5.0 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 |

**Sources:** Smithsonian Institution
U.S. Park Service
Washington Convention and Visitors Association
National Gallery of Art
D.C. Committee to Promote Washington

# Banking

With passage of the *District of Columbia Regional Interstate Banking Act of 1985 Amendments Act of 1985*, D.C. Law 6-107, District government gained authority to charter local financial institutions. The superintendent of the District's Office of Banking and Financial Institutions is in the process of reviewing applications for two new institutions and an application for the establishment of a branch of an out-of-state savings and loans association.

The District's interstate banking law also requires financial institutions that wish to do business in the District of Columbia to submit a community development plan, outlining economic development commitments in underserved areas designated by the city government. These plans are submitted to the banking superintendent for review and recommendation to the Council of the District of Columbia. The council then approves the plans, or makes a recommendation to the primary regulator in the case where a federally chartered institution has been the subject of a merger or acquisition. Because of mergers, the following institutions were subject to the requirements of the District's interstate banking law and submitted a community development plan for approval: American Security Bank, Crestar Bank, Dominion Bank, McLachlen Bank, Signet Bank and the Sovran/D.C. National Bank. Commitments made by these institutions included a total of more than $73 million in commercial and real estate loans in low and moderate income areas of the city. In addition, some of these banks agreed to increase their participation in the Small Business Administration lending program and the student loan program.

Financial institutions have actively participated with the city and community based development organizations in several economic development revitalization projects. These include the financing of two neighborhood shopping centers and a neighborhood drug store in previously underserved areas. Three financial institutions have opened new branches in revitalization projects in a development zone in Northeast Washington, in the neighborhood of Marshall Heights and in the H Street Northeast corridor.

In 1988, three banks applied and were approved by the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency for charters to operate a national bank in the District of Columbia: First Liberty National Bank, City National Bank of Washington and Security Trust Company National Association. In February of 1989 the Credit International Bank was approved. All are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

In 1988, the 24 commercial banks located in the District of Columbia had assets totaling $19.3 billion. In the last five years, assets of FDIC insured banks increased 73 percent with 61 percent growth in commercial loans and 162 percent growth in real estate loans.

## PROFILE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LOCATED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND INSURED BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

($ In Millions)

| *(End of Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Banks | 19 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 24 |
| **Total Assets*** | **$11,113** | **$15,101** | **$17,134** | **$18,419** | **$19,289** |
| Demand Deposits | $2,669 | $2,879 | $3,385 | $2,922 | $2,862 |
| Other Deposits** | 6,492 | 9,343 | 10,648 | 11,578 | 12,483 |
| **Total Deposits** | **$9,161** | **$12,222** | **$14,033** | **$14,500** | **$15,345** |
| **Total Securities** | **$2,856** | **$2,354** | **$2,602** | **$2,825** | **$2,610** |
| Commercial Loans | $2,085 | $2,506 | $3,046 | $3,208 | $3,364 |
| Real Estate Loans | 2,097 | 2,819 | 3,570 | 4,534 | 5,491 |
| Other Loans | 2,117 | 3,028 | 3,261 | 3,171 | 3,135 |
| **Total Loans** | **$6,299** | **$8,353** | **$9,877** | **$10,913** | **$11,990** |

* The total assets represent a bank's head office, all domestic and foreign branches and investment in subsidiaries that are not domestic banks, savings banks or savings and loans associations. Typically, new banks in their first year of operation would not contribute appreciably to the amount of total assets.

** Includes savings accounts, time deposits and foreign investment accounts.

**Sources**: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
District of Columbia Office of Banking and Financial Institutions

# International Business

In 1988, the Office of International Business (OIB) contacted more than 21,000 firms to collect data on the number and types of firms that engage in international trade and trade-related activities in the District of Columbia. Surveys processed to date show over 800 firms in Washington, D.C. engaged in international trade activity. Information gathered from the survey will be published in a directory with a computerized data base containing the names of firms that export or import products and services, firms that are foreign-owned or operated, national firms that have international operations, and firms that are interested in exporting products and services. The firms listed in the data base directory will also be categorized by products, services and the countries with which they are connected.

OIB works to enhance the economic development of the District through international trade activity. OIB counsels international businesses by determining their import/export needs, refining their market strategies, and identifying sources of financing. These services are designed to promote District exports, encourage foreign investment and attract international businesses to the District. OIB is responsible for bringing new trade relations with major cities abroad. OIB fosters the sister city agreements with Beijing, Bangkok and Dakar, and the economic accord with Brussels. OIB has recently published a *Guide to International Business Resources and Services in the District of Columbia*. The resource guide lists all the major facilitators of international trade in Washington, D.C.

The development of the federally-sponsored U.S. International Cultural and Trade Center (ICTC) is well under way. Requests for proposals for the construction of the ICTC have been issued and the deadline for the selection of a developer is September 1989, with excavation scheduled for 1990. The center will be located adjacent to the District Building. The U.S. International Cultural and Trade Center Commission, a 15-member body is appointed by the president. The development of the center and the establishment of the commission come under the authority of the *Federal Triangle Development Act,* Public Law 100-113.

According to 1986 Bureau of Census figures, total foreign direct investment in the United States was in the amount of $317.6 billion. As of 1986 there was $1.36 billion of foreign direct investment in the District. The greatest amount was $946 million in the real estate industry. The employment resulting from foreign direct investment was 6,993.

**FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
(In Millions)

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada | $316 |
| United Kingdom | 295 |
| Middle East | 216 |
| France | 165 |
| Latin America | 93 |
| Japan | 83 |
| Netherlands | 36 |
| Asia/Africa/Pacific | 34 |
| Germany | 7 |
| Switzerland | 7 |
| Other | 109 |
| **Total** | **$1,361** |

**EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AS A RESULT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT***

| | |
|---|---|
| Retail Trade | 2,416 |
| Manufacturing | 858 |
| Wholesale Trade | 270 |
| Real Estate | 236 |
| Petroleum (retail) | 414 |
| Other (services) | 2,646 |
| Insurance | 153 |
| **Total** | **6,993** |

*These statistics are derived when a foreign company acquires a U.S. company or when a foreign investment venture guarantees a specific number of employees.

**Sources:** D.C. Office of International Business
Bureau of Economic Analysis, Foreign Trade Division, and the Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce

# Cable Television

The Office of Cable Television was established by the *Cable Television Communications Act of 1981*, D.C. Law 4-142, as amended by D.C. Law 5-170. This office monitors the installation and operation of the District's cable television system to ensure compliance with cable television laws and agreements, resolves disagreements involving the franchisee, subscribers and user groups and educates the public on the use and benefits of cable television.

In 1984, the Council of the District of Columbia awarded the District Cablevision Limited Partnership a non-exclusive cable franchise. Installation of wiring commenced in May 1986. Wards 7 and 8 were completed in 1987 and Ward 3 was completed in 1988. Ward 4 is complete except for a small section in the southern portion. Ward 6 is complete east of the Anacostia River. Wards 1, 2 and 5 are ahead of their scheduled 1989 completion date. During calendar year 1989, construction will be completed and service provided to the remaining areas of Wards 4 and 6. District Cablevision Limited Partnership plans 850 miles of cable in the District. By the end of fiscal year 1988, approximately 536 miles of cable had been activated. In fiscal year 1988, cable services were available to 130,000 housing units in the District of Columbia. The number of subscribers totaled 36,985 and the penetration rate, the percentage of households that become subscribers, was 28 percent.

The government of the District of Columbia's channel on the cable system is City Cable 16. It has been in operation since January 1987. City Cable 16 programming is presented Monday through Friday from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to midnight and on weekends from noon to 8 p.m. During the other hours, teletext information runs continuously with audio supplied by the University of the District of Columbia's radio station WDCU FM 90.1. The channel features meetings of the council, public hearings, mayoral press conferences, consumer information, and programs about services provided by District government agencies. More than 2,735 hours of programs have been transmitted on City Cable 16. In September 1988, City Cable 16 won first place in the National League of Cities annual municipal programming contest. The channel was cited for its overall excellence in government programming. More than 30 cities with populations of 250,000 or more entered the contest.

DCTV, the District's Public Access channel, began programming on channel 34 in September 1988 and can be seen Monday through Friday from 8 p.m to 10 p.m., and on Sunday from 12 noon to 5 p.m. Types of programming include community events, city festivals and art exhibits. DCTV is managed by the Public Access Corporation. The mayor appoints one member and the chairperson of the council committee having jurisdiction over cable TV appoints one member to its seven-member board. The remaining board members are elected by the corporation's membership. District residents are entitled to become members. A membership fee is required. Training in television production, editing and camera operation is conducted weekly for members of the corporation. After training, qualified members are entitled to use the public access facilities.

The basic rate for the 60-channel cable service in 1988 was $13.50 a month. Residential installation fee is $30 for single hookups and $20 for each additional hookup. The cost for pay services such as Home Box Office, Showtime and the Disney Channel varies, bringing the average monthly charge per subscriber to $31.

The Office of Cable Television administers its financial operations through the Cable Television Enterprise Fund. Annual fees paid by the franchisee are used for programming City Cable 16 and for regulatory oversight of the cable operator. During fiscal year 1988, the fund collected $1 million in annual fees from the franchisee. The fund has also collected a total of $750,000 from the franchisee since fiscal year 1985 to reimburse the District for expenses incurred during the franchising process.

**Cable Television,** *continued*

## CABLE TELEVISION STATISTICS
(1987 - 1989)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1987* | *1988* | *Projected 1989* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Housing Units with Cable Available | 46,920 | 130,000 | 225,000 |
| Total Number of Subscribers | 7,563 | 36,985 | 66,373 |
| Penetration Rate * | 16% | 28% | 30% |
| Residential Installation Fees | | | |
| Single hookup | $30 | $30 | $30 |
| Multiple hookups (for each hookup) | $20 | $20 | $20 |
| Average Monthly Service Charge per Housing Unit | $31 | $31 | $31 |
| Total Revenues Collected From Subscribers by Franchisee (In Millions) | $1.2 | $9.0 | $19.8 |

*Penetration rate is the percentage of households with access to cable that become subscribers.

**Source:** D.C. Office of Cable Television

# Motion Picture and Television Production

Film and television production companies shooting in Washington are assisted by the Mayor's Office of Motion Picture and Television Development, which was established in 1979 as a division of the Office of Business and Economic Development. The office was created to promote Washington, D.C. and its resources for on-location film making and to facilitate the work of feature film, television, commercial and educational filmmakers working in the District of Columbia. The programs of that office include: location assistance, public relations, technical and logistical assistance. The growth of the local production industry has been dramatic. From 1979 to 1988 industry expenditures from film and TV production in Washington, D.C. have grown from a modest $3.2 million to $65 million.

There are several reasons for this phenomenal growth. First, film production is less expensive in Washington than in other cities traditionally used, such as New York or Los Angeles. Secondly, the famous landmarks and diverse Washington neighborhoods provide excellent settings for all kinds of films. Finally, the products and services of many production-related companies are available, including: animation facilities; audio recording and mixing; film and video cameras, accessories and repair; numerous editing and other post-production facilities; equipment houses; lighting companies and suppliers; props and scenery companies; costumers; hair and make-up artists; catering companies; casting agencies; production companies; publicists and choreographers; special-effects artists and still labs; location managers; screening facilities; story board specialists; stock footage houses; entertainment lawyers; historic houses; period automobiles; and one of the largest columnless sound stages on the east coast. Examples of movies and television productions filmed in the District of Columbia are provided below.

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**MOTION PICTURE & TELEVISION INDUSTRY EXPENDITURES***
(In Millions)

| *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $25 | $30 | $48 | $54 | $65 |

**MAJOR PRODUCTIONS SHOT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

| *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "Protocol" | "Spies Like Us" | "No Way Out" | "Broadcast News" | "Chances Are" |
| "Man With One Red Shoe" | "Power" | "Peggy Sue Got Married" | "Suspect" | "Favorite Son" |
| "St. Elmo's Fire" | "Heartburn" | "Black Widow" | "War and Remembrance" | "Elliott Faumann, Ph.D." |
| "Starman" | "Manhunter" | "Gardens of Stone" | "Likewise" | "In Country" |
|  |  |  |  | "A Man Called Hawk" |

*Expenditures include wages paid to actors, technicians, drivers, camera persons, grips, gaffers and other personnel, as well as hotel, restaurant, production, and equipment rental cost and District of Columbia taxes.

**Source:** Office of Business and Economic Development, Office of Motion Pictures and Television Development

# District Government Minority Contracting Program

The Minority Business Opportunity Commission (MBOC) is responsible for implementing and administering D.C. Law 1-95, *The Minority Contracting Act of 1976*, as amended, which requires District government agencies to designate at least 35 percent of their contracting expenditures for minority-owned businesses certified by MBOC. The commission consists of seven members who are knowlegeable about the minority business community as it relates to employment and economic development. The members are appointed by the mayor.

Selected contracts for goods, construction and professional services for District government agencies are reserved for competitive bidding among certified minority firms. For the purpose of this program, minorities are defined by the act as black Americans, native Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islander Americans. The certification process ensures that a business meets the legal requirement of being more than 50 percent minority-owned and controlled and has its principal business office in the District of Columbia or the Washington metropolitan statistical area. Upon submission of a written application disclosing such information as ownership, financial status and tax registration with the District government, and after a site visit is conducted, a firm may be certified as a bona fide minority enterprise and issued a certificate of registration valid for two years. In fiscal year 1988, 14 of the 297 businesses certified were located outside the District of Columbia.

District government agencies expended $233.8 million with certified minority-owned businesses in fiscal year 1988. This represents 39 percent of eligible District government contract expenditures. Certain contract expenditures are excluded, such as utility expenditures for electricity, which can only be purchased from one source. Of the 617 MBOC-certified minority firms, 356 firms received contracts in 1988. The MBOC also encourages increased participation of minority business enterprises in the private sector by entering into agreements with developers and other private entities to establish goals for the utilization of MBOC-certified businesses. Recipients of certain financial benefits from the District government, such as Industrial Revenue Bonds, have signed such agreements. The MBOC monitored 60 of these agreements in fiscal year 1988.

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### MINORITY BUSINESSES CERTIFIED BY THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minority Businesses Certified & Recertified Within the Year | 264 | 341 | 310 | 323 | 297 |
| Total Certified Minority Businesses | 460 | 529 | 509 | 572 | 617 |

### D.C. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS WITH CERTIFIED MINORITY BUSINESSES
($ in Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Construction | $ 52.7 | $ 56.1 | $ 70.1 | $ 83.3 | $101.2 |
| Goods and Services | 105.7 | 114.4 | 112.1 | 134.8 | 132.6 |
| **Total** | **$158.4** | **$170.5** | **$182.2** | **$218.1** | **$233.8** |
| Minority Expenditures, Percent of Total | 38% | 38% | 39% | 38% | 39% |

**Source:** D.C. Minority Business Opportunity Commission

# Business Assistance

District government business loans and technical assistance programs serve as catalysts to the business economy. The Economic Development Finance Corporation (EDFC), launched in 1988, is one facet of this assistance. The EDFC is a venture capital company whose mission is to foster the growth of small businesses and job creation. It was created as a quasi-public corporation, governed by a nine member board appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council. The Business Assistance Programs, administered by the Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED), provides loans to businesses to purchase facilities or to buy existing business enterprises.

The Revolving Loan Fund, which was originally funded by a grant from the federal Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, provides loans for businesses with short term capital needs. The Washington, D.C. Local Development Corporation administers the Small Business Administration "504" Loan Guarantee Program, which provides small businesses with funds for facilities and equipment.

The District of Columbia's largest business loan program, the Participation Loan Program, is funded by federal Community Development Block Grant funds. Block grant funded loans provide businesses with both long and short-term financing for a wide variety of uses from working capital to equipment purchase. In 1988, 19 businesses were loaned $1.9 million which was used to purchase equipment, buildings and land, to renovate properties and to make leasehold improvements. These loans have retained jobs in the District of Columbia as well as creating new employment opportunities for District residents.

The MET Loan Program was created in 1986 to assist businesses which have entrances along the Metrorail construction routes and have been negatively affected. In 1988, it provided five businesses with $36,000 to help them survive the disruption of their operations during subway construction.

The Commercial Development Assistance Program (CDAP), OBED's newest loan program, is designed to encourage investment and reinvestment in small neighborhood businesses by providing short and medium term direct loans for terms of from one to three years. CDAP loans may not exceed $40,000 to any one business. Interest rates are fixed for the term of an individual loan but vary according to the loan term and the funding uses. Typical fund uses are gap financing, equipment, fixture, furniture or inventory acquisition and working capital.

## BUSINESS LOANS APPROVED

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revolving Loan Fund | | | | | |
| Number of Loans | 14 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 7 |
| Amounts Loaned | $526,000 | $849,725 | $588,653 | $303,250 | $452,500 |
| Jobs Created or Retained | 223 | 273 | 234 | 67 | 82 |
| SBA 502,503,504 Loan Guarantees | | | | | |
| Number of Loan Guarantees | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Amounts Guaranteed | $215,000 | $516,000 | $368,000 | $370,000 | $500,000 |
| Jobs Created or Retained | 60 | 72 | 75 | 225 | 20 |
| CDBG Loan Participation | | | | | |
| Number of Loans | 18 | 17 | 19 | 48 | 19 |
| Amounts Loaned | $7,403,424 | $4,252,338 | $3,295,664 | $4,905,940 | $1,430,800 |
| Jobs Created or Retained | 1,434 | 415 | 3,028 | 549 | 322 |
| MET Loans | | | | | |
| Number of Loans | | | 3 | 14 | 5 |
| Amounts Loaned | — | — | $68,000 | $210,625 | $36,000 |
| Jobs Created or Retained | | | 25 | 19 | 16 |
| Commerical Development Assistance Program | | | | | |
| Number of Loans | | | | | 8 |
| Amounts Loaned | — | — | — | — | $225,000 |
| Jobs Created or Retained | | | | | 72 |

**Source:** D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

# Industrial Revenue Bond Program

The purpose of the District government's Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) Program is to encourage the creation and retention of jobs and the expansion of the tax base within the District. IRBs are exempt from District income tax and are also exempt from federal income taxation, provided that they meet certain federal criteria. To obtain tax-exempt financing, an applicant must file with the Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED) a development proposal which must receive approval of the Council of the District of Columbia. Interest rates on IRBs may vary depending upon money market conditions, but are generally placed several points below commercial loan rates. For example, an IRB issued in 1988 had a term of 30 years and carried a 5.5 percent interest rate. In 1988, industrial revenue bonds were closed on four projects totaling $194.3 million. Since the inception of the program in 1984, IRBs in excess of $775 million* have been issued to hospitals, nonprofit organization and commercial enterprises to finance capital improvement projects within the District of Columbia.

The use of IRBs is undergoing changes as a result of the federal *Tax Reform Act of 1986*. Under this act, hospitals, universities, other nonprofit organizations, manufacturing facilities and qualified redevelopment bond beneficiaries may continue to use industrial revenue bonds to fund their projects. For-profit commercial enterprises are no longer eligible for tax-exempt IRB financing. However, in an effort to assist for-profit enterprises to meet their financing needs, OBED is developing innovative bond pools to finance small and intermediate-sized development initiatives especially in Wards 6, 7, and 8 and to finance construction of community-based residential facilities and temporary housing accommodations for homeless families. This program is expected to be implemented in fiscal year 1990.

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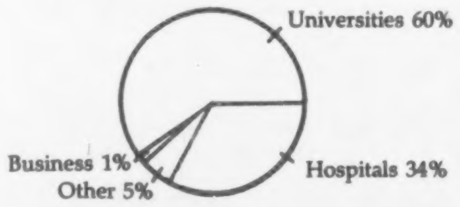
**INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BOND ISSUES**

| *IRB Issues Closed in 1988* | *Project Description* | *Amount* |
|---|---|---|
| Columbia Hospital for Women | Construction and renovation of physical plant | $25,000,000 |
| Providence Hospital | Construction and renovation of physical plant and refinancing of Riverdale bonds | 17,350,000 |
| St. John's Child Development Center | Acquisition and renovation | 2,000,000 |
| Georgetown University | Construction and renovation and refinancing taxable bonds | 150,000,000 |
| | **Total** | **$194,350,000** |

**INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BONDS FIVE YEAR SUMMARY**

| *Fiscal Year* | *Total Bond Issues* |
|---|---|
| 1984 | $963,000 |
| 1985 | 334,120,000 |
| 1986 | 18,375,000 |
| 1987 | 143,650,000 |
| 1988 | 194,350,000 |
| **Total** | **$691,458,000** |

*Percentage Distribution of Total IRB Issues*



*Includes projects closed as of May 1989.

**Source:** D.C. Office of Business and Economic Development

# Major Economic Development and Capital Improvement Projects

Economic development capital improvement authority totaling $93.2 million was appropriated to the Office of Business and Economic Development in fiscal years 1982 through 1989. A total of $46 million of these funds were expended by the end of fiscal year 1988. In fiscal year 1988, the Capital City Market, a wholesale food distribution center located at 4th and Morris Streets in Northeast Washington, was completed. This five-year, $6 million capital project has retained 900 jobs in Washington. During 1988, $1.1 million was spent to develop the Capital City Business and Industrial Park. Other expenditures in 1988 were for design work for parking and streetscapes in neighborhood commercial districts including H Street, Northeast, Martin Luther King Jr.Avenue/Good Hope Road Southeast, Georgia Avenue, Northwest and Minnesota Avenue, Northeast.

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## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

($ In Millions)

| *Project Name* | *Project Description* | *Expenditures FY 1982-1988* | *Planned Expenditures 1989* | *Estimated Additional Cost to Complete* | *Total District* | *Estimated Private Investment* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital City Business and Industrial Park | Development of a 26 acre industrial park. | $12.3 | $1.4 | $1.7 | $15.4 | $28.4 |
| Samuel C. Jackson Plaza | Land purchase and site preparation | 12.5 | 1.2 | — | 13.7 | 27.0 |
| Commercial Corridors | Georgia Ave., H St. MLK Ave., South Capitol St. | 1.0* | 2.1 | 15.0 | 18.1 | 90.0 |
| Small Business Incubators | Space/services for "start up" small business | 1.7 | .1 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 12.0 |
| Others*** | | 18.5** | 1.2*** | 19.4**** | 39.1 | 100.0***** |
| | **Total** | **$46.0** | **$6.0** | **$39.6** | **$93.2** | **$257.4** |

* Note revision in previously published data.

** Includes $6 million for Capital City Market revitalization of which a $1 million federal grant reimbursed OBED's capital budget expenditure; $41,000 for Southeast Gateway site acquisition, $1.3 million for McMillan Reservoir site acquisition, $1.8 million for Camp Simms site acquisition, $374,000 for Oxon Run Park improvements, $4 million for acquisition of a site on West Virginia Avenue, $81,000 for Greenway Shopping Center improvements and other projects such as the Chinatown Archway, Takoma Commercial Center, Crummel School Chinatown, Reeves Center Cafeteria and Development zones, totaling $4.7 million.

*** Includes $500,000 for Reeves Center Cafeteria; $291,000 for Eastern Market Renovation project; and $205,000 for other projects including McMillan Reservoir development, Mount Vernon Square and Ward 7 Performing Arts Center.

**** Includes neighborhood commercial area projects and additional capital authority for use in development zone projects.

*****Estimated private investment includes value of real estate and capital equipment.

**Source:** D.C. Office of Business & Economic Development

# Neighborhood Revitalization Areas

In the fall of 1985, the Office of Business and Economic Development (OBED) launched a Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization Program (NCRP). The program targets intensive revitalization efforts towards major neighborhood commercial corridors that have experienced economic decline and physical decay. The goals of this effort are to:

- Support and strengthen existing businesses;
- Broaden the commercial mix of stores, restaurants and services;
- Make streetscape and sidewalk improvements; and
- Provide more parking, particularly off-street parking.

Those corridors which have been identified for revitalization include H Street between 3rd and 15th Streets Northeast; Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue, Southeast in both Wards 6 and 8; Georgia Avenue between Florida and Eastern Avenues Northwest; 14th and U Streets, Northwest; and Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road, Northeast. OBED has opened a site office in each of these commercial corridors where loan packaging and business technical assistance services are available.

The NCRP is funded by OBED and operated in partnership with nonprofit, community-based organizations known as community development corporations (CDCs). These CDCs are located in and have experience with the target neighborhoods. The overall goal of these government/community partnerships is to develop the CDCs' capacity to rebuild and revitalize their communities and to ensure that residents have equity in and ownership of new development in their communities. This in turn ensures that as these underserved target communities are redeveloped, the current residents and existing businesses will benefit and not be displaced.

The Neighborhood Initiative Support Program (NISP) provides administrative funding to CDCs to facilitate their involvement as developers and sponsors of neighborhood economic development projects. NISP funding comes from a combination of sources, including the District government and Ford Foundation. Examples of successful economic development projects in targeted neighborhood corridors include the following:

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**FUNDING FOR NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION**

| *Type* | *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Facade Improvement Loans | | $38,000 | $97,052 | $218,702 | $183,043 |
| (Number) | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| Real Estate Development Loans | | — | $891,147 | $1,543,000 | $4,077,800 |
| (Number) | | | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| NISP Funding to Community Development Corporations | | — | $542,546 | $923,957 | $907,396 |
| (Number) | | | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| NCRP Funding to Community Development Corporations | | — | $325,634 | $1,169,652 | $1,023,598 |
| (Number) | | | 4 | 4 | 6 |

## NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION PROJECTS

| *Corridor* | *Project Name* | *Project Characteristics* | *Funding Source* | *Funding Amount* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H Street, N.E. | H Street Plaza | 190,000 sq. ft. office space<br>40,000 sq. ft. retail space | public-private | $19 million |
| | H Street Connection | 40,000 sq. ft. retail space<br>90 off-street parking spaces | public-private | $3.4 million |
| 14th & U Streets, N.W. | Frank D. Reeves Municipal Center | 450,000 sq. ft. new office space | public | $50 million |
| | Manhattan Laundry Building | 80,000 sq. ft. renovated office space | public-private | $9.5 million |
| | Edna Frazier Cromwell Building | 12,000 sq. ft. new retail space | private | $1.2 million |
| Minnesota Avenue & Benning Road, N.E. | East River Park Shopping Center | 140,000 sq. ft. renovated retail space | public-private | $4 million |
| | Metro Stop N Shop | 12,000 sq. ft. renovated retail space | public-private | $850,000 |
| Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue, S.E. | Curtis Brothers Building | 70,000 sq. ft. renovated office space | private | $2 million |
| | Anacostia Professional Building | 70,000 sq. ft. renovated office space | private | $700,000 |
| | 2100 Martin Luther Jr. Avenue, S.E. | 72,000 sq. ft. new office space | public-private | $9 million |
| South Capitol Street, S.E./S.W. | Forsyth Building | 10,000 sq. ft. office space | public-private | $800,000 |
| | South Capitol & Elmira Shopping Center | facade renovation | public-private | $300,000 |
| Georgia Avenue, N.W. | Peoples Drug Store | 10,000 sq. ft. new retail space | public-private | $900,000 |
| | Georgia & Morton Shopping Center | 13,000 sq. ft. new retail space | private | $850,000 |
| | Howard University Plaza Complex | dormitory, office, retail complex (first phase) | public-private | $100 million |

**Source:** Office of Business and Economic Development

# Professional Licenses

As part of its mission to protect the health and safety of District residents and visitors, the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) issues licenses for more than 100 professions and occupations. In fiscal year 1988, DCRA issued 51,973 new occupational/professional licenses and renewed 34,014 licenses. License fees for 1988 totaled approximately $2.7 million.

The Occupational and Professional Licensing Administration (OPLA) administers 26 occupational and professional licensure programs and three registration programs. The 26 boards and commissions meet monthly to develop, revise and review regulations and procedures governing the professional and technical aspects of licensing. In addition, the boards are responsible for approving applications for new licenses and the conduct of hearings regarding license denial, revocation or suspension. The Insurance Administration licenses insurance agents and brokers by reciprocity and by examination. There are 1,277 insurance companies operating in the District of Columbia in 1988.

**SELECTED MAJOR CATEGORIES OF LICENSED PROFESSIONALS**

| *(As of October)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accountants | 1,311 | 1,222 | 1,344 | 1,447 | 1,084 |
| Architects | 1,832 | 1,989 | 1,944 | 2,159 | 2,204 |
| Barbers | NA | 174 | 376 | 390 | 705 |
| Cosmetologists | 5,113 | 5,634 | 5,573 | 7,448 | 6,363 |
| Dentists | 1,644 | 1,715 | 1,819 | 2,015 | 1,974 |
| Electricians | NA | 1,190 | 1,092 | 914 | 3,971 |
| Funeral Directors | 210 | 217 | 218 | 270 | 286 |
| Insurance Agents | 29,671 | 33,127 | 40,485 | 21,551 | 18,984 |
| Insurance Brokers | 3,205 | 3,538 | 3,241 | 3,558 | 5,362 |
| Occupational Therapists | NA | NA | 278 | 219 | 262 |
| Optometrists | 214 | 227 | 217 | 237 | 247 |
| Pharmacists | 1,434 | 1,292 | 1,304 | 1,386 | 1,479 |
| Physical Therapists | NA | 14 | 112 | 443 | 453 |
| Physicians | 8,496 | 7,880 | 9,626 | 10,297 | 9,715 |
| Plumbers | NA | NA | 536 | 716 | 533 |
| Podiatrists | NA | NA | 254 | 231 | 233 |
| Practical Nurses | 2,643 | 2,271 | 2,465 | 2,567 | 2,458 |
| Professional Engineers | 2,105 | 3,460 | 3,241 | 3,463 | 3,576 |
| Psychologists | 788 | 844 | 914 | 959 | 961 |
| Real Estate Agents & Brokers | 7,724 | 6,845 | 7,438 | 8,692 | 8,994 |
| Registered Nurses | 12,013 | 13,395 | 14,420 | 16,021 | 15,183 |
| Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Engineers | NA | NA | 230 | 283 | 568 |
| Steam & Other Operating Engineers | NA | NA | 2,672 | 3,810 | 4,186 |
| Veterinarians | NA | NA | 124 | 139 | 125 |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Consumer & Regulatory Affairs

# Business Licenses

The District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) licenses and monitors businesses to protect the health and safety of the public. DCRA issues licenses for more than 110 business categories. Included are special events such as community festivals, which must be licensed according to D.C. Police regulations. In fiscal year 1988, 7,473 new business licenses were issued and 36,677 renewals were granted. The majority of business licenses can be issued over the counter at the One Stop Business and Permit Center, 614 H Street N.W.

Apartment buildings and restaurants are two of the largest categories of business licenses. The substantial increase in apartment building licenses from 1986 to 1988 can be attributed to newly constructed rental property, the refurbishing of vacant buildings and increased licensure enforcement. There has been a 39 percent increase in restaurants in the District from 1984 to 1988.

The increase in the Motels/Inns license category in 1988 is partially due to a 1988 survey of bed and breakfast establishments which uncovered a number of facilities that should have been licensed as motels or inns.

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**SELECTED BUSINESS LICENSE CATEGORIES***

| *(Fiscal Year)* | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apartment Buildings | 6,775 | 5,034 | 5,606 | 7,064 | 8,672 |
| Barber Shops | 174 | 220 | 207 | 214 | 206 |
| Beauty Shops | 579 | 356 | 578 | 253 | 463 |
| Dry Cleaners | 118 | 107 | 110 | 185 | 162 |
| Gasoline Dealers | 167 | 236 | 173 | 185 | 179 |
| Grocery Stores | 490 | 275 | 468 | 256 | 409 |
| Hotels | 85 | 85 | 89 | 90 | 88 |
| Insurance Companies | 1,144 | 1,180 | 1,211 | 1,237 | 1,277 |
| Liquor Stores | 338 | 338 | 324 | 322 | 322 |
| Motels/Inns | 18 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 42 |
| Parking Lots | 498 | 265 | 392 | 588 | 426 |
| Pharmacies | 173 | 158 | 155 | 261 | 243 |
| Cinemas | 36 | 30 | 39 | 26 | 45 |
| Restaurants | 1,467 | 1,461 | 1,777 | 1,804 | 2,046 |
| Swimming Pools | 67 | 73 | 111 | 156 | 205 |
| Special Events | — | — | 74 | 60 | 35 |

*These figures represent numbers of licenses newly obtained or renewed.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

# Alcoholic Beverage Control Licenses

The District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) Board, supported by the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, issues, transfers, reissues and renews licenses for the distribution, sale or service of alcoholic beverages in addition to licenses for managers, solicitors and one-day events, in accordance with D.C. Code, Section 25-111. The board consists of five citizen members appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council. In fiscal year 1988, 104 provisional licenses were issued for the distribution, sale or service of alcoholic beverages in four categories, pending implementation of amended ABC regulations. Of these, 14 were category A licenses, 36 were category B, 41 were category C and 13 were category D. License renewal cycles were suspended pending the promulgation of the new ABC rules and regulations*. In addition to licensure, the board conducts investigatory and adjudicatory functions. In 1988 the board held 13 protest hearings initiated by the public and eight show cause hearings initiated as a result of investigations.

Category A includes retailer's licenses which permit the license holder to sell and deliver alcoholic beverages from the licensed premises in closed containers for off-premises consumption only and wholesaler's licenses which permit the license holder to sell to another license holder for resale, and in the case of beer and light wine, to a consumer in closed containers for off-premises consumption.

Category B includes licenses which permit the license holder to sell beer and light wine from the licensed premises in closed containers for off-premises consumption and wholesaler's licenses which permit license holders to sell beer and light wine to another license holder for resale, or to consumers in closed containers for off-premises consumption only.

Category C includes retailer's license class CR (restaurant), CT (tavern), CN (nightclub), CH (hotel) and CX (private club, theatre, marine vessel, railroad car). Such a license permits the holder to sell spirits, wine and beer for on-premises consumption only.

Category D includes retailer's license class DR (restaurant), DT (tavern), DN (nightclub), DH (nightclub), DH (hotel) and DX (private club, theatre, marine vessel, railroad car). Such a license permits the license holder to sell beer and light wine for on-premises consumption only.

**ABC LICENSES - 1988**

| *ABC License Categories* | *Number of Issuances* |
|---|---|
| A | 14 |
| B | 36 |
| C | 41 |
| D | 13 |
| **Total** | **104** |

Total ABC Licenses = 816**

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* The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board resumed license renewals in January 1989.
**This total includes licenses for sale and distribution, managers, solicitors and one-day events and the licenses renewed in fiscal year 1987, since renewal cycles were suspended in [illegible]88.

**Source:** Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

# Consumer Protection and Enforcement

The Office of Compliance of the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) receives and investigates complaints from consumers of services provided or goods sold by businesses operating in Washington, D.C. Mediation efforts are conducted with the parties involved to settle complaints. When negotiation fails to remedy the problem or when investigations substantiate that unlawful trade practices have occurred, the case is considered at an administrative hearing, conducted by the DCRA Office of Adjudication, pursuant to the *Consumer Protection Procedures Act*, D.C. Law 1-76. This act also established the D.C. Advisory Committee on Consumer Protection to improve citywide consumer protection and education efforts, in cooperation with other consumer-related groups in the metropolitan area. The committee consists of eleven members appointed by the mayor, four of whom are District merchants and seven are consumer activists.

The Office of Compliance conducts many types of investigations of business license and permit complaints, occupational and professional licensure complaints and some housing complaints. These investigations are in addition to consumer complaints under the *Consumer Protection Procedures Act* of 1976. Other types of actions include summary suspensions, revocations of business licenses and civil infractions.

The *Automobile Consumer Protection Act*, D.C. Law 5-162, protects consumers who buy new and used cars against irreparable defects during the first two years or 18,000 miles of ownership. This law established a Board of Consumer Claims Arbitration to mediate complaints between car owners and automobile dealers prior to pursuing remedies in the courts. The seven-member board is appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council. Among the actions taken by the board are orders requiring car dealers to repurchase defective motor vehicles. In fiscal year 1988, approximately $364,122 was saved for automobile owners through the consumer arbitration process.

**CONSUMER COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investigative Actions Closed | 4,931 | 7,527 | 5,140 | 15,541 | 16,804 |
| Consumer Complaints | 764 | 1,405 | 3,325 | 4,218 | 2,911 |
| Consumer Complaints Cases Closed | 338 | 1,040 | 1,694 | 1,906 | 2,631 |
| Cost Savings for Consumers | NA | $100,000 | $321,459 | $334,635 | $709,970 |
| Collateral Forfeiture Received | $800 | $24,070 | $131,932 | $155,368 | —* |
| Consumer Claims Arbitrated under D. C. Law 5-162 | — | — | 11 | 65 | 56 |
| Public Index Requests** | — | 1,040 | 2,731 | 3,538 | 4,968 |
| Enforcement Actions | — | — | 4,367 | 3,764 | 5,183 |

* Replaced by the *Civil Infractions Act*.

**The *Consumer Protection Procedures Act*, D.C. Law 1-76, requires a Public Index of Complaints. These figures reflect the total number of information requests from that index.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

# Civil Infractions

The *Civil Infractions Act*, D.C. Law 6-42, is implemented by the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA), the Office of Civil Infractions. The act supports DCRA efforts to protect the health and safety of District citizens and visitors through routine inspections and investigations based on complaints or suspected violations of regulations. It empowers DCRA to levy fines and impose other administrative sanctions for violations of District laws. As part of the Civil Infractions Program, schedules of fines were developed and phased implementation began in fiscal year 1988. Investigative staff are authorized to issue citations with pre-determined fines and set a time limit for the correction of the violations. Prior to implementation of the act, 3,951 warning notices were issued.

The *Civil Infractions Act* also provides for cases to be heard and decided by administrative law judges and hearing examiners in areas such as housing code violations, permit problems, illegal business practices and inappropriate health care delivery. In fiscal year 1988, a total of 1,327 violations were adjudicated through the hearing process.

There are five administrations and offices that are authorized to issue citations under the Civil Infractions Program. During fiscal year 1988, the Office of Civil Infractions processed a total of 2,367 violations cited by these administrations and offices. These resulted in a total of $256,107 in collected fines. A breakdown of the types of violations are as follows:

> The Building and Land Regulations Administration, which regulates boilers, construction, electrical installations, elevators, plumbing installations and zoning, cited a total of 655 violations. The most prevalent citations were for failure to have or post certificates of occupancy (370) and constructing without proper permits (250).
>
> The Business Regulation Administration, which regulates alcoholic beverage laws, business inspections (i.e. restaurants), corporations, and weights and measures, cited a total of 377 violations. The most prevalent citations were violations of alcoholic beverage control laws (242) and unlicensed activities (55).
>
> The Housing and Environmental Regulation Administration,which regulates air quality, housing (civil infractions are being implemented as a part of housing inspections in fiscal year 1989), pesticides and hazardous wastes, and rental accommodations and conversions, cited a total of 160 violations. The most prevalent citations were for pesticide violations (75) and air quality violations (85).
>
> The Office of Compliance, which provides investigators for the entire department, cited a total of 1,063 violations. The most prevalent citations were for certificate of occupancy violations (504) and unlicensed business activities (458).
>
> The Service Facility Regulation Administration which regulates health care, community residence facilities, pharmacies, child care and intermediate care facilities, cited a total of 102 violations. The most prevalent citations were for violating those laws pertaining to child development facilities (58).

**Source:** Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

# Corporations and Businesses

New corporations in the District of Columbia are required to register articles of incorporation with the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA). This registration is in turn shared with the Department of Finance and Revenue for tax purposes. District laws recognize four types of corporations: business, nonprofit, professional and cooperative. All corporations, with the exception of cooperatives, are required to appoint and maintain a District-based registered agent. In calendar year 1988, 4,980 new corporations registered with DCRA.

From 1984 through 1988, nearly 5,000 new corporations registered annually with the DCRA. At the end of 1988, there were more than 42,430 registered corporations in the District of Columbia. Active corporations organized under the *1954 Business Corporation Act* are required to file an annual report with DCRA by April 15th of each year. This report lists the current officers and directors of the corporation and is maintained by DCRA on the public record. If a corporation fails to file two consecutive annual reports, the corporation's certificate of incorporation or certificate of authority is revoked. During 1988, 2,915 corporation certificates were revoked.

Corporations carrying on a trade, business or profession in the District or receiving income from District sources are subject to the corporate franchise tax. At present, the tax rate is 10 percent of taxable income plus a 2.5 percent surtax for an effective tax rate of 12.5 percent. In 1988, the corporate franchise tax generated $120,964,000. The surtax generated $3,300,000.

Not all corporations have employees based in the District. Consequently, corporate formations are not a barometer of job creation. However, the Department of Employment Services monitors the employment levels of business establishments under the Unemployment Insurance Program. All employers who have individuals working for them not related by blood or marriage must report the number of employees to the Unemployment Insurance Program and pay an insurance tax on each employee. As of June 1988, there were approximately 20,803 private sector businesses employing some 386,193 employees in the District. Over the last five years, 1984-1988, the number of business and nonprofit establishments has consistently increased, reflecting growth in the District's private sector.

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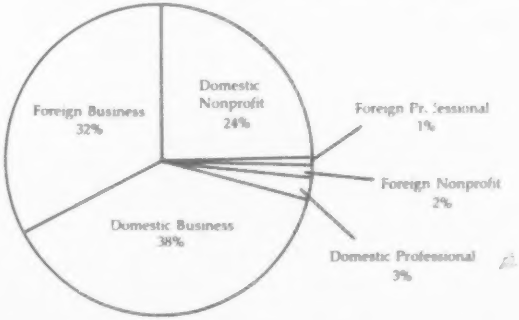
**DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATIONS BY TYPE - Total 42,430**



**CORPORATIONS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

| | *New Corporations* |
|---|---|
| 1984 | 4,920 |
| 1985 | 4,898 |
| 1986 | 5,104 |
| 1987 | 4,949 |
| 1988 | 4,980 |

**PRIVATE BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS**

| | *Firms* | *Employment* |
|---|---|---|
| 1983 | 18,166 | 320,697 |
| 1984 | 19,000 | 334,470 |
| 1985 | 19,104 | 349,412 |
| 1986 | 19,190 | 360,319 |
| 1987 | 19,738* | 371,726* |
| 1988 | 20,803** | 386,193** |

* Revised previously published figures.
**As of June 1988.

**Sources:** D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
D.C. Department of Employment Services

# Private Business Employment and Pay

The private sector in the District of Columbia employed an average of 372,000 persons in 1987, a 3 percent increase over the previous year and a 16 percent increase since 1983. Private sector employment represented 58 percent of total employment in the District in 1987 compared to 56 percent of total employment in 1983. Private businesses, numbering 19,738, generated $9.6 billion in wages in 1987 — up from $6.7 billion in 1983. The 1987 data are the most current information available about private business employment by sector.

In 1987, employment in the services industry totaled 221,763 or 60 percent of total private sector employment for which the payroll was $5.9 billion, 61 percent of aggregate wages in the private sector. Within the services division, the business services group is the largest, accounting for 23 percent of employment. Business services employment increased 38 percent over the period 1983-1987. Legal services, paying an average of nearly $44,000 per employee, ranked first in annual average pay per employee among the major groups in the services industry in 1987.

The retail trade industry follows the services industry in private sector employment with 14.9 percent of all private sector employment. Nearly half, 49 percent, of all employment in this industry is in eating and drinking establishments. The retail trade industry, with an annual average pay of $12,898, was the lowest paying industry in 1987.

The construction industry, in 1987, had the fewest number of employees but ranked first among all industries in employment growth with an increase of 45.9 percent from 1983 to 1987. Transportation, communications and public utilities ranked first among the private sector industry divisions in average annual pay, $37,150, and in average employment size per firm, 28.7 employees.

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**PRIVATE BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT AND PAY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *Percent Change 1983-1987* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL PRIVATE INDUSTRY** | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 18,166 | 19,000 | 19,104 | 19,190 | 19,738 | 8.7% |
| Employment | 320,697 | 334,470 | 349,412 | 359,598 | 371,726 | 15.9 |
| Average Annual Pay | $20,742 | $21,868 | $22,825 | $24,300 | $25,857 | 24.7 |
| **Services Sector** | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 10,415 | 11,269 | 11,403 | 11,565 | 11,907 | 14.3 |
| Employment | 184,458 | 192,656 | 203,322 | 211,638 | 221,763 | 20.2 |
| Average Annual Pay | $21,027 | $22,417 | $23,339 | $24,896 | $26,545 | 26.2 |
| Business Services | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 2,297 | 2,478 | 2,579 | 2,656 | 2,769 | 20.5 |
| Employees | 36,591 | 41,022 | 45,367 | 47,310 | 50,384 | 37.7 |
| Average Annual Pay | $17,774 | $19,106 | $19,625 | $21,390 | $22,549 | 26.9 |
| Medical Services | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 1,393 | 1,420 | 1,407 | 1,394 | 1,387 | -0.4 |
| Employees | 28,194 | 28,515 | 29,135 | 31,002 | 32,254 | 14.4 |
| Average Annual Pay | $21,162 | $22,412 | $23,587 | $25,205 | $26,542 | 25.4 |
| Membership Organizations | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 1,197 | 1,210 | 1,206 | 1,202 | 1,214 | 1.4 |
| Employees | 25,354 | 26,073 | 28,854 | 26,524 | 27,132 | 7.0 |
| Average Annual Pay | $25,158 | $24,266 | $28,062 | $29,545 | $30,755 | 22.2 |

## Private Business Employment and Pay, *continued*

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *Percent Change 1983-1987* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education Services | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 155 | 161 | 168 | 164 | 173 | 11.6% |
| Employees | 25,378 | 24,133 | 25,206 | 24,863 | 25,244 | -0.5 |
| Average Annual Pay | $18,510 | $20,473 | $21,095 | $22,694 | $24,296 | 31.3 |
| Legal Services | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 1,500 | 1,511 | 1,503 | 1,493 | 1,467 | -0.9 |
| Employees | 18,661 | 19,717 | 21,101 | 22,449 | 24,482 | 31.2 |
| Average Annual Pay | $34,012 | $36,233 | $37,221 | $39.666 | $44,023 | 29.4 |
| Miscellaneous Services | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 1,057 | 1,118 | 1,170 | 1,206 | 1,299 | 22.9 |
| Employees | 18,385 | 19,704 | 21,716 | 22,878 | 23,808 | 29.5 |
| Average Annual Pay | $25,527 | $27,038 | $28,178 | $29,773 | $31,504 | 23.4 |
| **Retail Trade Sector** | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 2,842 | 2,941 | 2,924 | 2,892 | 2,935 | 3.3 |
| Employment | 49,335 | 52,588 | 53,551 | 54,352 | 55,284 | 12.1 |
| Average Annual Pay | $11,432 | $11,815 | $11,965 | $12,420 | $12,898 | 12.8 |
| Eating and Drinking Places | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 956 | 1,003 | 1,000 | 981 | 1,004 | 5.0 |
| Employees | 23,057 | 25,709 | 26,225 | 26,648 | 27,891 | 21.0 |
| Average Annual Pay | $8,751 | $8,956 | $9,195 | $9,595 | $10,126 | 15.7 |
| General Merchandise Stores | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 30 | 30 | 31 | 26 | 24 | -20.0 |
| Employees | 5,306 | 5,083 | 5,004 | 4,824 | 4,130 | -22.2 |
| Average Annual Pay | $15,174 | $17,768 | $16,580 | $16,182 | $16,776 | 10.6 |
| Apparel and Accessories Stores | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 286 | 308 | 321 | 318 | 338 | 18.2 |
| Employees | 4,696 | 5,030 | 5,137 | 5,149 | 5,339 | 13.7 |
| Average Annual Pay | $11,914 | $12,358 | $12,873 | $13,524 | $13,767 | 15.6 |
| Miscellaneous Retail | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 875 | 881 | 860 | 867 | 884 | 1.0 |
| Employees | 7,671 | 7,714 | 7,768 | 7,989 | 8,674 | 13.1 |
| Average Annual Pay | $12,600 | $13,334 | $13,574 | $14,506 | $15,019 | 19.2 |
| **Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Sector** | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 1,965 | 1,969 | 1,930 | 1,873 | 1,913 | -2.6 |
| Employment | 30,665 | 31,214 | 33,473 | 34,344 | 34,731 | 13.3 |
| Average Annual Pay | $22,098 | $23,900 | $25,978 | $28,342 | $30,604 | 38.5 |
| Real Estate | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 1,267 | 1,232 | 1,163 | 1,119 | 1,131 | -10.7 |
| Employees | 10,643 | 10,593 | 10,558 | 10,360 | 10,863 | 2.1 |
| Average Annual Pay | $15,357 | $17,863 | $20,079 | $21,506 | $23,398 | 52.4 |

## **Private Business Employment and Pay,** *continued*

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *Percent Change 1983-1987* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banking | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 45 | 52 | 56 | 57 | 63 | 40.0% |
| Employees | 7,171 | 7,049 | 7,140 | 7,298 | 7,153 | -0.3 |
| Average Annual Pay | $19,958 | $21,497 | $23,145 | $24,819 | $27,253 | 36.6 |
| Insurance | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 153 | 150 | 152 | 140 | 137 | -10.5 |
| Employees | 4,048 | 4,154 | 6,120 | 6,422 | 6,000 | 48.2 |
| Average Annual Pay | $23,068 | $24,123 | $24,705 | $26,450 | $28,338 | 22.8 |
| Credit Agencies, Other than Banks | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 160 | 163 | 173 | 175 | 173 | 8.1 |
| Employees | 4,382 | 4,965 | 5,157 | 5,508 | 5,552 | 26.7 |
| Average Annual Pay | $25,739 | $27,412 | $30,143 | $32,086 | $34,801 | 35.2 |
| **Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities Sector** | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 509 | 565 | 566 | 573 | 587 | 15.3 |
| Employment | 21,671 | 21,530 | 20,690 | 19,796 | 19,845 | -8.4 |
| Average Annual Pay | $30,451 | $31,328 | $33,035 | $34,468 | $37,150 | 22.0 |
| Communications | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 99 | 111 | 111 | 118 | 119 | 20.2 |
| Employees | 13,112 | 12,726 | 12,070 | 11,166 | 11,094 | -15.4 |
| Average Annual Pay | $34,810 | $35,637 | $38,186 | $39,878 | $43,502 | 25.0 |
| Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 30 | 34 | 34 | 39 | 42 | 40.0 |
| Employees | 4,493 | 4,476 | 4,117 | 4,134 | 4,145 | -7.7 |
| Average Annual Pay | $28,452 | $30,894 | $33,528 | $35,664 | $38,177 | 34.2 |
| Local Passenger Transportation | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 54 | 56 | 51 | 49 | 53 | -1.9 |
| Employees | 1,131 | 1,183 | 1,171 | 1,098 | 1,121 | -0.9 |
| Average Annual Pay | $16,462 | $16,988 | $17,041 | $17,320 | $17,296 | 5.1 |
| Transportation Services | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 163 | 189 | 196 | 198 | 206 | 26.4 |
| Employees | 1,095 | 1,225 | 1,272 | 1,327 | 1,388 | 26.8 |
| Average Annual Pay | $18,274 | $19,522 | $19,472 | $20,076 | $21,970 | 20.2 |
| **Manufacturing Sector** | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 599 | 656 | 722 | 716 | 770 | 28.5 |
| Employment | 14,200 | 14,488 | 14,856 | 15,528 | 16,112 | 13.5 |
| Average Annual Pay | $26,909 | $28,853 | $31,115 | $32,751 | $34,212 | 27.1 |
| Printing and Publishing | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 392 | 407 | 435 | 437 | 459 | 17.1 |
| Employees | 11,351 | 11,495 | 11,633 | 11,773 | 12,299 | 8.4 |
| Average Annual Pay | $26,414 | $28,201 | $30,258 | $31,575 | $33,004 | 24.9 |

## Private Business Employment and Pay, *continued*

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *Percent Change 1983-1987* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paper and Allied Products | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 0.0% |
| Employees | 418 | 374 | 69 | 47 | 39 | -90.7 |
| Average Annual Pay | $24,564 | $26,634 | $33,544 | $36,331 | $40,639 | 65.4 |
| Primary Metal Industries | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 0.0 |
| Employees | 355 | 370 | 386 | 341 | 22 | -93.8 |
| Average Annual Pay | $24,572 | $25,813 | $28,488 | $31,754 | $64,466 | 162.4 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 32 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 49 | 53.1 |
| Employees | 310 | 328 | 307 | 298 | 341 | 10.0 |
| Average Annual Pay | $32,639 | $33,634 | $36,367 | $38,891 | $41,372 | 26.8 |
| **Construction Sector** | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 760 | 797 | 785 | 777 | 848 | 11.6 |
| Employment | 10,071 | 11,535 | 13,618 | 14,282 | 14,690 | 45.9 |
| Average Annual Pay | $21,867 | $21,877 | $21,096 | $23,211 | $24,679 | 12.9 |
| Construction (Special Trade) | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 439 | 450 | 455 | 455 | 485 | 10.5 |
| Employees | 5,511 | 6,653 | 7,457 | 7,533 | 7,684 | 39.4 |
| Average Annual Pay | $21,183 | $21,237 | $19,717 | $21,523 | $22,691 | 7.1 |
| Building Construction (General) | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 274 | 300 | 287 | 279 | 308 | 12.4 |
| Employees | 3,674 | 3,988 | 5,113 | 5,235 | 5,130 | 39.6 |
| Average Annual Pay | $22,826 | $22,958 | $22,459 | $24,721 | $25,560 | 12.0 |
| **Wholesale Trade Sector** | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 652 | 670 | 628 | 630 | 637 | -2.3 |
| Employment | 9,805 | 9,848 | 9,406 | 9,045 | 8,798 | -10.3 |
| Average Annual Pay | $26,585 | $27,528 | $29,199 | $31,366 | $32,262 | 21.4 |
| Wholesale Trade (Durable Goods) | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 338 | 350 | 331 | 315 | 327 | -3.3 |
| Employees | 5,296 | 5,418 | 5,154 | 4,842 | 4,692 | -11.4 |
| Average Annual Pay | $30,205 | $31,256 | $33,804 | $36,727 | $37,542 | 24.3 |
| Wholesale Trade (Nondurable Good) | | | | | | |
| Number of Firms | 314 | 320 | 298 | 315 | 310 | -1.3 |
| Employees | 4,509 | 4,430 | 4,252 | 4,203 | 4,106 | -8.9 |
| Average Annual Pay | $22,335 | $22,967 | $23,616 | $25,189 | $26,227 | 17.4 |

**Note:** Small divisions (agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and mining) were omitted from the detail; their statistics are included in data shown for total private industries.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Employment Services

# Top Ten Employers in the District of Columbia

The private employers with the largest number of employees in the District, based on January 1989 employment levels, are a diverse group. Washington Hospital Center with 4,600 employees is the single largest private sector employer in the District. As of January 1989, there are eight employers in the private sector with more than 3,000 employees, of which four are nonprofit organizations. The largest single business employer in the District is the Washington Post Company, followed by the J.W. Marriott Corporation and C & P Telephone Company. With the exception of Blue Cross and Blue Shield, the universities and hospitals in the District are the largest nonprofit employers.

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### TOP TEN BUSINESS EMPLOYERS

January 1989

| *Business* | *Employment Level* |
|---|---|
| Washington Post | 4,130 |
| J.W. Marriott Corporation | 3,719 |
| C & P Telephone Company | 3,431 |
| Potomac Electric Power Company | 3,346 |
| General Maintenance Service Company | 2,352 |
| Woodward & Lothrop | 2,013 |
| Riggs National Bank | 1,862 |
| Hyatt Hotels | 1,850 |
| Safeway Stores, Inc. | 1,822 |
| MNC/American Security Bank | 1,500 |

### TOP TEN NONPROFIT EMPLOYERS

January 1989

| *Institution* | *Employment Level* |
|---|---|
| Washington Hospital Center | 4,600 |
| Howard University | 4,470 |
| Georgetown University | 4,141 |
| George Washington Medical Center | 3,875 |
| George Washington University | 2,849 |
| American University | 2,819 |
| Howard University Hospital | 2,604 |
| Children's Hospital | 2,600 |
| Blue Cross and Blue Shield | 2,509 |
| Georgetown University Hospital | 2,115 |

**Source:** Survey conducted by Office of Policy and Program Evaluation, Executive Office of the Mayor.

# Employment in the District of Columbia and the Washington Region

The overall annual average number of jobs in the Washington region for 1988 was 2,164,000. The District of Columbia is the largest employment center in the region with 31 percent of all jobs. At the time of the 1980 census, the most recent data available, approximately 50 percent of jobs based in the District are held by District residents. Since that time, District-based employment increased by 57,000 jobs while employed residents in the civilian labor force increased by 20,000 people, resulting in an even lower proportion of District residents in District-based jobs.

Jobs in the District declined during the period 1980 to 1983, a time in which there was a national recession. Since 1983, District jobs are at levels higher than during the recession. There has benn steady pattern of increased employment. However, the percentage growth in the District is exceeded by growth in the suburbs. In the Washington suburbs, the change in employment is one of steady increases in the period 1980 to 1988, although the rate of growth has slowed.

From 1980 to 1988, the Washington suburbs experienced nearly a 46 percent growth in jobs. During the same period, employment in the District increased 9.3 percent. The services sector was the fastest growing sector for both economies, with services sector employment growing by 79 percent in the suburbs and 33.8 percent in the District. The next largest growth in jobs for the suburbs was in the transportation, communications and utilities sector; in the District, District government grew 9.7 percent. The federal government was the only sector to lose jobs, in the District 4.8 percent and in the suburbs .1 percent. The growth in jobs in the Washington suburban areas parallels the growth in households.

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**PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT**
(1980 - 1988)

| | *District of Columbia* | *Suburban Areas* |
|---|---|---|
| 1980 - 1981 | -2.8% | 2.4% |
| 1981 - 1982 | -2.1 | .1 |
| 1982 - 1983 | -.2 | 5.1 |
| 1983 - 1984 | 2.9 | 8.6 |
| 1984 - 1985 | 2.5 | 7.2 |
| 1985 - 1986 | 1.7 | 5.5 |
| 1986 - 1987 | 2.4 | 5.7 |
| 1987 - 1988 | 2.7 | 4.7 |

**CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT BY SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY**
(1980-1988)

| | *District of Columbia* | *Washington Suburban Areas* |
|---|---|---|
| Federal Government | - 4.8% | - 0.1% |
| District Government** | 9.7 | — |
| Other Government*** | -7.7 | 4.7 |
| Services | 33.8 | 79.0 |
| Wholesale/Retail Trade | 2.0 | 46.5 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 1.2 | 61.7 |
| Transportation, Communications & Utilities | -1.9 | 69.5 |
| Construction and Manufacturing | 3.8 | 62.0 |
| Mining | 0 | 25.0 |
| **Total** | **9.3%** | **45.9%** |

Annual average employment data over the last nine years reveal that the District's job base has grown in four sectors. The services sector exhibited steady growth over the period 1980-1988 with an increase of 33.8 percent. The finance, insurance and real estate sector, the construction and manufacturing sector and the District government experienced growth in the same period.

### EMPLOYMENT*
(Annual Average Data In Thousands)

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1980* | *1981* | *1982* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987*** | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *District of Columbia* | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Government | 228.6 | 223.6 | 210.2 | 208.3 | 210.3 | 213.3 | 213.2 | 214.5 | 217.7 |
| District Government*** | 48.5 | 44.3 | 45.2 | 45.4 | 45.3 | 46.7 | 48.8 | 51.4 | 53.2 |
| Other Government**** | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Services | 181.4 | 187.8 | 192.1 | 194.2 | 203.7 | 212.7 | 219.4** | 230.8 | 242.7 |
| Wholesale/Retail Trade | 63.6 | 63.0 | 60.0 | 58.8 | 62.5 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 62.9 | 64.9 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 34.4 | 34.2 | 34.7 | 34.5 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 36.3** | 35.9 | 34.8 |
| Transportation, Communications & Utilities | 25.7 | 26.5 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 25.4 | 24.9 | 24.5 | 25.2 |
| Construction and Manufacturing | 28.6 | 26.2 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 26.0 | 28.4 | 29.7 | 30.7 | 29.7 |
| Mining | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| **Total***** | **616.1** | **611.0** | **597.9** | **596.6** | **613.8** | **629.0** | **640.0** | **655.6** | **673.1** |
| *Washington Suburban Areas (Excluding D.C.)* | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Government | 141.8 | 140.6 | 140.2 | 140.7 | 146.6 | 147.8 | 141.5 | 142.3 | 141.7 |
| Other Government | 147.8 | 148.0 | 140.5 | 133.5 | 136.4 | 142.5 | 144.3 | 146.9 | 154.7 |
| Services | 255.8 | 273.2 | 285.7 | 307.7 | 338.4 | 369.5 | 396.6 | 431.8 | 458.0 |
| Wholesale/Retail Trade | 248.9 | 256.3 | 257.0 | 275.4 | 295.8 | 316.8 | 337.6 | 352.5 | 364.6 |
| Finance, Real Estate and Insurance | 57.2 | 58.1 | 59.4 | 62.8 | 68.4 | 72.2 | 78.8 | 87.4 | 92.5 |
| Transportation, Communications & Utilities | 47.6 | 48.8 | 50.3 | 52.0 | 56.9 | 63.3 | 70.3 | 75.5 | 80.7 |
| Construction and Manufacturing | 122.0 | 121.0 | 114.1 | 128.8 | 148.1 | 164.2 | 177.8 | 187.1 | 197.7 |
| Mining | .8 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| **Total***** | **1,021.9** | **1,046.9** | **1,048.2** | **1,101.9** | **1,191.6** | **1,277.3** | **1,347.9** | **1,424.5** | **1,490.9** |

* Sample, preliminary or estimated data have been adjusted to Employment Services report 202. This report is a summary of quarterly employment data submitted from all firms required to file unemployment compensation payments.
** Revision from previously published statistics.
*** Annual average of all District government employment including summer and seasonal workers.
**** Principally includes Washington Area Metropolitan Transit Authority.
*****Excludes self-employed, unpaid family members, domestic workers, military and foreign government personnel.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Employment Services; suburban data have been prepared with the assistance of the Virginia Employment Commission and the Maryland Department of Employment and Training.

# Civilian Labor Force

The civilian labor force is defined as persons 16 years and older who live in a specific geographic area and are employed or unemployed and seeking work. It fluctuates to the extent to which people cannot find work, opt to attend school, choose not to work, retire from the workforce or enter employment. In 1988, the civilian labor force was comprised of 337,000 District residents, a 1.8 percent increase above the previous year.

Employment includes all civilians who worked as paid employees during a specified week or who were self-employed, and all who were temporarily absent from jobs or businesses because of personal reasons, illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor disputes. An average of 320,000 District residents were employed during 1988, an increase of 10,000 workers above 1987. These 320,000 working residents were the largest number with jobs since 1973, when an average of 328,000 residents were employed. Resident employment was above the 300,000 mark for the second time since 1980, and 45,000 above the low point set in 1982 when 275,000 residents were employed.

Unemployment includes all persons who were unemployed during a specified week, but were able and available for work and looking for jobs. Workers waiting to return to work after layoffs and persons waiting to report to a new job within 30 days are also counted among the unemployed. Not counted among the unemployed are discouraged job seekers, who in 1988 were estimated by the Department of Employment Services to total 4,000. Discouraged workers are people who are not in the labor force, but who would like to work but do not think that they can find a job.

The unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage of the total civilian labor force. For 1988, unemployment among District residents averaged 5 percent, the lowest level recorded in more than 17 years. Over the year, 10,000 additional residents found work. The 1988 decline in unemployment marked the fifth consecutive yearly decline from the record-high unemployment rate of 11.7 percent set in 1983, a decline of 6.7 percentage points or 20,000 fewer unemployed residents. The teenage unemployment rate in 1988 was 20 percent. The decline in joblessness is due primarily to overall growth and resurgence in both the District and Washington metropolitan economies following two recessions. In addition, the Department of Employment Services' emphasis on youth employment and training programs such as the Summer Youth Employment Program, In and Out-of-School programs and Project SUCCESS, has contributed to the reduction in the youth unemployment rate. Although the teenage employment has declined, it remains four times the adult unemployment rate.

**EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA***
(Annual Averages In Thousands)

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1980* | *1981* | *1982* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986*** | *1987*** | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Labor Force | 323 | 305 | 307 | 320 | 321 | 324 | 323 | 331 | 337 |
| Employment | 300 | 277 | 275 | 282 | 292 | 296 | 298 | 310 | 320 |
| Unemployment | 24 | 27 | 32 | 37 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 21 | 17 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.3% | 9.0% | 10.6% | 11.7% | 9.0% | 8.4% | 7.7% | 6.3% | 5.0% |
| Youth Unemployment Rate | 25.6% | 37.1% | 36.9% | 43.7% | 36.5% | 31.6% | 27.7% | 22.0% | 20.0%*** |

* Civilian labor force is derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Survey, 1988* and is adjusted to 1988 population estimates. The civilian labor force figures are adjusted each year as more current information on population becomes available. Totals may not add due to independent rounding.
** Revision of previously published statistics.
***The Youth Unemployment Rate is the sum of youths 16 to 19 years old, who are actively looking for work, divided by the number of youths in the labor force.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Employment Services

# Women in Washington's Labor Force

Working women in the Washington area have a higher rate of participation in the labor force and earn more on average than working women in other metropolitan areas, according to a recent report sponsored by the D.C. State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. and the D.C. Commission for Women. As the report points out, however, "...the picture is not nearly as rosy when comparisons are made between Washington's working women and Washington's working men...."

Washington's female labor force has increased at a faster rate than other major metropolitan areas and at a faster rate than the nation, the study found. By 1987, more than 69 percent of all women in the Washington metropolitan area were in the labor force and 47 percent of the area labor force were females. Washington's working women earn more money on average than working women in other metropolitan areas "but that amount...is far below what men make...," according to data cited in the report, which also points to the higher cost of living here as compared to many other urban areas.

An estimated 170,000 women (65.3 percent) in the District of Columbia were either working or looking for work in 1987...the paper reports: 112,000 black women, 53,000 white women, and 5,000 Hispanic and Asian women. The report stated that "...historically, black women have had higher overall labor force participation than white women..." However, in the District 70 percent of white women, as compared to 63 percent of black women, work.

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**D.C. WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE**
**1987 Labor Force Participation**

| | *Number* | *Percent* |
|---|---|---|
| **Total Women** | **170,000** | **65.3%** |
| Black Women | 112,000 | 63.1% |
| White Women | 53,000 | 70.3% |
| Other Races | 5,000 | * |

**SUBURBAN WASHINGTON WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE**
**1987 Labor Force Participation**

| | *Number* | *Percent* |
|---|---|---|
| **Total Women** | **807,000** | **70.1%** |
| Black Women | 135,000 | 80.8% |
| White Women | 639,000 | 68.1% |
| Other Races | 33,000 | * |

*The percentage of women of other races, primarily Hispanic and Asian women, who participated in the labor force was not included in the report, *The Year 2000 is Now.*

Washington area mothers of children under the age of six participated in the labor force in 1980 at a rate of 56 percent, while 62 percent of District mothers of children under the age of six were employed. In 1987, half of the women employed in the District had jobs in either the clerical or service job categories and nearly 40 percent worked for the federal or local government.

In the District, more women are employed in professional, administrative and managerial jobs (35.5 percent) than in clerical and administrative support jobs (31.7 percent). However, "...women continue to be dominant in relatively low-paying professional specialty occupations such as nursing, teaching, and librarians." Less than two percent of employed Washington women worked as carpenters, plumbers, maintenance electricians or machine operators, identified on the chart below as the precision production, craft and repair job category. The report points out that the Bureau of Labor Statistics' 1988 estimated annual salary for maintenance electricians of $31,150 "is higher than" the salaries paid for "many administrative jobs held by women."

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### EMPLOYED WOMEN AND MEN - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1987

#### OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

| | *Women* | *Men* |
|---|---|---|
| Executives, Administrative, Professional Specialty | 35.5% | 36.2% |
| Technicians | 5.1 | 3.6 |
| Sales | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| Administrative Support and Clerical | 31.7 | 11.1 |
| Service | 18.3 | 18.0 |
| Precision Production, Craft and Repair | 1.2 | 8.4 |
| Operators and Laborers | 1.7 | 15.5 |

#### INDUSTRY BY SEX

| | *Women* | *Men* |
|---|---|---|
| Total, Private Wage & Salary | 56.9% | 64.1% |
| Construction | 0.9 | 6.8 |
| Manufacturing | 2.1 | 4.0 |
| Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities | 3.5 | 5.6 |
| Trade | 9.4 | 14.8 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Services* | 35.8 | 27.3 |
| Government** | 39.2 | 28.3 |

Note: Totals may not add because of rounding.
* Excluding private household worker.
**Federal and local government.

**Source:** *Washington Women In The Labor Force: The Year 2000 Is Now*, a report researched by Janice Hamilton Outtz; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1987.*

# Employment Earnings

Average annual pay in the District of Columbia, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, was more on average than workers in the other states from 1983 through 1987. The 1987 average annual pay for both resident and non-resident workers in the District, $28,477, ranked first in the nation, and was 34 percent higher than the average annual pay of all workers in the country. Average public sector earnings from government employment were higher than private sector earnings in both the District and the nation. Unlike the nation as a whole, however, the rate of increase in annual average pay during the 1983-1987 period in the District was higher in the private than the public sector. During 1983-1987, the overall rate of growth in average annual pay in the District of Columbia and the United States was 19 percent. Workers in the District's finance, insurance and real estate sector experienced the greatest pay increase, 38.5 percent; whereas, workers in the construction sector and retail sectors experienced over the five-year period the lowest rate of growth in pay, 13 percent.

Comparing 1986 and 1987 average annual pay, District workers' earnings increased by 3.7 percent as compared to 4.9 percent for the average worker in the United States. The public sector in the District experienced lower increases than in the nation as a whole; the private sector in the District had greater growth than in the United States. The transportation, communications and utilities sector had the highest average annual pay in 1987, $37,150. (Since employment in the mining sector is insignificant the $59,933 average annual pay for that sector is not considered in the ranking.) For the third consecutive year, average annual pay in the construction industry increased, a 6.3 percent rise over 1986. At $12,898 the average pay in the retail sector was the lowest of all sectors in the economy.

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**ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986** | *1987*** | *Percent Increase 1983-1987* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *District of Columbia* | $23,870 | $25,121 | $26,160 | $27,137 | $28,477 | 19.3% |
| Public sector | 27,785 | 29,334 | 30,580 | 31,011 | 32,118 | 15.6 |
| Private sector | 20,742 | 21,868 | 22,825 | 24,300 | 25,857 | 24.6 |
| Construction | 21,867 | 21,877 | 21,096 | 23,211 | 24,679 | 12.9 |
| Manufacturing | 26,909 | 28,853 | 31,115 | 32,751 | 34,212 | 27.1 |
| Transportation Communications & Utilities | 30,451 | 31,328 | 33,035 | 34,468 | 37,150 | 22.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 26,585 | 27,528 | 29,199 | 31,366 | 32,262 | 21.3 |
| Retail Trade | 11,432 | 11,815 | 11,965 | 12,420 | 12,898 | 12.8 |
| Fire, Insurance, and Real Estate | 22,098 | 23,900 | 25,978 | 28,342 | 30,604 | 38.5 |
| Services | 21,027 | 22,417 | 23,339 | 24,896 | 26,545 | 26.2 |
| Mining | 42,936 | 55,260 | 58,862 | 56,757 | 59,933 | 39.6 |
| *United States* | $17,545 | $18,353 | $19,186 | $19,966 | $20,855 | 18.9% |
| Public sector | 18,162 | 19,232 | 20,250 | 21,086 | 22,063 | 21.5 |
| Private sector | 17,416 | 18,178 | 18,976 | 19,746 | 20,020 | 15.0 |

* Revised
**Preliminary

**Source:** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Average Annual Pay for All Covered Workers by State and Pay Level."

The services sector has been the fastest growing sector in the District's economy over the last eight years in terms of annual average employment growth. Included in the services sector are hotels, law firms, business firms and membership organizations. Growth was distributed among all industries within the services sector with the exception of the personal services industry, which showed no growth. In terms of absolute job growth, the business services industry led all industries within the services sector in growth, producing 19,400 new jobs over the period 1980-1988; a 55.4 percent increase. The legal services industry registered the greatest rate of growth in the services sector over the period with an increase of 67.1 percent or 10,800 new jobs.

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### EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN THE SERVICES SECTOR *

(Annual Average Number of Employees)

| *Industry Classification* | *1980* | *1988* | *Change 1980-1988* | *Percent Change 1980-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hotels & Lodging Places | 10,400 | 15,200 | 4,800 | 46.2% |
| Personal Services** | 4,000 | 4,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Business Services*** | 35,000 | 54,400 | 19,400 | 55.4 |
| Medical Services | 26,100 | 35,300 | 9,200 | 35.2 |
| Legal Services | 16,100 | 26,900 | 10,800 | 67.1 |
| Membership Organizations | 29,100 | 32,300 | 3,200 | 11.0 |
| All Other Services | 60,800 | 74,800 | 14,000 | 23.0 |
| **Totals** | **181,400** | **242,700** | **61,300** | **33.8%** |

* Totals may not add up due to rounding.

** Personal services include beauty parlors, barber shops, photo studios, laundry and dry cleaning establishments and funeral homes.

***Business services include advertising agencies, consumer credit reporting agencies, mailing, reproduction, and stenographic services, news syndicates, personal supply services, computer and data processing services, research and development laboratories and management, consulting, and public relations services.

**Source:** Department of Employment Services

# Minimum Wage

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) establishes the minimum wage in the District of Columbia and ensures the compliance of District employers with minimum wage laws. The three member Wage-Hour Board, which is appointed by the mayor, is comprised of an employee representative, a representative of employers and a public member. The board establishes, through wage orders, minimum wages for nine occupational groups of workers in the District. The board appoints advisory committees to study minimum wages and make recommendations on new wage levels. The board considers the following factors: (1) the amount of wages sufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect the worker's health; (2) the fair and reasonable value of the work performed; and (3) the wages paid in the Washington metropolitan region by employers for comparable work. Public hearings are held on minimum wages before wage orders take effect.

Employers are required to pay employees the federal or District of Columbia minimum wage, whichever is higher. Since the federal minimum wage was $3.35 an hour in 1988, employers paid the District minimum wage of $3.50 to $4.85 an hour. During fiscal year 1988, the Wage-Hour Board revised the wage order for hotel, restaurant, apartment building and allied occupations.

Approximately 394,000 workers were covered by the nine minimum wage orders. The average number of employees working during the year at minimum wage in the District was approximately 75,000. The majority of these employees were employed by eating and drinking places, real estate management firms, office cleaning businesses and retail stores.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MINIMUM WAGE ORDERS**

| *Wage Order #* | *Year Wage Order Established* | *Covered Occupation* | *Covered Workers 1988** | *Hourly Minimum Wage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1984 | Private Household Workers | 5,500 | $3.90 |
| 3** | 1982 | Retail Trade | 28,000 | $3.50 |
| 5 | 1984 | Laundry & Dry Cleaning | 1,800 | $3.70 |
| 6 | 1986 | Beauty Culture | 1,500 | $4.50 |
| 8 | 1985 | Manufacturing, Wholesale, Printing & Publishing | 25,000 | $3.95 |
| 9 | 1983 | Clerical & Semitechnical | 105,000 | $3.90 |
| 10 | 1988 | Hotel, Restaurant, Apartment Bldg. & Allied Occupations | 50,000 | $4.45-$4.75 |
| 11 | 1987 | Building Service Occupations | 15,000 | $4.75 |
| 12 | 1987 | Miscellaneous Occupations | 162,200 | $4.50-$4.85*** |

* Estimated as of September 1988.
** Wage order scheduled for revision 1989.
***Corrects previously published data.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Employment Services

# Compensation For On-The-Job Injuries

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) administers the Disability Compensation Program, which provides compensation and benefits to District government workers who have sustained job-related injuries or illnesses. In fiscal year 1988, 5,015 new injuries were reported and 714 persons received compensation on the average during each pay cycle of the year.

The Workers' Compensation Program, authorized under the *Workers' Compensation Act of 1979*, D.C. Law 3-77, provides for the monitoring of compensation payments and medical benefits to private sector employees. On July 26, 1982, DOES assumed responsibility for administering D.C. Law 3-77 and began processing all new injuries received on or after the date of implementation. Prior to July 26, 1982, private sector workers' compensation was administered by the U.S. Department of Labor under the *Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act*. Under an agreement between the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) and the District, DOES assumed responsibility on August 1, 1988 for 2,800 pending Longshore cases.

DOES administers a Special Fund, established by D.C. Law 3-77, which is used to limit employers liability for payment of compensation and medical expenses in instances where an employee received an injury, that, combined with a previous injury or physical impairment to cause a substantially greater disability or death. The Special Fund is also used to make compensation and medical expense payments in instances where an employer's insolvency or other circumstances preclude payments to injured workers. In fiscal year 1985, 12 cases were compensated through this fund with expenditures totaling $142,640. In fiscal year 1988, 30 cases were granted in excess of $1 million for compensation from the Special Fund.

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### DISABILITY COMPENSATION FUND FOR D.C. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Injuries Reported | 3,647 | 3,956 | 4,255 | 4,178 | 5,015 |
| Average Number of Persons Compensated Biweekly | 593 | 618 | 617 | 659 | 714 |
| Annual Average Payments | $21,057 | $23,310 | $25,953 | $26,069 | $25,542 |
| Medical Supplies & Services (in millions) | $ 3.2 | $ 4.1 | $ 4.0 | $ 4.6 | $ 5.2 |
| Benefit Compensation Payments (in millions) | 9.1 | 10.3 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 13.0 |
| **Total Expenditures (in millions)** | **$12.3** | **$14.4** | **$16.0** | **$17.2** | **$18.2** |

### PRIVATE WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAM

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reported Injuries | 24,356 | 24,447 | 24,311 | 24,262 | 23,271 |
| Special Fund Cases Accepted | 7 | 12 | 30 | 34 | 30 |
| Special Fund Expenditures | $0 | $142,639 | $507,958 | $1,260,874 | $1,080,235 |

*The 2,800 cases accepted in August 1988 from the U.S. DOL are not included.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Employment Services

# Unemployment Insurance

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) administers the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund which provides benefits to workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and who are ready, willing and able to work. These benefits are financed by quarterly payroll taxes on private businesses in the District of Columbia. Employees do not contribute to the fund.

Unemployment insurance weekly benefits are based on the calendar year. In 1988, weekly benefits ranged from $17 to $268, depending on the level of an individual's earnings, with an average of $184. In addition to the weekly benefit amount, individuals may also receive an allowance of $5 per dependent relative, up to a maximum of $20.

During calendar year 1988, a total of $74.5 million, a decrease of $5.2 million from the previous year, was paid to 28,697 unemployed individuals under all programs administered by DOES. This included payments under federally-financed programs providing benefits to ex-employees of the federal government and former armed services employees. Average weekly recipients decreased 35.5 percent and the number of recipients exhausting their benefits (maximum duration of 26 weeks) decreased 51 percent over the period 1984-1988. The number of unemployed individuals compensated in 1988 was the lowest since 1980.

There were 47,104 initial claims in 1988, a decrease of nearly 5 percent from 1987, and a 10.5 percent reduction in new claims since 1984. Rules and regulations for the Unemployment Insurance Program are prescribed by the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Board, comprised of two employer representatives, two employee representatives and the mayor or his designee. The director of the Department of Employment Services is the mayor's designee and serves as the chair of the board, which meets quarterly.

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**SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Individuals Compensated* | 36,510 | 31,853 | 32,642 | 30,948 | 28,697 |
| New Claims | 52,597 | 48,689 | 51,137 | 49,629 | 47,104 |
| Average Weekly Payment | $143 | $146 | $162 | $175 | $184 |
| Average Weekly New Recipients | 639 | 501 | 473 | 436 | 412 |
| Exhausted Benefits** | 22,000 | 14,000 | 13,700 | 12,000 | 10,741 |
| Average Weeks Paid | 19.3 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 18.6 |
| Number of Appeal Decisions | 4,224 | 6,572 | 5,568 | 5,389 | 5,923 |

*Includes federal, civilian, military, and District government workers.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Employment Services

# The Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund

Payroll taxes collected by the Department of Employment Services (DOES) from employers are deposited in the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund in the United States Treasury. Monies in the trust fund must be used to pay unemployment insurance benefits. Nonprofit organizations may elect not to pay quarterly taxes and instead make reimbursements to the trust fund for benefits paid to former employees. In fiscal year 1988, trust fund revenues, comprised of unemployment insurance taxes collected and trust fund interest paid by the U.S. Treasury, totaled $72.2 million.

Benefit payments for unemployment insurance in fiscal year 1988 were $68.2 million. This excludes federally-funded benefits for former civilian federal employees and ex-military personnel, District-funded benefits to former District government employees, and benefits paid ex-employees of certain nonprofit employers who choose to reimburse the trust fund rather than pay UI taxes. Benefit payments decreased 3.9 percent over the previous year.

Unemployment insurance taxes are assessed against the first $8,000 paid annually to each employee. Employer tax rates varied from a minimum of 0.8 percent to a maximum rate of 5.4 percent during 1988, depending on the individual employer's "experience rating." Generally, employers with a relatively stable work force pay a lower tax rate than those with high staff turnover.

Jobs have increased in the District of Columbia 9.7 percent for the period 1984 to 1988, and the number of unemployed persons compensated from the trust fund has decreased 27.2 percent. The deficit of fiscal year 1984 caused by the recession of 1983, has been eliminated and the fiscal year 1988 year-end balance in the fund is $86.9 million. Average weekly payments to claimants increased 28.7 percent during 1984-1988.

**STATUS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TRUST FUND***
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenues | $73.3** | $86.5** | $84.9** | $85.8** | $72.2 |
| Benefit Payments*** | 45.8 | 44.3 | 57.0 | 70.9 | 68.2 |
| **Balance** | **$27.5** | **$42.2** | **$27.9** | **$14.9** | **$ 4.0** |
| Year-End Fund Balance/(Deficit) | ($2.1) | $40.1 | $68.0 | $82.9 | $86.9 |

* Note that data have been revised from previously published *INDICES*.

** Revenues for 1984 through 1987 included a solvency tax of 0.9 percent. This solvency tax was initially collected in 1979 to repay loans borrowed from the federal government for the purpose of unemployment insurance benefit payments. The solvency tax was discontinued in 1987 as all loans were repaid and the trust fund was restored to solvency.

***The benefit payments category does not include federally-funded benefits paid to ex-civilian federal employees and ex-military personnel, District-funded benefits to local government employees and benefits to ex-employees of certain nonprofit employers who choose to reimburse the fund rather than pay UI taxes.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Employment Services

# Profile of Unemployment Compensation Recipients

In the first nine months of 1988, 20,542 persons received unemployment compensation in the District. More than 56 percent were males. Blacks accounted for 79 percent of the insured unemployed. The majority of unemployed persons were aged 22 to 39 years and had at least a high school education.

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DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RECIPIENTS

| | *Fiscal Year* | *Program Year* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1984* | *1985** | *1986** | *1987** | *1988*** |
| Age in Years | | | | | |
| 55 or more | 1,882 | 1,331 | 1,442 | 1,692 | 1,268 |
| 40-54 | 6,055 | 4,607 | 5,119 | 5,958 | 4,499 |
| 22-39 | 26,889 | 19,033 | 19,704 | 20,814 | 14,055 |
| 20-21 | 2,078 | 1,281 | 1,113 | 930 | 543 |
| 16-19 | 714 | 542 | 384 | 296 | 175 |
| 15 and under | 14 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 2 |
| **Total** | **37,632** | **26,803** | **27,772** | **29,700** | **20,542** |
| Education in Years | | | | | |
| Over twelve | 12,010 | 8,558 | 9,371 | 10,375 | 7,614 |
| Twelve | 15,454 | 11,138 | 11,432 | 12,261 | 8,318 |
| Eight to eleven | 9,132 | 6,399 | 6,230 | 6,229 | 4,024 |
| Under eight | 1,036 | 708 | 739 | 835 | 586 |
| **Total** | **37,632** | **26,803** | **27,772** | **29,700** | **20,542** |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Female | 18,628 | 12,797 | 12,775 | 13,386 | 9,020 |
| Male | 19,004 | 14,006 | 14,997 | 16,314 | 11,522 |
| **Total** | **37,632** | **26,803** | **27,772** | **29,700** | **20,542** |
| Race | | | | | |
| Black | 30,489 | 22,043 | 22,070 | 23,374 | 16,130 |
| White | 6,021 | 3,946 | 4,569 | 4,936 | 3,466 |
| Other | 1,122 | 814 | 1,133 | 1,390 | 946 |
| **Total** | **37,632** | **26,803** | **27,772** | **29,700** | **20,542** |

* Note: 1987 data have been revised from that previously published in *INDICES* 1988.
**Based on data for nine months.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Employment Services

# Unemployment by Wards

In 1988, approximately 17,000 unemployed persons in the civilian labor force were residing in the District of Columbia. This was 4,000 fewer persons than were unemployed in 1987; 8,000 fewer persons than were unemployed in 1986; and 10,000 fewer than in 1985. As the number of unemployed persons declined, the number of employed persons increased. These two trends result in the unemployment rate declining. The annual average unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in 1988. In 1987, as in the three previous years, the unemployment rate was highest in Wards 7 and 8, and lowest in Ward 3. This distribution of the unemployed by ward of residence in 1988 is an estimate based on the distribution of the unemployed at the time of the 1980 census.

Because the District continues to experience higher unemployment than the surrounding suburbs, the District government has initiated a program to link unemployed District residents with suburban jobs. The Mayor's Regional Employment Cooperation Program was established in August 1985. As of the first anniversary of the program, 2,584 District residents were employed in suburban jobs. By March 1987, 5,088 had been employed. In March 1988, the number of District residents employed in the suburbs as a result of this program had reached 8,769.

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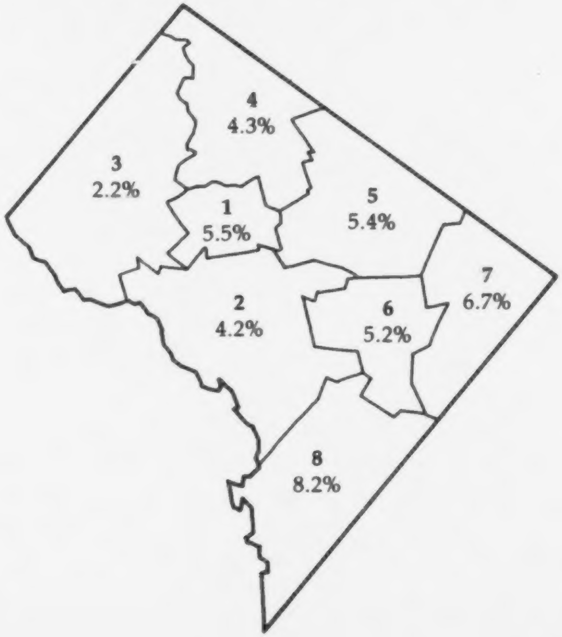
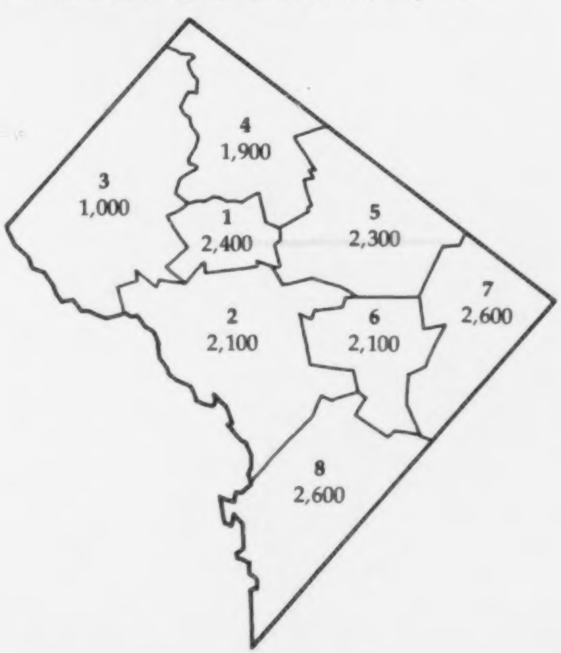
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY WARD, 1988



DISTRIBUTION OF 17,000*
UNEMPLOYED DISTRICT RESIDENTS BY WARD, 1988



*Note: Based on the assumption that the ward distribution of unemployed persons in 1988 is the same as the distribution found in the 1980 census.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Employment Services

# Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program

The Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) provides District youths with entry-level employment opportunities. District youths aged 14 to 21 are eligible to participate in the jobs program regardless of family income. In the case of federally-funded jobs, youths must be economically disadvantaged. In fiscal year 1988, some 60 different job categories were offered in such areas as social services, performing arts, public works, culinary arts and retailing.

In fiscal year 1988, SYEP registered and referred 19,609 youths, of whom 15,499 went to work. Beginning in 1985, all youths who registered with the program were referred to a job. Generally, youths worked 20 to 40 hours a week, depending on their ages, for a seven-week period, earning $3.35 per hour. Income earned ranged between $469 and $938 for the summer. Total wages earned in fiscal year 1988 for the subsidized job slots were $7.4 million.

During fiscal year 1988, total expenditures, including wages for summer youths and administrative costs (contracts with private firms for training and counseling), totaled $12.9 million. Expenditures in fiscal year 1988 decreased 13.4 percent below fiscal year 1987 and 4.4 percent below fiscal year 1984.

In fiscal year 1988, the District government spent $7.7 million of its own funds and $5.2 million of federal funds for summer jobs for youths. The number of youths applying for jobs through SYEP has declined and will continue to decline because of a projected decline in the number of youths eligible for the program, as well as their ability to secure higher paying summer jobs in the private labor market.

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SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT REGISTRANTS, REFERRALS,
PLACEMENTS AND EXPENDITURES

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registrants | 23,803 | 24,502 | 25,627 | 24,319 | 19,609 |
| Referrals | 20,400 | 24,502 | 25,627 | 24,319 | 19,609 |
| **Funding Sources** | | | | | |
| District Subsidized | 9,943 | 11,188 | 11,921 | 11,110 | 9,435 |
| Federal Subsidized | 9,239 | 8,816 | 8,564 | 8,030 | 5,851 |
| Unsubsidized Placements | 928 | 2,126 | 987 | 874 | 213 |
| **Total** | **20,110** | **22,130** | **21,472** | **20,014** | **15,499** |
| Total Expenditures (in millions) | | | | | |
| District | $5.6 | $8.2 | $9.2 | $9.1 | $7.7 |
| Federal | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.2 |
| **Total** | **$13.5** | **$15.1** | **$15.6** | **$14.9** | **$12.9** |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Employment Services

# Jobs and Training Programs

Some local job seekers are not ready to compete in today's job market and require skills training, retraining or other vocational support services. To address this need, the Department of Employment Services funded year-round job training with $27.4 million, using funds provided under the District's *Youth Employment Act of 1979 (YEA)*, D.C. Law 3-46, and the federal *Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA)*, P.L. 97-300. In fiscal year 1988, more than 13,700 persons received training. Most of the participants in these programs were women with high school diplomas; many were single parents.

YEA programs provide training and retraining and subsidize wages earned by District of Columbia youths while employed in jobs that will improve their skills. A total of 7,975 youths were enrolled in YEA training programs in fiscal year 1988. During fiscal year 1988, $16.9 million in District-appropriated funds were spent for YEA year-round training programs, making the District's funding of local job training the highest per capita of any city or state in the nation.

Project SUCCESS ensures a job or training opportunity to every high school graduate who does not enroll in college or enlist in the military. Graduates are placed in a three-week job readiness institute to learn the essentials of resume writing and interviewing techniques. During the institute, local business establishments sponsor open houses in which they give the students information about job opportunities. After successfully completing the program, youths are assigned a job coach who assesses the student's goals and skills, develops interview opportunities, helps the student secure employment and monitors their progress for one year. Of 504 students enrolled in the institute in fiscal year 1988, 499 were placed in jobs. In fiscal year 1988, expenditures for Project SUCCESS totaled $750,630.

Other locally-funded job initiatives expenditures totaled $2.3 million in fiscal year 1988. A total of 707 participants, excluding WIN, received employment assistance from these programs in fiscal year 1988. These training programs include:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Work Incentive (WIN) | $1.0 million (local share) | AFDC Recipients |
| Special Temporary Employment Program (STEP) | $797,000 | Individuals Released from Prison |
| Single Mothers Are Resources Too (SMART) | $249,000 | AFDC Recipients |
| Pre-apprenticeship program | $171,000 | Youths |
| Latino Initiative | $101,000 | Hispanic Residents |

The *Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA)*, P.L.97-300, provides classroom training, job placement and on-the-job training for District residents who are economically disadvantaged. Persons targeted for these programs include welfare recipients, youths, older workers, ex-offenders, veterans, Hispanics, the handicapped and dislocated workers. Federal funds for training programs decreased in 1988 compared with 1987, resulting in a decrease in the number of persons enrolled in federally-funded training programs. In 1988, $7 million JTPA dollars funded 3,532 persons in year-round programs and 1,776 persons were placed in jobs.

Federal expenditures in 1988 for Job Corps, Senior Aides and Work Incentive (WIN), totaled $1.2 million, a 7.7 percent decrease from expenditures in 1987. Between 1984-1988, federal funding for local jobs programs has increased 10.8 percent and local funding has increased 128 percent.

From 1984 to 1988, the number of persons enrolled in both federally-funded and locally-funded employment programs has increased 61 percent. Participation in locally-funded YEA programs has increased from about 3,200 persons in training in fiscal year 1984 to almost 8,000 in training and jobs in fiscal year 1988, a 150 percent increase; JTPA enrollment witnessed a 49.7 percent increase over program years 1984-1988. Combined local and federal funding has risen from $15.8 million in 1984 to $27.4 million in 1988, a 73 percent increase.

## JOBS AND TRAINING PROGRAM ENROLLMENTS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District-Funded | | | | | |
| *Youth Employment Act* Programs | | | | | |
| On-the-Job Training | 1,169 | 1,504 | 1,723 | 2,820 | 1,501 |
| Out-of-School | 522 | 728 | 823 | 917 | 472 |
| In-School | 608 | 648 | 1,050 | 2 293 | 3,237 |
| Training/Retraining | 981 | 1,831 | 2,187 | 2,086 | 2,266 |
| Project SUCCESS | — | — | — | 449 | 499 |
| **Total** | **3,280** | **4,711** | **5,783** | **8,565** | **7,975** |

| *(Program Year*)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other District Programs** | 176 | 144 | 620 | 766 | 707 |
| Other Federally-Funded | | | | | |
| *Job Training Partnership Act* | 2,360 | 3,607 | 4,336 | 3,563 | 3,532 |
| Senior Aides | 260 | 255 | 249 | 246 | 300 |
| Federal Job Corps *** | 1,330 | 1,108 | 1,021 | 800 | 763 |
| Work Incentive (WIN Training)**** | 1,125 | 1,095 | 1,038 | 1,281 | 461 |
| **Total** | **5,075** | **6,065** | **6,644** | **5,890** | **5,056** |

* July 1 - June 30.

** Includes Special Temporary Employment Program (STEP), Single Mothers Are Resources Too (SMART), Pre-apprenticeship Program, Job Training Initiative and Latino Initiative.

*** Data based on fiscal year, October 1 - September 31.

****The WIN program is supported by both local and federal funds.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Employment Services

## EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR-ROUND TRAINING
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | | | | | |
| *Youth Employment Act* | $8.1 | $11.1 | $13.5 | $14.2 | $16.9 |
| Other | .3 | .4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Subtotal | $8.4 | $11.5 | $15.9 | $16.8 | $19.2 |
| Federal | | | | | |
| *Job Training Partnership Act* | $4.9 | $8.1 | $8.4 | $7.1 | $7.0 |
| Other | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Subtotal | $7.4 | $10.4 | $10.2 | $8.4 | $8.2 |
| **Grand Total** | **$15.8** | **$21.9** | **$26.1** | **$25.2** | **$27.4** |

# Targeted Jobs Tax Credit

The Department of Employment Services (DOES) administers the federal Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) Program. After it expired in December 1985, this program was reauthorized under the *Tax Reform Act of 1986*, P.L. 99-514. This hiring incentive program provides federal income tax credits to businesses that hire hard-to-employ job seekers. The program is targeted toward recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), handicapped persons, economically disadvantaged youths, veterans, recipients of state and local general assistance, and ex-felons.

The tax credit is based on the amount of wages paid to individuals during their initial period of employment. Under the *Tax Reform Act*, employers receive for one year a 40 percent tax credit on the first $6,000 of wages paid to a new employee or an 85 percent credit on up to $3,000 in wages to a disadvantaged summer youth employee. An employee must be retained for a minimum of 90 days or 120 hours before the employer can claim the tax credit. In the case of an economically disadvantaged summer youth, the retention period is 14 days or 20 hours.

DOES provides job seekers with vouchers that verify their eligibility. To claim the credit, employers receive a certificate, issued by DOES, for each eligible employee, indicating that the employee meets program criteria. During fiscal year 1988, the department issued 2,370 vouchers and 1,185 certificates. The number of certificates issued in fiscal years 1987-1988 were significantly lower than the number issued in the period 1984-1985. In 1986, between January 1 - October 22, vouchers were not issued pending reauthorization in Congress of TJTC. Fewer employers requested certifications in 1987 and 1988 due to the lower tax credit and the minimum employee retention requirement which did not exist in previous years.

PARTICIPATION IN THE TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vouchers | 9,634 | 8,354 | 0* | 2,075 | 2,370 |
| Certificates | 3,907 | 3,981 | 929 | 1,016 | 1,185 |

*With the expiration of the program on December 31, 1985, the Department of Employment Services stopped issuing vouchers.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Employment Services

# Apprenticeship Programs

Apprenticeship programs provide District youths and young adults an opportunity to start early training and planning for their careers. Apprenticeship is a system consisting of on-the-job training as well as classroom instruction, through which individuals learn the skills of a trade. The U.S. Department of Labor certifies 776 trades for apprenticeships. The apprenticeship program is open to all residents of the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Included in the apprenticeship program are building trades such as carpentry, sheet metal work, plumbing and electricity; service occupations; culinary arts; landscape gardening; and cable television technical work. The length of the program varies depending on the trade or craft, requiring between one and five years to complete. During the program, the employer pays the apprentice 40 to 50 percent of the starting journeyman wage in a particular trade. At the end of the program, the apprentice becomes a journeyworker.

To qualify for an apprenticeship, the applicant generally must be between the ages of 17 and 26. However, some trades have eliminated age restrictions. Also the age limit is extended for each year of military service. Most programs require a high school diploma or a General Education Diploma (GED). The D.C. Department of Employment Services operates a pre-apprenticeship program to prepare District residents for apprenticeships. In fiscal year 1988, 45 District residents participated in this program. Special efforts to recruit women and Hispanics to apprenticeships continues to be a focus of the program.

The D.C. Apprenticeship Council is comprised of 11 members appointed by the mayor, including three representatives from employer organizations; three representatives from employee organizations; three public representatives who are not members of either employee or employer organizations; and two representatives of government who shall be the mayor and superintendent of schools or their designees. The council approves standards of apprenticeship, protects the rights of apprentices, employers and unions, and ensures that high quality training is provided.

**ENROLLMENT IN APPRENTICESHIPS**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Active Participants | 1,440 | 1,873 | 1,816 |
| Minorities | 293 | 316 | 165 |
| Females | 22 | 27 | 18 |
| District Residents | 179 | 184 | 95 |

**MAJOR APPRENTICESHIPS BY TRADE**
(1988)

| | *Active Enrollees* |
|---|---|
| Carpentry | 567 |
| Sheet Metal Work | 287 |
| Steamfitting | 232 |
| Plumbing | 163 |
| Electricity | 116 |
| Cement Masonry | 34 |
| Operating Engineering | 59 |

**Source**: D.C. Department of Employment Services

# Housing

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*Homeless Children Making Christmas Ornaments*

# Housing Stock

Between 1960 and 1970 total housing units in the District of Columbia increased, due to increases in the number of rental units. During the 1970s, this pattern changed as the number of housing units declined slightly and a significant shift to owner occupancy occurred. The number of rental housing units declined sharply over the period, particularly as rental units were converted to condominiums or cooperatives.

Estimates of the housing units in the District of Columbia as of 1987 indicate moderate growth of the housing stock during the 1980s. The percentage of owner-occupied housing continues to increase; a significant component of this growth is owner-occupied condominium units.

HOUSING TRENDS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

| | *Census 1960* | *Census 1970* | *Census 1980* | *Estimate 1987** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Owner-Occupied Units | 75,574 | 73,980 | 90,038 | 94,100 |
| Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units** | 187,067 | 204,424 | 186,946 | 189,800 |
| **Total Housing Units** | **262,641** | **278,404** | **276,984** | **283,900** |
| Percentage Distribution | | | | |
| Owner-Occupied Units | 28.8% | 26.6% | 32.5% | 33.1% |
| Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units** | 71.2 | 73.4 | 67.5 | 66.9 |
| **Total Housing Units** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

* Note these data have been revised from those published in previous editions of *INDICES*.

** Separate data on renter and vacant units not available for 1987. Vacant units may be for sale or rent. Public housing units are included.

**Source:** U.S Bureau of the Census, 1960 - 1980
D.C. Office of Planning, 1987 estimate based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System and demographic estimates.

# Changes in the Housing Stock

Although the total number of housing units in the District increased by 3 percent, owner-occupancy increased 5 percent. The number of owner-occupied units increased in Wards 1, 2, 3, and 8, and decreased in Wards 4, 5, 6, and 7. Increases ranged from 3 percent in Ward 8 to 26 percent in Ward 2; decreases ranged from 3 percent in Ward 7 to 9 percent in Ward 4. There were increases in the number of renter-occupied and vacant units in Wards 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and decreases in Wards 2, 3 and 8. The total number of housing units declined only in Ward 8 and increased in the other seven wards, the increases ranging from less than 1 percent in Ward 7 to 5 percent in Ward 3. Ward 2 had the largest number of housing units; Ward 8 had the smallest number. Ward 3 had the highest proportion of homeownership; in 1987, 50 percent of its housing units were owner-occupied.

CHANGES IN THE HOUSING STOCK 1980 - 1987

| | *D.C.* | *Wards* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1980 Census* | *Total* | *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* |
| Owner-Occupied Units | 90,038 | 8,139 | 8,880 | 17,948 | 15,662 | 13,438 | 10,828 | 11,410 | 3,563 |
| Renter-Occupied Units | 163,297 | 25,360 | 31,303 | 19,878 | 13,549 | 15,152 | 18,338 | 18,576 | 21,131 |
| Vacant Units Rent/Sale | 13,917 | 2,740 | 4,077 | 1,044 | 610 | 1,155 | 1,521 | 942 | 1,828 |
| Other Vacant Units | 9,732 | 1,759 | 2,161 | 1,267 | 459 | 755 | 1,463 | 466 | 1,402 |
| **Total** | **276,984** | **37,998** | **46,421** | **40,137** | **30,280** | **30,500** | **32,150** | **31,394** | **27,924** |
| *1987 Estimates**** | | | | | | | | | |
| Owner-Occupied Units** | 94,100 | 9,600 | 11,200 | 21,100 | 14,300 | 12,900 | 10,300 | 11,100 | 3,700 |
| Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units*** | 189,800 | 30,000 | 37,100 | 21,300 | 16,400 | 18,100 | 22,300 | 20,400 | 24,000 |
| **Total** | **283,900** | **39,600** | **48,300** | **42,400** | **30,700** | **31,000** | **32,600** | **31,500** | **27,700** |
| *Percent Change 1980 - 1987***** | | | | | | | | | |
| Owner-Occupied Units** | +4.6% | +18.5% | +25.8% | +17.9% | −8.9% | −3.7% | −4.6% | −2.6% | +2.8% |

* Previously published 1987 housing unit estimates have been revised.

** Owner-occupied units include premises claiming Homestead Exemptions or nonclaimers of the Homestead Exemption whose premise address is the same as the owners' address for tax billing purposes. Figures were adjusted based on demographic estimates.

*** Separate data on renter and vacant units not available. Vacant units may be for sale or rent.

**** Percent change 1980 through 1987 based on the 1980 Census numbers rounded.

**Sources:** U.S. Census Bureau, 1980
D.C. Office of Planning, 1987 estimates are based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System and demographic estimates.
D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, condominium units established and building permits issued.

In 1980 there were 15,560 condominium units. In 1987 there were 24,700 such units, yet the proportion of owner-occupied condominiums has decreased over the period from 65 percent owner-occupied in 1980 to 56 percent in 1987. Condominiums and cooperatives constituted 12 percent of the housing units in the District of Columbia in 1987. About 20,900 condominium units, or 85 percent of the District's total condominium stock, were located in Wards 1, 2 and 3. Cooperatively owned units were located throughout the District, but 70 percent were in the same three wards.

Approximately two-thirds, 121,667, of the District's inventory of rental housing units are subject to rent controls which regulate both the frequency and the amount of rent increases, in accordance with the *Rental Housing Act of 1985*. This system of rent stabilization is part of the District's housing policy and is intended to protect low and moderate income tenants from excessive housing costs, to encourage the construction of new units and the rehabilitation of vacant units, to provide administrative mechanisms for the resolution of disputes between housing providers and tenants, to protect the existing supply of rental housing from conversion to other uses and to allow housing providers and developers a reasonable rate of return on their investments. Under the *Rental Housing Act of 1985*, rents can increase annually based on the previous year's Consumer Price Index, for units that are properly licensed, registered and in compliance with the District's housing code. When a unit is vacated, its rent can be increased by 12 percent or up to the rent ceiling for a comparable unit in the same property, whichever is higher. In addition, housing providers may petition for greater rent increases based on increased costs or financial hardship.

### HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE, 1987 ESTIMATES*

| | D.C. | Wards | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Owner-Occupied Units*** | *Total* | *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* |
| Single Family and Other Units | 73,900 | 6,300 | 4,100 | 14,900 | 13,800 | 12,200 | 9,700 | 9,600 | 3,400 |
| Condominium | 13,800 | 2,300 | 4,900 | 4,500 | 200 | 600 | 500 | 700 | 100 |
| Cooperative | 6,400 | 1,000 | 2,200 | 1,700 | 300 | 100 | 100 | 800 | 200 |
| **Subtotal** | **94,100** | **9,600** | **11,200** | **21,100** | **14,300** | **12,900** | **10,300** | **11,100** | **3,700** |
| *Renter-Occupied & Vacant Units**** | | | | | | | | | |
| Single Family, Apartment, Vacant and Other | 174,700 | 27,500 | 31,400 | 17,800 | 16,000 | 18,000 | 21,400 | 19,400 | 23,000 |
| Condominium | 10,900 | 2,000 | 4,300 | 2,900 | 300 | 100 | 900 | 300 | 100 |
| Cooperative | 4,200 | 500 | 1,400 | 600 | 100 | **** | **** | 700 | 900 |
| **Subtotal** | **189,800** | **30,000** | **37,100** | **21,300** | **16,400** | **18,100** | **22,300** | **20,400** | **24,000** |
| *Total Housing Units* | | | | | | | | | |
| Single Family, Rental Apartments and Other | 248,600 | 33,800 | 35,500 | 32,700 | 29,800 | 30,200 | 31,100 | 29,000 | 26,400 |
| Condominium | 24,700 | 4,300 | 9,200 | 7,400 | 500 | 700 | 1,400 | 1,000 | 200 |
| Cooperative | 10,600 | 1,500 | 3,600 | 2,300 | 400 | 100 | 100 | 1,500 | 1,100 |
| **Total** | **283,900** | **39,600** | **48,300** | **42,400** | **30,700** | **31,000** | **32,600** | **31,500** | **27,700** |

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

** Owner-occupied units include premises claiming homestead exemptions or nonclaimers of the homestead exemption whose premise address is the same as the owner's address for tax billing purposes.

*** Row, detached and semi-detached structures excluding condominiums; single family houses may include up to five units.

**** Separate data on renter and vacant units are not available. Vacant units may be for sale or rent.

*****Less than 50 units.

**Source:** D.C. Office of Planning, 1987 estimate based on real property tax records contained in the Municipal Automated Geographic Information System and demographic estimates.

# Housing Development and Sales

A goal of the District government, articulated in the *District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan*, is the provision of adequate housing through an increase in housing units. Cooperation with both for profit and non-profit, private sector developers has yielded a steady increase in housing production. In 1988, the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs issued 287 housing permits to private developers for 889 housing units. A total of 97 single-family houses received permits in 1988; the permits for the remaining units were for multifamily projects.

The condominium conversions and new market offerings have averaged 50 buildings and over 1,000 units between 1984 to 1988. The majority of condominiums are apartment buildings that have requested authority to convert to condominium ownership. Ten new buildings with 693 units were registered for public offering in 1988. A public market offering statement enables the developer to advertise the condominium for sale and enter into sales contracts.

In 1988, 5,105 single family houses were sold at an average sales price of $225,526. Over the past five years, the average sales price of single family houses increased 77.7 percent. Condominium sales totaled 2,491 units in 1988. The average sales price of the condominiums sold in 1988 was $125,277. This average sales price is 41 percent than the average sales price in 1984.

### CONDOMINIUM REGISTRATIONS

| | *Conversions* | | *New Market Offerings* | | *Total* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Calendar Year* | *Buildings* | *Units* | *Buildings* | *Units* | *Buildings* | *Units* |
| 1984 | 41 | 761 | 4 | 365 | 45 | 1,126 |
| 1985 | 46 | 707 | 5 | 144 | 51 | 851 |
| 1986 | 49 | 761 | 5 | 489 | 54 | 1,250 |
| 1987 | 35 | 534 | 6 | 365 | 41 | 899 |
| 1988 | 42 | 436 | 10 | 693 | 52 | 1,129 |

### RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED

| *Calendar Year* | *Total Units* | *Valuation (In Millions)* |
|---|---|---|
| 1984 | 397 | $31.5 |
| 1985 | 723 | 44,6 |
| 1986 | 1,983 | 47.0 |
| 1987 | 1,272 | 105.9 |
| 1988 | 889 | 74.1 |

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

| | *Number of Sales* | | | *Average Sales Price* | | | *Assessment as a Percent of Sales Price (Median Ratio)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *CY** | *Single Family*** | *Condominium* | *Multifamily**** | *Single Family* | *Condominium* | *Multifamily* | *Single Family* | *Condominium* | *Multifamily* |
| 1984 | 4,181 | 1,935 | 146 | $126,912 | $88,793 | $376,784 | 93.7% | 89.5% | 94.5% |
| 1985 | 4,119 | 2,154 | 107 | 138,611 | 91,137 | 292.275 | 93.3 | 93.4 | 93.8 |
| 1986 | 4,367 | 2,291 | 125 | 174,629 | 111,341 | 489,452 | 91.1 | 92.0 | 83.5 |
| 1987 | 5,101 | 2,562 | 166 | 171,147 | 110,645 | 371,574 | 92.4 | 93.4 | 84.3 |
| 1988 | 5,105 | 2,491 | 172 | 225,526 | 125,277 | 463,137 | 92.7 | 92.4 | 81.7 |

* Calendar Year
** Single family buildings include up to five units.
*** Multifamily includes a building with five or more units.

**Sources:** D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
D.C. Department of Finance & Revenue

# Bond Financed Housing

The D.C. Housing Finance Agency (DCHFA) issues and sells tax exempt and taxable securities to finance the development and the acquisition of housing for District low and moderate income residents. The DCHFA is statutorily governed by a five-member board of directors appointed by the mayor and operates under the administration of an executive director. The proceeds from the sale of DCHFA securities are used to make housing loans to home purchasers and to developers for the rehabilitation and construction of rental housing. Securities issued by the agency are not liabilities of the District government. DCHFA has devoted about $250 million of bond proceeds to the acquisition and development of housing through its Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program and Multifamily Rental Housing Program. DCHFA also has authority to implement supplemental programs to enhance housing affordability. Under the agency's enabling authority a mortgage loan guarantee program will be implemented jointly with the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) during fiscal year 1989.

DCHFA administers the Apartment Improvement Program (AIP) funded primarily by the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development. AIP is a public-private partnership, governed by an 18 member committee. Since its inception in 1985, AIP has helped to structure Building Improvement Plan Agreements and has assisted owners in packaging loans that have resulted in over $7.6 million in private financing. Prior to fiscal year 1988, the AIP provided technical assistance to 22 multifamily complexes containing 1,559 units. AIP projects for fiscal year 1988 follow:

| *Project* | *Units* | *Type of Technical Assistance* | *Mortgage Amount* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5343 C Street, S.E. | 12 | Building Improvement Plans | — |
| 124 Atlantic Street, S.E. | 12 | Building Improvement Plans | — |
| 1814-16 Irving Street, N.E. | 52 | Building Improvement Plans | — |
| Wayne & 2nd Streets, S.E. | 44 | Building Improvement Plans | — |
| 5210 Just Street, S.E. | 12 | Loan Packaging/Placement | $ 290,000 |
| 1701 Park Road, N.W. | 91 | Loan Packaging/Placement | 1,325,000 |
| **Total** | **223** | | **$1,615,000** |

During fiscal year 1988, AIP negotiated one of the nation's first community lending agreements to be executed by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA). The purpose of the agreement is to formalize an understanding between FNMA and the AIP on a common approach to increase access to the secondary multifamily mortgage market for owners of properties located in the District of Columbia. Six lenders are also parties to this agreement. AIP helped to facilitate the return of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation's Plan B Multifamily Mortgage Purchasing Program, a program designed to increase secondary mortgage activity. Resumption of Plan B accounted for more than $3 million in multifamily mortgages closed during the last quarter of fiscal year 1988. AIP also provided preliminary technical assistance to the applicants for DHCD's Distressed Properties Program to acquaint them with the application process and to assist in application packaging and pre-screening.

*The Mortgage Loan Guarantee Program* is designed to encourage financial institutions to make mortgage funds available to low and moderate income home purchasers who are considered high credit risks. DCHFA will administer the Mortgage Insurance Program with DHCD. DHCD will operate a multifamily housing rehabilitation component utilizing Community Development Block Grant funds. The DCHFA component will insure participating lenders against defaults on approved single family mortgage loans financed by conventional, non-profit and government entities, including loans financed with DCHFA bond proceeds. Program implementation is scheduled to begin in fiscal year 1989.

*The Small Apartment Building Loan Project* is under development to respond to the lack of private capital investment in the maintenance of small apartment buildings, which are a vital source of housing in the District of Columbia. This program will offer short-term, low interest rehabilitation loans secured by first lien deeds of trust. The initial demonstration will provide owners with AIP assistance.

**Source:** D.C. Housing Finance Agency

# Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program

DCHFA's Single Family Mortgage Purchase Program, which began full operation during fiscal year 1985, provides mortgage financing to qualified households for the purchase of single family homes, condominiums or cooperative apartments in the District of Columbia. DCHFA does not make loans directly; instead participating lenders serve as originators and servicers of the mortgages. However all loan approvals are based on specific guidelines established and monitored by DCHFA. DCHFA bond proceeds are available through participating lender institutions who provide 30-year fixed-rate mortgages to applicants who have entered into home purchase agreements and who meet income qualifications.

Conventional DCHFA mortgage loans require a minimum down payment of 5 percent of the purchase price. However, FHA-insured loans may be obtained with a down payment of as little as 3 percent and VA-guaranteed loans require no down payment. Typically, purchasers are responsible for the payment of certain closing costs, but qualified applicants may obtain closing cost and mortgage loan assistance under DHCD's Home Purchase Assistance Program. Since 1985, DCHFA has provided over $72 million in low cost mortgage financing to 1,330 first time home buyers. From 1985 to 1989, the average home price increased from $60,505 to $84,389; the average mortgage fluctuated from $53,509 to $76,347. The average income of participating families rose from $27,667 in 1985 to $33,245 in fiscal year 1989.

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### SINGLE FAMILY LOANS AND MORTGAGE AMOUNTS BY WARD, 1985 - 1989

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | | *1986* | | *1987* | | *1988* | | *1989*** (As of March)* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ward* | *Loans* | *Mortgage Amount* | *Loans* | *Mortgage Amount* | *Loans* | *Mortgage Amount* | *Loans* | *Mortgage Amount* | *Loans* | *Mortgage Amount* |
| 1 | 84 | $4,301,630 | 39 | $1,736,403 | 44 | $2,341,205 | 8 | $442,050 | 10 | $708,552 |
| 2 | 81 | 3,809,173 | 19 | 841,000 | 21 | 1,154,350 | 15 | 570,030 | 7 | 484,943 |
| 3 | 29 | 1,634,000 | 37 | 1,090,350 | 42 | 1,963,175 | 8 | 430,550 | 1 | 63,250 |
| 4 | 89 | 5,394,957 | 17 | 862,533 | 25 | 1,814,075 | 15 | 1,096,050 | 43 | 3,558,139 |
| 5 | 123 | 6,793,178 | 37 | 1,730,931 | 39 | 2,429,195 | 26 | 1,764,500 | 39 | 2,810,000 |
| 6 | 92 | 5,213,407 | 18 | 755,350 | 22 | 1,355,725 | 14 | 923,950 | 31 | 1,970,192 |
| 7 | 99 | 4,861,709 | 22 | 920,842 | 27 | 1,342,025 | 22 | 1,153,860 | 35 | 2,167,888 |
| 8 | 38 | 1,969,980 | 5 | 259,806 | 15 | 651,480 | 5 | 296,350 | 15 | 990,076 |
| **Total** | **635** | **$33,978,034** | **194** | **$8,197,215** | **235** | **$13,051,230** | **113*** | **$6,677,340** | **181** | **$12,753,040** |

* Final close out of Fiscal Year 1985 bond refunding.
**Based on new bond issue.

## SINGLE FAMILY PROGRAM INCOME LIMITS*

| *Household Size* | *Non-Target Areas* | *Target Areas* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | $37,942 | $40,287 |
| 2 | 50,183 | 52,528 |
| 3 | 52,106 | 54,451 |
| 4 or more | 53,935 | 56,280 |

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SINGLE FAMILY PURCHASE PROGRAM

*Fiscal Year 1989 through 2nd Quarter*
*(181 Loans)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Average Price | $84,389 |
| Average Mortgage | 76,347 |
| Average Income | 33,245 |
| Average Household Size | 2 |
| Single Heads of Households** | 25% |
| D.C. Government Employees | 26% |
| HPAP Assisted | 54% |

* The Single Family Program income limits for its 1988 series A, B, and D bonds.
**Reported in previous editions of *INDICES* as single persons.

**Source:** D.C. Housing Finance Agency

# Multifamily Rental Housing Program

The District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency's (DCHFA) Multifamily Rental Housing Program provides below-market interest rate loans to nonprofit and for profit developers for the construction, rehabilitation or permanent financing of multi-unit rental housing projects. Since 1984, the program's completed, current and planned projects total $163,104,600 for development of 3,472 units of rental housing, of which over 47 percent have been reserved for low-income households. Proposals to construct or rehabilitate 190 new units in two developments are currently under consideration by the DCHFA Board. In fiscal year 1989, construction is scheduled to begin on 158 units. Under the *Tax Reform Act of 1986* participating developers must reserve at least 20 percent of the housing units for families with incomes at or below 50 percent of the Metropolitan Statistical Area median or set aside a minimum of 40 percent of the units for households with income at or below 60 percent of the median income established by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. For the Multifamily Rental Housing Program, the Metropolitan Statistical Area median income was $51,000 for a family of four in February 1989.

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**DCHFA MULTIFAMILY RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM**
Unit Production by Project and the Fiscal Year Financed

| *Fiscal Year* | *Project* | *Ward* | *Type** | *Units*** | *Number of Low Income Units* | *Loan Amount* | *Status as of May 1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1989 | Ft. Lincoln Garden Apartments | 5 | 3 | 158 | 33 | $9,500,000 *** | Bond Closing Pending |
| | Eastern Avenue Apts.**** | 7 | 1 | 32 | 32 | 1,900,000 *** | Eligibility Resolution Passed |
| 1988 | Mayfair Mansion Apts. | 7 | 2 | 569 | 227 | 14,745,000 | Under Construction |
| | Mt. Vernon Apts. | 2 | 3 | 250 | 63 | 12,445,000 | Under Construction |
| 1987 | Geno Baroni Apts. | 1 | 3 | 32 | 9 | 1,250,000 | Completed 1987 |
| | New Amsterdam | 1 | 1 | 90 | 18 | 4,256,500 | Completed 1988 |
| | Village-McLean South | 3 | 3 | 214 | 43 | 21,500,000 | Completed 1988 |
| 1986 | Carmel Plaza North | 2 | 3 | 133 | 40 | 8,675,000 | Completed 1987 |
| | Finsbury Square | 6 | 1 | 134 | 134 | 3,000,000 | Completed 1985 |
| | Southern Hills | 8 | 2 | 255 | 255 | 10,509,000 | Completed 1987 |
| | Geraldine Apt. | 8 | 2 | 42 | 42 | 800,000 | Completed 1985 |
| | The Cloisters | 5 | 3 | 192 | 38 | 11,130,000 | Completed 1987 |
| 1985 | Benning Heights | 7 | 1 | 148 | 148 | 6,126,000 | Completed 1985 |
| | Chastleton | 2 | 1 | 300 | 60 | 19,083,300 | Completed 1986 |
| | Temple Courts | 2 | 2 | 212 | 212 | 3,643,500 | Completed 1986 |
| | Village-McLean Gar. | 3 | 3 | 360 | 54 | 20,000,000 | Completed 1986 |
| 1984 | Congress Park II | 8 | 1 | 238 | 238 | 8,090,300 | Completed 1984 |
| | Wheeler Terrace | 8 | 1 | 113 | 113 | 6,451,000 | Completed 1984 |
| | **Totals** | | | **3,472** | **1,759** | **$163,104,600** | |

* 1. Substantial Rehabilitation, 2. Moderate Rehabilitation and 3. New Construction
** Units upon completion of project.
*** Estimated
****Represents an innovative, multi-state collaborative effort to develop 120 units, of which 32 are in the District.

**Source:** D.C. Housing Finance Agency

# Redevelopment Land Agency

The Redevelopment Land Agency (RLA) is responsible for the sale or lease of property that it owns in the eight urban renewal areas in the District of Columbia. The agency is governed by a five-member board appointed by the mayor that selects developers and approves plans and financing. The urban renewal program has been replaced by the Community Development Block Grant Program, and most of the land originally acquired by RLA has been sold or leased for development. Developments on land sold by RLA include such projects as the Hecht's Company department store, the Washington Design Center and L'Enfant Plaza. In 1988, office and retail projects that were completed include the H Street Plaza and Phase I of East Union Center Plaza. Construction of more than one million square feet of office, retail and hotel space is currently underway, including most of the Metro Center complex in downtown, and Phase I of the Center for Public Administration and Services on North Capitol Street in the Northeast One urban renewal area. Forty-seven parcels remain in the RLA land inventory. Of these parcels, twenty-one have commitments for development. The remaining 26 parcels are predominantly reserved for housing development.

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**REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY DEVELOPMENTS**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Units Completed | 20 | 64 | 32 | 195 | 0 |
| Developments Completed (in square feet) | | | | | |
| Office/Retail/Hotel | 257,300 | 349,000 | — | 733,000 | 426,000 |
| Church | 15,000 | — | 10,000 | — | — |
| Recreation | 23,000 | 10,000 | — | — | — |
| Public/Institutional | — | 341,000 | — | — | — |
| Housing Units Under Constrution | 213 | 150 | 260 | 182 | 182 |
| Developments under Construction (in square feet) | | | | | |
| Office/Retail/Hotel | 660,000 | — | 505,000 | 1,192,500 | 1,064,000 |
| Church | 26,000 | 10,000 | — | — | — |
| Recreation | 10,000 | — | — | — | — |
| Public/Institutional | 102,000 | 102,000 | 102,000 | — | — |

## VALUE OF RLA DEVELOPMENTS
(In Thousands)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Development Completed | $4,400 | $2,080 | $14,505 | 0 |
| Commercial Development Completed | 40,400 | 0 | 68,500 | $35,000 |
| Public/Non-Profit Development Completed | 43,900 | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Delelopment Completed** | **$88,700** | **$2,680** | **$83,005** | **$35,000** |
| Housing Development Under Construction | $9,700 | $16,900 | $12,480 | $12,480 |
| Commercial Development Under Construction | 0 | 37,900 | 248,000 | 183,000 |
| Public/Non-Profit Development Under Construction | 8,600 | 8,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Development Under Construction** | **$18,300** | **$62,800** | **$260,480** | **$195,480** |

## RLA PARCELS THAT REMAIN TO BE DEVELOPED

| | *Number Sites* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *1989* |
| *Size of Each Site* | | | | | |
| More than 5 acres | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 to 5 acres | 20 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 11 |
| 1/2 acre to 1 acre | 14 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1/2 acre or less | 28 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 23 |
| **Total** | **65** | **61** | **54** | **50*** | **47**** |

* Includes 29 parcels that are available, 13 that have Exclusive Right Agreements signed or pending, and eight with Land Disposition Agreements signed or pending.

** Includes 26 parcels that are available, 15 that have Exclusive Right Agreements signed or pending, and six with Land Disposition Agreements signed or pending.

**Source:** D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency

# Community Development Block Grants

The Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) is a locally approved annual program of housing and economic development activity, primarily funded by grants from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Additional funding is provided through income received from the repayment by private parties of prior year CDBG loans and from the sale of urban renewal land. Major priorities for CDBG program activities are economic development and job creation, including assistance for businesses to provide jobs. CDBG program funds are used to improve retail and business services in commercial corridors serving lower income neighborhoods. The rehabilitation and production of housing units and the expansion of home ownership opportunities for lower income households are among the other major program priorities of the CDBG program. The CDBG program is also used to leverage private investment in housing and economic development. In fiscal year 1988, CDBG expenditures were $47.4 million, of which $16.4 million was used for the renovation of 607 units of multifamily housing, and $13.8 million was used for economic development projects and business assistance loans. Expenditures in fiscal year 1988 increased by 34 percent over expenditures in fiscal year 1987.

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### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT OBLIGATIONS
(In Thousands)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | | *1986* | | *1987* | | *1988* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Expenditures* | *Obligations** | *Expenditures* | *Obligations** | *Expenditures* | *Obligations** | *Expenditures* | *Obligations* |
| Construction Assistance | $930 | $134 | $720 | $143 | $1,244 | $409 | $1,848 | $776 |
| Economic Development | 2,015 | 2,749 | 6,336 | 2,898 | 10,600 | 4,829 | 13,810 | 4,511 |
| Homeownership Assistance and Displacement Prevention | 4,962 | 602 | 2,945 | 4,616 | 5,207 | 3,706 | 7,548 | 676 |
| Housing Rehabilitation | 6,856 | 1,741 | 6,234 | 1,798 | 11,056 | 5,361 | 16,408 | 4,831 |
| Training and Employment | 406 | 198 | 233 | 207 | 413 | 137 | 11 | 20 |
| General Administration | 3,417 | 1,236 | 4,880 | 1,446 | 4,369 | 2,003 | 5,132 | 2,003 |
| Real Estate Services and Property Management | 981 | 378 | 1,001 | 404 | 1,327 | 420 | 1,227 | 366 |
| Relocation Assistance | 977 | 213 | 1,153 | 124 | 769 | 180 | 909 | 71 |
| Special Housing Assistance | 128 | 201 | 130 | 131 | 346 | 292 | 541 | 353 |
| **Total** | **$20,672** | **$7,452** | **$23,632** | **$11,767** | **$35,331** | **$17,337** | **$47,434** | **$13,607** |

*Unexpended obligations, which may be liquidated in subsequent years' expenditures.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

# Low Income Housing Assistance

In the District of Columbia, housing assistance programs are available to property owners for rehabilitation and construction. Technical and financial assistance for first-time homeowners and programs to help residents secure affordable rental housing are also available. The Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) and the Department of Public and Assisted Housing (DPAH) administer a number of these programs, many of which include both District government appropriations and funds from the federal Community Development Block Grant program.

Over the period 1984 through 1988, the District government has assisted 2,810 households through the Home Purchase Assistance Program and the First Right Purchase Assistance Program. The District government has also assisted property owners to rehabilitate 3,035 housing units in multifamily and single family dwellings. Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Section 8 funding provides rental subsidies in private market housing units. Section 202 funding is used to construct rental housing and is linked to Section 8 rental assistance. Between 1984 and 1988, Section 8 funds were committed to 2,163 units of rental housing. Section 8 was the largest rental assistance program until 1988, when the District-funded Tenant Assistance Program made the largest rental assistance commitments in the District.

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## HOMEOWNER ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single Family Rehabilitation | 66 | 86 | 90 | 153 | 181 |
| Home Purchase Assistance | 223 | 426 | 253 | 400 | 613 |
| First Right Purchase | 338 | 276 | 172 | 106 | 55 |
| Multifamily Rehabilitation | — | 58 | 0 | 295 | 175 |
| **Total** | **584*** | **837*** | **515** | **736*** | **1,024** |

## RENTAL UNIT ASSISTANCE COMMITMENTS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District Assisted | | | | | |
| Multifamily Rehabilitation | 362 | 48 | 57 | 267 | 1,197 |
| Tenant Assistance Program | — | — | — | 683 | 1,362 |
| HUD Assisted Section 8: | | | | | |
| Existing/Vouchers | 171 | 235 | 137 | 0 | 112 |
| Moderate Rehabilitation | 250 | 0 | 216 | 198 | 0 |
| Section 202 | | | | | |
| Elderly/Handicapped | 69 | 0 | 139 | 95 | 40 |
| New Construction/Substantial Rehab (HODAG & Section 8) | 327 | 20 | 103 | 0 | 51 |
| **Total Rental Units Assisted** | **1,179** | **303** | **652** | **1,243** | **2,762** |

*Totals have been adjusted to provide an unduplicated count of housing units assisted. In 1984, 43 units received assistance from both the First Right Purchase and the Home Purchase Assistance Program; in 1985, nine units. In 1987, 218 units were assisted with both First Right Purchase funds and Multifamily Rehabilitation funds of which 196 units are located at the Spota Apartments and 61 units are at the West Plaza Apartments. At West Plaza Apartments, 22 units are reserved for low-income residents. The remaining 28 units assisted in Multifamily Rehabilitation have not received other funding from DHCD homeownership programs.

**Sources:** D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development and D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

# Home Purchase Assistance Program

The Home Purchase Assistance Program (HPAP), administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD), was developed by the District government and was first funded in 1976. The program provides interest-free loans to help low to moderate income District renters cover the downpayment, closing costs or other expenses associated with buying a house, condominium or cooperative. In July 1987, program regulations were amended to provide for a three-tier program: moderate income families of four with incomes above $34,000; lower income families of four with incomes limited to $34,000; and very low income families of four with incomes limited to $25,000. The maximum loan amount under the moderate and lower income tiers is $20,000 and the maximum loan amount under the very low is $25,000. The amount of loan is determined by the amount needed to reduce the total monthly payment to 28 percent of the household's monthly gross income. During fiscal year 1988, 613 households received over $11.6 million from HPAP loans, which is estimated to have leveraged $24.5 million in private mortgage funds. This represents an increase of 53 percent over the number of loans made in 1987 and an increase of 86 percent in the amount of public funds used to assist District residents. Of the 613 loans awarded, 271 were to households with very low incomes; 264 to households with lower incomes; and 78 to households with moderate incomes. Fiscal year 1988 was the first full year in which the moderate income tier of the program was in operation.

Since the inception of the program, 2,724 HPAP loans have been closed. The highest number of HPAP loans, 582, has been awarded for the purchase of homes in Ward 7; the second highest amount, 415, was in Ward 8. The schedule of repayment for these loans is based on household income and the amount borrowed. In some cases, payments are deferred until the residence is sold; in others, monthly payments of $15 to $45 are required. Should the dwelling be sold, or should the borrower cease to use the house, condominium or cooperative as a principal residence, the total amount of the loan must be repaid.

The program was funded in fiscal year 1988 with District government appropriations of $4 million and $1.9 million carry over funds, Community Block Grant Funds (CDGB) of $4.2 million and prior years CDBG funds of $1.5 million. The program is administered by the D.C. Local Development Corporation under contract with the Department of Housing and Community Development.

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**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE LOANS BY WARD**
1976-1988

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1976-1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | **Total 1976-1988** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ward | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 123 | 54 | 49 | 44 | 47 | 82 | **399** |
| 2 | 114 | 16 | 34 | 20 | 25 | 53 | **262** |
| 3 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 35 | 23 | 15 | **89** |
| 4 | 59 | 55 | 53 | 28 | 31 | 64 | **290** |
| 5 | 47 | 22 | 81 | 42 | 49 | 102 | **343** |
| 6 | 64 | 18 | 66 | 27 | 79 | 90 | **344** |
| 7 | 145 | 40 | 92 | 49 | 98 | 158 | **582** |
| 8 | 245 | 16 | 49 | 8 | 48 | 49 | **415** |
| **Total** | **809** | **223** | **426** | **253** | **400** | **613** | **2,724** |
| Average Loan | $10,005 | $12,597 | $14,229 | $13,982 | $15,507 | $18,859 | $14,197 |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

# First Right Purchase Assistance Program

The First Right Purchase Assistance Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, is designed to help tenants buy units in their buildings when the owners convert buildings from rental properties to condominiums or cooperatives. Assistance is available to tenant groups when more than 50 percent of the households in the building have low to moderate incomes. Money is available to tenant groups to make an earnest-money deposit with their contracts to purchase the building, to make downpayments, to undertake rehabilitation and to do marketing to promote sales.

From the time the program began in 1980 until September 30, 1988, loans totaling $8.1 million were made to 52 groups to purchase 2,673 units. The program is funded by federal Community Development Block Grant dollars. Forty-two buildings with 2,251 units have been purchased to date under the program; five buildings with 385 units failed to proceed to closing. Of the 42 buildings purchased, 20 have been rehabilitated and permanently financed. Others are in various stages of rehabilitation or refinancing.

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**BUILDINGS AND UNITS ASSISTED WITH**
**FIRST RIGHT PURCHASE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM LOANS**

**Total Buildings 52** **Total Units 2,673** **Total Loan Amount $8,140,244**

| | *Fiscal Year 1984* | | | *Fiscal Year 1985* | | | *Fiscal Year 1986* | | | *Fiscal Year 1987* | | | *Fiscal Year 1988* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ward | Buildings | Units | Total Loan Amount | Buildings | Units | Total Loan Amount | Buildings | Units | Total Loan Amount | Buildings | Units | Total Loan Amount | Buildings | Units | Total Loan Amount |
| 1 | 1 | 125 | $82,000 | 1 | 17 | $228,881 | 1 | 13 | $165,432* | 3 | 58 | $532,000** | 5 | 32 | $792,220*** |
| 2 | 1 | 17 | 250,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 275,220 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 93,000 | 2 | 66 | 24,000 | 1 | 13 | 187,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 67,500 | 1 | 30 | 9,300 | 3 | 35 | 338,548 | 0 | 0 | 113,200**** |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 230 | 140,000 | 1 | 51 | 12,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 175,687***** |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 93,050 | 1 | 12 | 159,650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 1 | 224 | 63,281 | 0 | 0 | 101,583 | 0 | 0 | 157,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **3** | **366** | **$395,281** | **6** | **276** | **$724,014** | **6** | **172** | **$527,982** | **7** | **106** | **$1,058,248** | **7** | **55** | **$1,356,107** |

* Includes $127,000 supplemental funds for Plaza West, a 61-unit building, whose original loan was shown in fiscal year 1981.
** Includes $300,000 in supplemental funds for Plaza West.
*** Includes additional funds of $46,720 to Hilltop T/A and $30,000 to T Street Coop; units and buildings were counted in the year that the original loan was made.
**** Represents additional funds for Jackson Street T/A; units were counted in fiscal year 1987.
*****Includes additional funds for Eastchester Coop; units were counted in fiscal year 1983.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

# Land Acquisition for Housing Development Opportunities Program

The Land Acquisition for Housing Development Opportunities (LAHDO) Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) provides financial assistance to developers of multifamily rental and cooperative housing. DHCD acquires the land and leases it to the developer at a favorable rate. The developer constructs new housing or substantially rehabilitates on-site housing, providing at least 25 percent of the units for low income tenants. Funds are also used to pay for major site improvements. To date, approximately $15 million in District government capital budget funding have been authorized for LAHDO projects. In addition, $14.5 million has been committed to the program, of which District government operating budget appropriations accounts for $3.2 million, CDBG, $6.3 million, and other federal funding, $5 million.

In fiscal year 1988, there were 11 properties identified to participate in LAHDO. Nine of these are multifamily buildings that require rehabilitation. One new building with 250 units is under construction and another building with 209 units is planned. As of February 1989, 1,104 units have been renovated. When all of the rehabilitation and construction are complete, LAHDO will have leveraged over $67 million in private financing. Altogether 782 units will have been made available to low and moderate income residents.

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### LAHDO PROGRAM HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS

| *Project Name and Address* | *Ward* | *Total Units* | *Low & Moderate Income Units* | *District Government Appropriated Funds* | *District Capital Improvement Funds* | *Community Development Block Grant Funds* | *Other Federal Funds* | *Status As Of February 1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mt. Vernon Plaza**<br>10th & M Sts. N.W. | 2 | 250 | 63 | $400,000 | $1,600,000 | $486,850 | $4,141,850 | Under Construction |
| **Warner Apts.**<br>2618-13th St. N.W. | 2 | 44 | 44 | 0 | 260,000 | 0 | 220,000 | Completed |
| **Trinity Landholding**<br>500-504 3rd St. N.W. | 2 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 610,000 | 439,250 | 100,000 | Completed |
| **Oak Park Apts.**<br>130 Irvington St. S.E. | 8 | 408 | 82 | 0 | 3,900,000 | 0 | 0 | Completed |
| **Park Naylor Apts.**<br>2562 Naylor Rd. S.E. | 7 | 231 | 46 | 0 | 1,454,000 | 0 | 0 | Completed |
| **Roosevelt Apts.**<br>2101 16th St. N.W. | 1 | 266 | 133 | 0 | 4,644,421 | 0 | 0 | Projected Activity |
| **Jeffrey Gardens**<br>4201 7th St. S.E. | 8 | 275 | 193 | 0 | 2,450,000 | 0 | 500,000 | Completed |
| **Plaza West**<br>1669 Columbia Rd. N.W. | 1 | 61 | 25 | 914,771 | 0 | 2,085,229 | 0 | Under Construction |
| **Hawaiian Gardens**<br>452 Fort Totten Dr. N.E. | 5 | 126 | 41 | 630,000 | 0 | 154,050 | 0 | Completed |
| **Peabody Corporation***<br>5th and I Sts. N.W. | 2 | 209 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 3,200,000 | 0 | Projected Activity |
| **S.O.M.E.**<br>876-4th St. N.E. | 5 | 93 | 93 | 1,309,999 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Projected Activity |
| **Total** | | **1,983** | **782** | **$3,254,770** | **$14,918,421** | **$6,365,379** | **$4,961,850** | |

Note: D & J Enterprise, previously shown as one of the LAHDO projects, withdrew from the program in 1988.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development

# Subsidized Rental Housing by Ward, 1989

Housing assistance programs funded by the federal government and administered by the Department of Public and Assisted Housing have increased the number of rental housing units available to low income residents in the District. Public housing is the largest source of subsidized housing, accounting for 35 percent of the subsidized living arrangements in the District of Columbia in 1989. Public housing facilities were first constructed in 1938. Today, there are 11,954 units of public housing, including 321 units in scattered sites.

In 1959, the Section 202 program began providing long-term permanent mortgage financing for the construction or substantial rehabilitation of subsidized housing units for the elderly and the handicapped. All Section 202 units developed since 1974 are linked with the Section 8 rental assistance program. Section 8 ensures that income-eligible households pay no more than 30 percent of their income for rent. The difference between the rental payment and the fair market rent established by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development is paid through the Section 8 program. By 1988, in the District, 1,443 units of Section 202/Section 8 housing had been developed.

Other sources of housing assistance are the Section 221(D)3 and 236 programs, which provide Federal Housing Administration insurance for construction or rehabilitation and reduced interest loans for developers. Section 8 rental assistance is available at the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development's discretion to low income residents of Sections 221(D)3 and 236 housing to further reduce their rent. As of 1989, a total of 3,949 units of Section 221(D)3 were built in the District of Columbia and 5,632 units of Section 236 units have been constructed or rehabilitated.

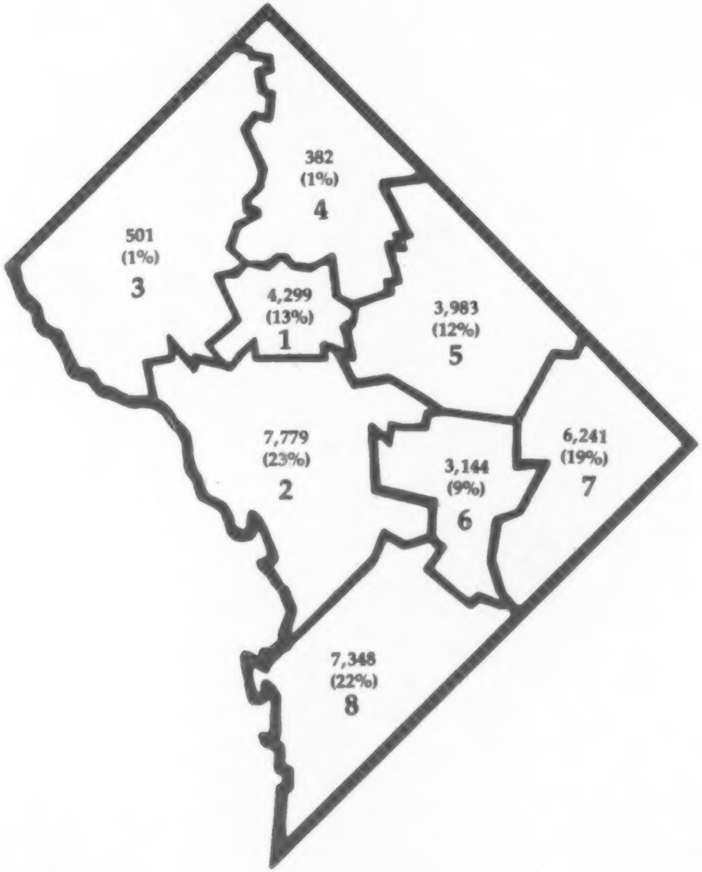
**SUBSIDIZED HOUSING UNITS BY SOURCE OF FUNDING, 1989**

| *Funding Source* | *Ward 1* | *Ward 2* | *Ward 3* | *Ward 4* | *Ward 5* | *Ward 6* | *Ward 7* | *Ward 8* | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Section 202/8 | 315 | 397 | 292 | 0 | 200 | 239 | 0 | 0 | **1,443** |
| Section 221(D)3 | 244 | 849 | 0 | 0 | 292 | 48 | 1,119 | 1,397 | **3,949** |
| Section 236 | 668 | 1,779 | 0 | 0 | 1,003 | 402 | 1,239 | 541 | **5,632** |
| Section 8: | | | | | | | | | |
| New Construction | 1,223 | 976 | 26 | 0 | 863 | 637 | 246 | 1,450 | **5,421** |
| Moderate Rehab. | 83 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 138 | 43 | 265 | **686** |
| Existing | 110 | 209 | 4 | 87 | 163 | 124 | 124 | 582 | **1,403** |
| Voucher | 57 | 17 | 0 | 10 | 19 | 26 | 41 | 132 | **302** |
| Public Housing: | | | | | | | | | |
| In Projects | 989 | 3,156 | 160 | 21 | 962 | 1,069 | 3,094 | 2,182 | **11,633** |
| Scattered Sites | 153 | 38 | 0 | 22 | 31 | 48 | 19 | 10 | **321** |
| Tenant Assistance Program: | 457 | 228 | 19 | 242 | 423 | 413 | 316 | 789 | **2,887** |
| **Total** | **4,299** | **7,779** | **501** | **382** | **3,983** | **3,144** | **6,241** | **7,348** | **33,677** |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

In 1989, there are 33,677 units of publicly-assisted rental housing in the District. The accompanying ward map shows the distribution of these units. Of the publicly assisted housing units 23 percent are located in Ward 2, 22 percent are based in Ward 8 and 19 percent are in Ward 7. According to the Office of Planning estimates, publicly-assisted housing units constituted 12 percent of the housing stock and nearly 18 percent of the rental housing units in the District.

**UNITS OF SUBSIDIZED RENTAL HOUSING BY WARD, 1989**
Total Units = 33,677



**Source:** Department of Public and Assisted Housing

# Low Income Rental Assistance Program

Rental housing for low to moderate income citizens is available through the Department of Public and Assisted Housing (DPAH). Established in mid-December 1987, DPAH is responsible for the management and administration of the Low Rent Public Housing Program, the Tenant Assistance Program, and the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program. Under the public housing program, DPAH manages nearly 12,000 housing units with a resident population of approximately 40,000 people. Through the federal Section 8 program, DPAH administers rent subsidies for almost 4,000 housing units and through the local Tenant Assistance Program (TAP) it administers rent subsidies for almost another 2,900 households.

The federal Section 8 Rental Assistance Program issues certificates and vouchers to eligible households to find housing on the private market. Funds for the program are provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and DPAH administers the program in the District. Participants must meet HUD's income requirements and pay up to 30 percent of their household income for rent. All units eligible for the Section 8 program must comply with the Districts's housing code.

The District government's Tenant Assistance Program (TAP) also provides rent subsidy payments to low and moderate income households on the private market. Created by the *Rental Housing Act of 1985*, TAP attracted more than 11,000 applicants in its initial two-week application period in May 1986. As of February 1989 there were 835 landlords participating in the program, and there were 2,886 units under lease. As with Section 8, households receiving TAP assistance pay 30 percent of their income toward rent, except that handicapped and elderly participants pay 25 percent. The District government pays the difference between the tenant's payment and the established rent limit for the household size. The Private Unit Leasing Program (PULP) leases apartments on the private market for public housing residents whose units are being modernized. As of March 1989, there were 207 units leased under this program.

---

**DPAH ADMINISTERED FEDERAL RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS (SECTION 8)**
(As of March 1989)

| *HUD Assisted Rental Programs:* | *Available for Lease* | *Under Lease* | *To Be Leased* | *Average Tenant Rent* | *Average Assistance* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Existing Housing: | | | | | |
| Certificate Program | 1,681 | 1,306 | 375 | $114 | $428 |
| Moderate Rehabilitation | 1,222 | 746 | 476 | $164 | $413 |
| Voucher Program | 444 | 330 | 114 | NA | NA |
| New Construction/ Substantial Rehabilitation | 1,443 | 1,443 | 0 | $130 | $642 |
| **Total** | **4,790** | **3,825** | **965** | — | — |

**DISTRICT GOVERNMENT RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**
(March 1989)

| *District Assistance Programs:* | *Certificates Issued* | *Units Leased* | *Average Tenant Payment* | *Average Assistance* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenant Assistance Program (TAP) | 3,529 | 2,886 | $170 | $467 |
| Private Unit Leasing Program (PULP) | NA | 207 | $160 | $337 |

**Source**: D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

# Public Housing

The District government operates 11,954 units of public housing for low-income households who meet income requirements established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Of these 11,954 units, 8,753 are for families and 3,201 are for the elderly. The profile of an "average" household living in public housing is a household with an income of $7,600, headed by a single woman with children. Sixty percent of the population is between 19 and 62 years of age, 30 percent of the residents are 18 years old or younger and 10 percent are above age 62.

The rate of turnover of public housing units is low, while the waiting list is long. As of March 1989, 7,165 households were on the waiting list compared with 12,224 in the previous year. The 41.4 percent decline since March 1988 is primarily due to the public housing waiting list being purged of duplicative and inactive records. The average time an elderly applicant remains on the waiting list is 18 months; the average time a family remains on the list is seven years. The greatest demand is for two and three bedroom units.

There are three main sources of income to operate public housing: a federal operating subsidy from HUD, District government appropriations and residents' rents. In fiscal year 1988, the total operating budget was $50.7 million; $26.9 million came from the HUD subsidy; $7.5 million were allocated from District funds; and $16.3 million can from tenants' rents and other income.

An innovative project, authorized by the *Housing and Community Development Act of 1987* that has received considerable attention is a homeownership demonstration program in which public housing tenants buy their residences. In October, 1988, HUD approved the city's proposal for residents of the 464-unit Kenilworth-Parkside complex, located in Northeast Washington, to buy their units and become homeowners. Since 1987, 23 former public housing tenants have become homeowners.

---

**FINANCING PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATIONS**
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Operating Funds | $25.0 | $26.4 | $29.7 | $29.1 | $26.9 |
| District Appropriations | 5.4 | 10.4 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 7.5 |
| Tenants' Rent & Other Income | 13.1 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 16.1 | 16.3 |
| **Total** | **$43.5** | **$51.6** | **$49.5** | **$52.0** | **$50.7** |

**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT AUTHORITY IN PUBLIC HOUSING**
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Grants | $4.3 | $2.8 | 0 | $18.4 | $14.3 |
| District Authority | 6.3 | 15.3 | $58.9 | 36.6 | 36.4 |
| **Total** | **$10.6** | **$18.1** | **$58.9** | **$55.0** | **$50.7** |
| Total Public Housing Units | 11,676 | 11,684 | 11,732 | 11,801 | 11,954 |
| Units Comprehensively Modernized | 206 | 403 | 480 | 324 | 630 |
| Other Unit Renovations | NA | 537 | 902 | 600 | 480 |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

# Public Housing Comprehensive Improvement Program

The District government is investing substantial sums in public housing capital improvements. Modernization has occurred or is planned for 5,250 units of public housing in the Comprehensive Modernization Program. The average age of the public housing stock in this program is 34 years. To fund these projects, the District has appropriated $168.6 million of its own capital funds in conjunction with $105.2 million of federal capital improvement money. From 1977 through fiscal year 1989, the total investment made or planned in capital improvements of public housing using District and federal funds is more than $273.7 million.

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC HOUSING

| *Year Built* | *Fiscal Year Initially Approved** | *Name* | *Units* | *District* | *Federal* | *Total Funding* | *Status of March 1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1958 | 1977 | Arthur Capper Senior | 297 | 0 | $9,759,770 | $9,759,770 | Completed 1982 |
| 1942 | 1979 | James Creek | 239 | 0 | 11,720,577 | 11,720,577 | Completed 1983 |
| 1953 | 1980 | Richardson Phase I | 190 | $3,407,000 | 5,814,115 | 9,221,115 | Completed 1983 |
| | | Richardson Phase II | | | | | Completed 1988 |
| 1955 | 1981 | East Capitol Dwellings | 577 | 3,688,800 | 18,968,234 | 22,657,034 | Completed 1985 |
| 1943 | 1982 | Barry Farms Dwellings | 444 | 30,710,500 | 281,009 | 30,991,509 | Under Construction |
| 1960 | 1982 | Benning Terrace Dwellings | 274 | 11,845,000 | 0 | 11,845,000 | Completed 1988 |
| 1945 | 1982 | Lincoln Heights Phase I | 86 | 1,599,200 | 17,235,486 | 18,834,686 | Completed 1985 |
| | | Lincoln Heights Phase II | 354 | | | | Completed 1986 |
| 1943 | 1983 | Highland Dwellings | 208 | 15,204,000 | 389,000 | 15,593,000 | Under Construction |
| 1959 | 1983 | Kenilworth/Parkside | 464 ** | 0 | 23,083,923 | 23,083,923 | Under Construction |
| 1960 | 1984 | Greenleaf Senior | 215 | 13,455,000 | 0 | 13,455,000 | Under Construction |
| 1974 | 1985 | Frontiers | 54 | 600,000 | 2,149,138 | 2,749,138 | Under Construction |
| 1960 | 1986 | James Apartments | 151 | 8,592,000 | 191,443 | 8,783,443 | Design Underway |
| 1941 | 1986 | Carrollsburg | 314 | 15,900,000 | 59,000 | 15,959,000 | Under Construction |
| 1966 | 1986 | Eastgate | 230 | 8,972,000 | 87,925 | 9,059,925 | Design Underway |
| 1952 | 1986 | Sheridan | 183 | 845,411 | 1,116,110 | 1,961,521 | Design Underway |
| 1952 | 1986 | Stanton | 348 | 3,900,000 | 11,964,000 | 15,864,000 | Under Construction |
| 1958 | 1986 | Arthur Capper Family | 296 | 20,878,000 | 0 | 20,878,000 | Design Underway |
| 1958 | 1986 | Arthur Capper Seventh St. | 80 | 5,500,000 | 1,156,191 | 6,656,191 | Under Construction |
| 1941 | 1987 | Ellen Wilson | 134 | 7,500,000 | 425,000 | 7,925,000 | Under Construction |
| 1959 | 1987 | Greenleaf Gardens | 112 | 15,990,000 | 784,883 | 16,774,883 | Budget Approved |
| | | **Total** | **5,250** | **$168,586,911** | **$105,185,804** | **$273,772,715** | |

* Includes all capital authorizations through fiscal year 1989.
**Includes 42 town houses planned for construction on the Parkside tract.

Source: D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing

# Energy Programs

The *Office of Energy Act of 1979*, D.C. Law 3-132, centralized the District government's energy policy making and program coordination in the D.C. Energy Office (DCEO). The act established a 21-member Citizens Energy Advisory Committee and mandated that DCEO develop a comprehensive energy plan to outline policies for effective management and use of energy resources. The *Comprehensive Energy Plan* was published in May 1986 and provides a five-year guide for coordinating and implementing energy efficiency efforts in all sectors of the District of Columbia's economy. Among its responsibilities, DCEO functions as a one-stop center to provide information, administer energy assistance programs, intervene in rate cases before the Public Service Commission and promote energy conservation. In fiscal year 1988, the DCEO Energy Hotline received 75,358 calls requesting information on energy-related programs and services. The Energy Hotline (Telephone: 724-2100) is staffed by 13 volunteers and three DCEO employees.

DCEO administered 30 programs in fiscal year 1988, with a budget of $12.5 million. In 1988, DCEO received a $2.9 million payment from the Federal Petroleum Violation Fund. Seventy-eight percent of the budget was used for direct energy assistance to District residents, 14 percent to cover administrative costs and 8 percent to fund energy conservation programs. The sources of funding for the DCEO program activities were 63 percent federal government, 35 percent District government appropriations and 2 percent private sector sources.

During fiscal year 1988, the **Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)**, a federal block grant program, received $5.3 million to help pay energy bills for District residents. DCEO provided assistance to 14,522 households for heating payments, 8,891 households for cooling payments and 1,226 households for crisis intervention payments, i.e., payments to prevent service cut-off. Nearly 50 percent of the households receiving assistance were in wards 5, 7 and 8. There were 8,065 elderly clients who benefitted from the LIHEAP program in fiscal year 1988.

The **Complementary Energy Assistance Program (CEAP)**, D.C. Law 4-101, provides monthly energy grants to low and moderate income families. In fiscal year 1988, CEAP provided grants to an average monthly caseload of 3,500 families whose AFDC benefits had been terminated or denied. The CEAP budget totaled $3.1 million in fiscal year 1988 and served 4,670 District households; the monthly payment averaged $75.

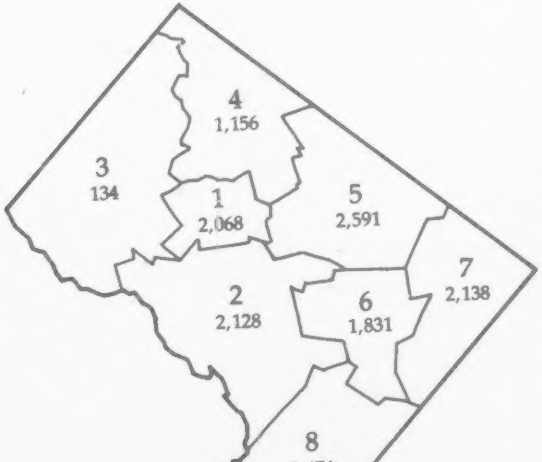
The utility companies, Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO), D.C. Natural Gas Company and C&P Telephone Company (C&P) offer discounts to eligible District residents. DCEO certifies the participants and provides the information to the companies. In fiscal year 1988, the Residential Aid Rider program, sponsored by PEPCO, provided discounts to 11,314 residential customers enrolled. During fiscal year 1988, the Residential Essential Service, sponsored by the D.C. Natural Gas Company, provided discounts on the first 150 therms of natural gas during the heating season to 6,407 LIHEAP households. During fiscal year 1988, the Economy II program, sponsored by C&P Telephone Company, provided service discounts to 3,393 elderly District households.

## HOUSEHOLDS ASSISTED BY ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

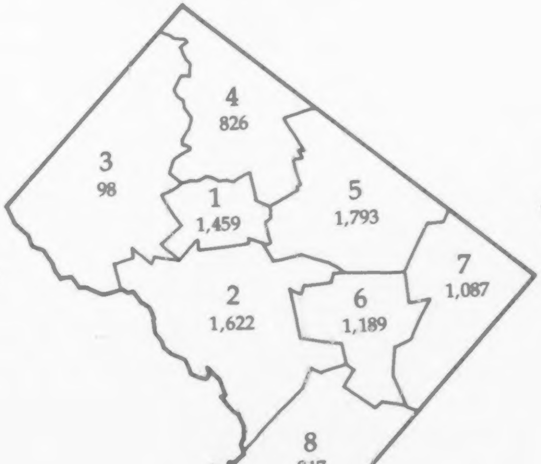
| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Households Assisted by LIHEAP: | | | | | |
| Heating | 13,310 | 14,471 | 16,544 | 15,045 | 14,522 |
| Cooling | 7,525 | 9,330 | 10,509 | 8,313 | 8,891 |
| Crisis Intervention (Households in Danger of Service Cut-Off) | 2,087 | 1,987 | 2,006 | 1,654 | 1,226 |
| Complementary Energy Assistance Program: | | | | | |
| Average Monthly Caseload | 2,454 | 2,273 | 3,014 | 2,887 | 3,500* |
| Average Monthly Payment | $81 | $79 | $78 | $86 | $75 |

*This increase was due to new program regulations that expanded the number of people eligible for assistance. NOTE: This number differs from the ward map below which shows total households receiving assistance.

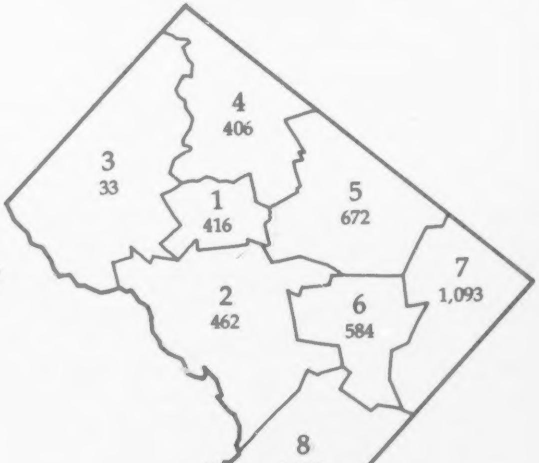
### HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING LIHEAP HEATING ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1988


4
1,156
3
134
1
2,068
5
2,591
7
2,138
2
2,128
6
1,831
8
2,476

### HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING LIHEAP COOLING ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1988


4
826
3
98
1
1,459
5
1,793
7
1,087
2
1,622
6
1,189
8
817

### HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING COMPLEMENTARY ENERGY ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1988


4
406
3
33
1
416
5
672
7
1,093
2
462
6
584
8
1,004

The Gas Station Advisory Board (GSAB) was established in 1979 to make recommendations on petitions from gasoline service stations to be exempted from a moratorium on conversion from full service to gas and go. Staffed by DCEO, the GSAB has five members: one representing the retail service station dealers, one representing the oil companies, two representing consumer interests and one representing the mayor. In fiscal year 1988, the board reviewed two petitions and rendered permission to convert in both cases.

The **Institutional Conservation Program** (ICP), a component of DCEO's Conservation Services Division, formerly the Energy Management Division, provides financial assistance in the form of matching grants to public and private schools and hospitals to identify and install energy-saving improvements. The Mayor's School and Hospital Facilities Advisory Committee assists in the annual review of grant applications submitted to DCEO for funding under the ICP. The committee consists of nine members, appointed by the mayor, who represent schools, hospitals, District governent agencies and other organizations. Eight schools and three hospital buildings in the District were awarded $163,142 in energy conservation grants in fiscal year 1988. Over the past five years, ICP grants have decreased because of declining federal grant funds.

### INSTITUTIONAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM GRANTS

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCHOOLS | | | | | |
| Technical Assistance Grants Awarded | $23,930 | $38,142 | $37,763 | $30,726 | 0 |
| Energy Conservation Grants Awarded | $198,606 | $174,834 | $131,255 | $337,968 | $105,199 |
| HOSPITALS | | | | | |
| Technical Assistance Grants Awarded | 0 | 0 | 0 | $4,200 | 0 |
| Energy Conservation Grants Awarded | $80,000 | $65,500 | $77,702 | $189,749 | $57,943 |
| **Total Funds Awarded** | **$302,536** | **$278,476** | **$246,720** | **$562,643** | **$163,142** |
| Estimated Energy Savings (Billion BTU's) | 36 | 15 | 16 | 52 | 11 |

Through the Single Family Conservation Program (SFCP), formerly the Energy Bank Program, funds are provided as grants to homeowners and renters to improve the energy efficiency of their dwellings. Households, who meet the eligibility criteria under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance program, are also eligible for SFCP grants. Priority is given to elderly clients who live in single family homes. The maximum SFCP grant is $2,500; the average grant per household was $1,800. In fiscal year 1988, approximately 360 homes received energy conservation assistance through SFCP grants. Free energy audits are provided in cooperation with PEPCO and D.C. Natural Gas to determine what measures are necessary to improve the energy efficiency of homes within the District. During fiscal year 1988, 2,451 energy audits were conducted. Energy conservation repairs are also provided under a special emergency program.

### SINGLE FAMILY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Furnace Improvements | 192 | 177 | 121 | 169 | 73 |
| Roofing Improvements | 37 | 42 | 57 | 36 | 17 |
| Energy Audits | 2,552 | 2,129 | 2,617 | 4,125* | 2,451 |
| Home Energy Conservation Improvements | 78 | 158 | 467 | 325 | 360 |

*Energy audits increased in fiscal year 1987 due to a major mail-out campaign to 10,000 residents during the latter part of fiscal year 1986 and early fiscal year 1987.

**Source:** D.C. Energy Office

# Human Services

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*Caring for Pregnant Women*

# Clients in Human Services' Programs

In fiscal year 1988, 152,318 individuals received services from 12 programs administered by the Department of Human Services (DHS). This unduplicated count of persons included recipients of income support programs, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Public Assistance (GPA) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). In addition, persons enrolled in the Medicaid and Medical Charities health benefits programs are included. Other persons received Food Stamps, emergency assistance, foster care, Social Services Block Grant reimbursed services, mental health care, public health services and vocational rehabilitation services. More than 24 percent of the District's population received one or more DHS services. Medicaid was the largest single program in 1988, with a total of 114,867 eligible persons; the Food Stamps program was second with 75,630 persons.

Over the years, 1984-1988, there has been a 15 percent decrease in the numbers of persons receiving services from DHS programs. Persons eligible for the Medicaid program declined by 6 percent and AFDC recipients decreased by 16 percent from 1984 to 1988. Because the District government has expanded eligibility for Medicaid over the five year period and maintained AFDC eligibility to cover those categories eliminated by federal welfare reform, the declining number of program participants indicates a real decrease rather than a shift in eligibility.

The most frequent combination of human services received in each of the last five years is AFDC, Medicaid and Food Stamps. On the average over 40,000 District residents received aid from these three programs in the period 1984 to 1988. Another 17,000 persons received aid from AFDC and Medicaid, but no Food Stamps. There were over 471 combinations of service among the 12 DHS programs analyzed in fiscal year 1988. The 12 program combinations with the largest participation are shown below. In fiscal year 1988, these 12 program combinations accounted for 123,051 persons or over 80 percent of the total persons in the 12 DHS programs.

### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS BY PROGRAM

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Participants (Unduplicated Count) | 179,993 | 173,161 | 166,719 | 152,937 | 152,318 |
| Medicaid | 122,806 | 119,255 | 117,223 | 116,278 | 114,867 |
| Food Stamps | 92,103 | 89,715 | 78,104 | 72,693 | 75,630* |
| AFDC | 87,945 | 82,447 | 79,126 | 76,842 | 73,815 |
| Health | 39,718 | 37,614 | 37,117 | 15,704* | 14,464* |
| SSI | 20,559 | 19,673 | 21,387 | 22,665 | 21,808 |
| Medical Charities | 14,617 | 13,749 | 13,226 | 12,165 | 11,585 |
| General Public Assistance | 8,185 | 8,203 | 7,000 | 6,398 | 5,748 |
| Rehabilitation Services | NA | 9,868 | 9,760 | 7,839 | 7,464 |
| Social Services Block Grant** | 8,007 | 12,293 | 3,896 | 3,495 | 2,340 |
| Mental Health | 5,794 | 4,167 | 3,965 | 1,466 | 7,025*** |
| Foster Care | 2,967 | 2,251 | 3,124 | 1,927 | 2,244 |
| Emergency Assistance | NA | NA | 8,007 | 7,991 | 8,939 |

### NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE TOP TWELVE PROGRAM COMBINATIONS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AFDC, Medicaid & Food Stamps | 43,964 | 41,568 | 38,903 | 42,431 | 46,136 |
| AFDC & Medicaid | 19,284 | 17,797 | 19,156 | 21,900 | 16,144 |
| Health Only | 15,623 | 13,623 | 15,830 | 8,572 | 8,466 |
| Medicaid Only | 12,290 | 11,275 | 11,796 | 13,405 | 13,571 |
| AFDC, Medicaid, Food Stamps & Health | 9,701 | 9,992 | 8,778 | 2,553 | 2,413 |
| SSI & Medicaid | 9,424 | 8,545 | 9,929 | 10,951 | 10,716 |
| Food Stamps Only | 8,754 | 7,963 | 4,141 | 3,612 | 3,073 |
| Medical Charities only | 6,059 | NA | 4,903 | 4,894 | 4,929 |
| SSI, Medicaid, & Food Stamps | 5,286 | 5,198 | 5,234 | 5,329 | 5,032 |
| Medicaid & Food Stamps | 5,285 | 4,846 | 4,954 | 4,804 | 5,230 |
| Rehabilitation Services Only | NA | NA | 4,672 | 3,635 | 3,546 |
| Emergency Assistance Only | NA | NA | 3,187 | 3,106 | 3,801 |

Note: These program counts include persons with a Social Security or DCID number.

* Changes in data systems result in differences in reporting clients in public health clinics.

** In fiscal years 1984 and 1985 all program participants were included. In fiscal years 1986, 1987 and 1988 only new recipients are included in the automated data files.

*** In fiscal year 1988, Saint Elizabeths Hospital became a part of the Department of Human Services and their patients are included.

**Source**: Department of Human Services

# Income Assistance

The District government offers several financial aid programs to assist families, children and adults, whose incomes fall below certain minimum levels of economic self-sufficiency. The largest of these is Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), funded jointly by the federal and the District governments. In fiscal year 1988, the average monthly number of AFDC recipients was 49,084. Of these beneficiaries 78 percent were children who have been deprived of parental support, because of the death, incapacity, continued absence, underemployment or unemployment of one or both parents. The number of recipients of AFDC benefits has decreased by 20 percent since 1984.

The District government continues to fund benefits to those persons who could have been declared ineligible in 1981 as a result of Congressional changes in program eligibility. During 1988, these included a total of 263 cases with persons aged 18, 19 and 20 years who attended college or training programs; childless women in their first two trimesters of pregnancy; and children of a principal wage earner who was unemployed as a result of a strike. Income and asset tests are applied to determine eligibility. For those persons who are no longer able to meet the AFDC financial eligibility standard but are considered the working poor, the District government provides energy assistance subsidies.

Financial assistance levels vary by family size and are established by the Council of the District of Columbia. Each October, as provided in District law, public assistance benefits are adjusted by an amount equal to the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index. As a result of this adjustment, AFDC benefits have increased 4 percent in 1986, 4.2 percent in 1987, and 3.7 percent in 1988. The average monthly payment in fiscal year 1988 was $348. Total expenditures for AFDC in fiscal year 1988 were $77 million of which 51 percent was paid by the District government.

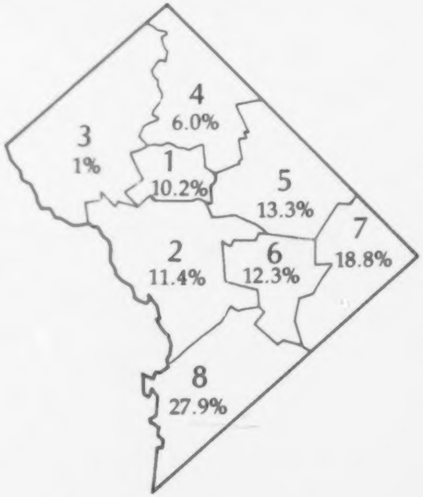
---

## AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-88* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Monthly: Recipients | 61,270 | 58,369 | 55,195 | 52,624 | 49,084 | -20% |
| Children | 44,740 | 43,421 | 41,907 | 40,370 | 38,475 | -14 |
| Cases | 23,514 | 22,472 | 21,325 | 19,732 | 18,445 | -22 |
| Payment per Month | $273 | $294 | $302 | $332 | $348 | 27 |
| Average Family Size | 2.61 | 2.60 | 2.59 | 2.67 | 2.66 | 2 |
| Total AFDC Payments (in millions) | $76.0 | $79.2 | $77.2 | $78.6 | $77.0 | 1 |
| District Funds (in millions) | $38.6 | $40.6 | $39.5 | $40.2 | $39.3 | 2 |

## WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD AFDC RECIPIENTS

(September 1988)



Total Children: 37,608

The General Public Assistance (GPA) program is funded entirely by District government revenues. The program provides income support to individuals and couples, between the ages of 18 and 65, who have been medically determined to be unable to work due to a short-term, physical or mental incapacitation and who do not have financial resources sufficient to meet their basic needs. The income and asset criteria for GPA are similar to those for AFDC. Monthly income assistance is also provided to individuals being processed for receipt of Supplemental Security Income (SSI), a federal program that assists the aged, blind and the totally and permanently disabled. A third group of GPA recipients consists of minor children living with someone other than a relative and who are not supported by their parents. The average monthly caseload for GPA has declined 19 percent since 1984, and the average monthly payment has increased 25 percent during this period. In 1988, expenditures for GPA totaled $13.3 million.

The Department of Human Services provides employment and training programs for recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Food Stamps and General Public Assistance. The Job Opportunities and Business Skills program (JOBS) is an employability skills development program designed to place AFDC recipients in full-time unsubsidized employment. This six-month intensive program guarantees employment to all participants who complete training. Since, June 1986, JOBS has served more than 500 individuals. At least 80 percent or those placed have been retained in employment for more than one year. The WIN Demonstration Program utilizes a case management approach to provide supportive services, counseling and referrals to training and job placement for AFDC parents. Focusing on services that will enhance family stability and promote self-sufficiency, this program serves more than 3,000 families annually. The Food Stamp Employment and Training Program (FSET) provides individual job search, group job search and English as a second language opportunities to individuals who receive Food Stamps. Assessment, vocational counseling and referral to appropriate resources are components of this program.

Emergency Assistance (EA) is a financial grant to an individual or family to meet an emergency situation that would result in deprivation of basic necessities. A person threatened with eviction for non-payment of rent could have the rent paid by the EA program. Emergency assistance payments to families with children who meet the income and asset criteria of the AFDC program are shared equally by the District and federal governments. Grants for all other persons are paid from District government appropriations. For fiscal year 1988, the federal share of EA was $2.6 million; the District government's share was $10.3 million.

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## GENERAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General Public Assistance | | | | | | |
| Average Monthly Cases | 5,483 | 5,321 | 5,162 | 4,762 | 4,454 | -19% |
| Average Monthly Payment | $199 | $217 | $221 | $237 | $249 | 25 |
| **Total Expenditures** (in millions) | **$13.1** | **$13.9** | **$13.6** | **$13.5** | **$13.3** | 2 |

## EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency Assistance | | | | | |
| Cases Approved | 12,508 | 11,882 | 11,888 | 12,830 | 13,318 |
| Average Grant | $308 | $434 | $655 | $679 | $964 |

Unlike other income assistance programs, the EA program has experienced continuous growth over the past five years. The 1988 level of participation was 6 percent greater than in fiscal year 1984. The amount of the average grant provided however, has increased 213 percent over this five-year period. Housing needs continue to consume the largest proportion of EA expenditures and grants for emergency shelter for homeless families are experiencing the greatest growth. Rent payments comprised the largest single category of EA expenditures and more than doubled between 1984 and 1988, increasing from $2.1 million to $5.8 million. Expenditures for emergency shelter for homeless families have also grown, increasing from $96,000 to $4.3 million in fiscal year 1988.

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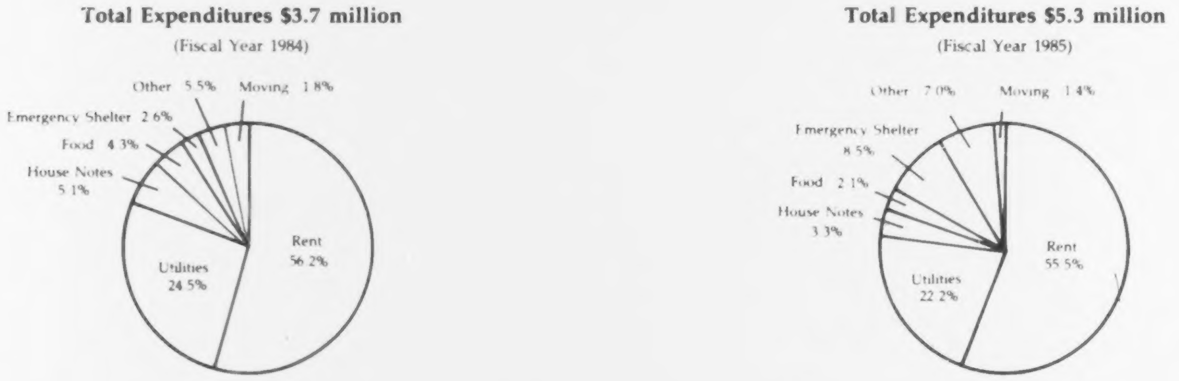
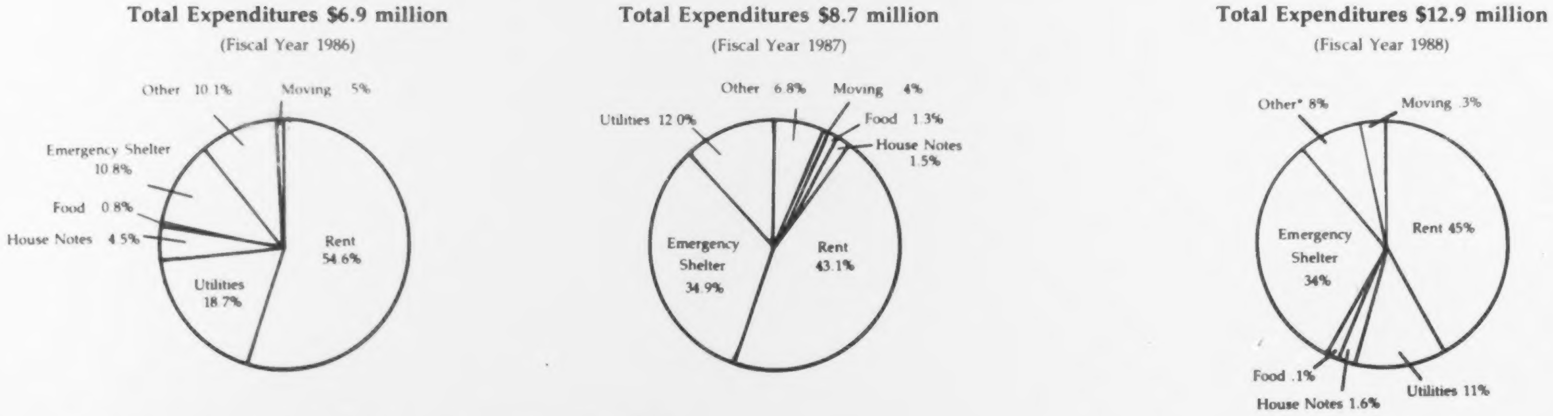
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS**



**Total Expenditures $3.7 million**
(Fiscal Year 1984)

**Total Expenditures $5.3 million**
(Fiscal Year 1985)



**Total Expenditures $6.9 million**
(Fiscal Year 1986)

**Total Expenditures $8.7 million**
(Fiscal Year 1987)

**Total Expenditures $12.9 million**
(Fiscal Year 1988)

*Includes clothing, furniture, household items, and employment necessities.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Human Services

Income support to the indigents who are aged, blind and disabled is provided through the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. The District government supplements the federal SSI payments for persons who are living independently or in community-based residential facilities. The average annual SSI caseload has increased in each of the years since 1984. The caseload in fiscal year 1988 was 9 percent larger than in 1984 and reflects the largest caseload for any one year during this period. The disabled caseload increased 13 percent in this five-year period and accounts for most of the growth in the total SSI caseload.

In calendar year 1988, the maximum federal SSI payment was $354 for a single person and $532 for a couple when both the husband and wife are eligible. The District government supplements this payment: $15 per month for persons living independently; $30 per month for persons living in nursing homes eligible for Medicaid; $147 per month for persons in small community residential facilities and $257 per month for up to 250 recipients living in large community residence facilities. The operators of community residential facilities receive the federal SSI and District supplement, less $55 per month which is given to the recipient for incidental expenses.

Determination of eligibility for the program is made by the Department of Human Services, Disability Determination Division. When an SSI recipient is placed in a nursing home or other long term care facility, the SSI payment is reduced to a personal needs allowance of $30 per month. SSI eligibility is withdrawn if a recipient is judged no longer totally and permanently disabled or if there is a change in income and assets.

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### SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Annual Number of Recipients | | | | | |
| Aged, 65 years & over | 3,723 | 3,812 | 3,747 | 3,606 | 3,717 |
| Blind | 206 | 210 | 216 | 216 | 223 |
| Disabled | 10,786 | 11,308 | 11,620 | 12,113 | 12,582 |
| **Total** | **14,715** | **15,330** | **15,583** | **15,935** | **16,522** |
| Average Monthly Payments (in millions) | | | | | |
| Federal | $3.0 | $3.4 | $3.6 | $3.8 | $4.0 |
| District Supplement | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 |
| **Total** | **$3.3** | **$3.8** | **$4.0** | **$4.2** | **$4.4** |
| Average Monthly Payment for Individuals* | | | | | |
| Aged, 65 years & over | $146.80 | $147.63 | $151.02 | $149.46 | $155.50 |
| Blind | 270.10 | 265.68 | 269.99 | 265.34 | 263.90 |
| Disabled | 274.31 | 271.04 | 295.71 | 290.53 | 292.60 |

* Amounts include federal and District contributions.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Human Services

# Services For The Elderly

The District of Columbia provides a variety of comprehensive programs and services for senior citizens. Many of the District government's services for elderly residents are funded through the D.C. Office on Aging, which administers the federal Older Americans Act as well as a major portion of local government programs and services. In fiscal year 1988, Office on Aging spending for services to the elderly amounted to $15.9 million, which included $11.4 million in District funds and $4.5 million in federal funds. Local funding for these services increased 119.2 percent between fiscal years 1984 and 1988, while federal funds increased by 9.8 percent.

The Office of Aging, through the requirement that some grant funds be matched by grantees and through its cosponsorship of programs and initiatives with other District government agencies, generated another $3.4 million in spending for seniors. Through its Senior Services Network of 42 community-based agencies (churches, universities and nonprofit organizations), the Office on Aging provides social and supportive services for the independent, semi-independent and dependent elderly. In fiscal year 1988, the $15.9 million in federal and District funding and the additional $3.4 million in matching grants and in-kind services generated $4.7 million in spending for the independent elderly; $8.8 million to provide for the semi-independent, and over $4.3 million for services to the dependent elderly. This funding level enabled the Office on Aging and its network to expand its service delivery system by strengthening existing programs and launching new ones.

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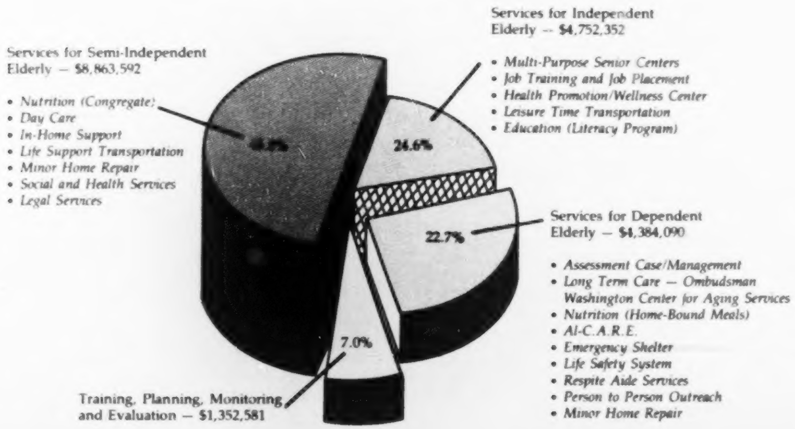
### FUNDING FOR SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY IN THE OFFICE ON AGING
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-88* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal funds | $4.1 | $4.2 | $4.1 | $4.4 | $4.5 | 9.8% |
| District funds | 5.2 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 119.2% |
| **Total** | **$9.3** | **$10.4** | **$12.0** | **$14.7** | **$15.9** | **70.9%** |

### ALLOCATION OF DOLLARS — $19,352,615



In addition to the Office on Aging's budget, other government funds were devoted to programs serving senior citizens. For example, nearly $20 million in the D.C. Department of Human Services and over $12 million in the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development were used for senior citizen services and programs. The District's Department of Recreation and Energy Office are among other agencies sponsoring programs targeted to serve the elderly.

In 1987, Social Security income benefits provided $313 million to 60,581 D.C. elderly residents in 1987 and Supplemental Social Security Income provided $12 million to almost 4,000 poor elderly persons. In fiscal year 1986, over $281 million of Medicare and an estimated $88 million of Medicaid funds paid for health services received by 9,729 elderly. Senior citizens are also eligible for reduced fares on Metrorail and Metrobus.

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**TRENDS IN ELDERLY SERVICE RECIPIENTS**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1980* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Social Security Beneficiaries 65+ | 59,521 | 60,272 | 60,705 | 61,160 | 60,581 |
| Medicaid Recipients 65+ | 11,537 | 9,210 | 9,737 | 9,729 | 9,625 |

Private sector businesses also provide District seniors with special services. Merchants offer discounts through the Mayor's Golden Washingtonian Club to maximize the buying power of the elderly. The Senior Employment Program, sponsored by the Office on Aging, placed 159 persons in jobs with private and nonprofit businesses during fiscal year 1988.

In fiscal year 1988, the Office on Aging served more than 24,000 persons who were 60 years of age or older. The number of seniors served increased from 18,551 in 1984 to 24,248 in 1988. The average age of the participants was 72 years. More than two-thirds of the seniors served were women. Sixty-two percent of the participants either rented their homes or lived in apartments, while 30 percent owned their homes. The remaining 8 percent lived in congregate housing, rooming houses, community residence facilities, nursing homes or in temporary housing facilities.

Among new programs launched in 1988, a pilot demonstration program, "Call 'N' Ride", was developed to provide taxicab transportation at a reduced cost and a new Caregiver Program operated by So Others May Eat (S.O.M.E.) was established to provide respite care and counseling. Eighty-five nutrition service sites also served seniors in fiscal year 1988. The city's first "Inventory of Programs and Services for Senior Citizens" was produced to document the range of services provided by District government agencies and to identify gaps in service delivery and document how they are to be addressed. The inventory was presented to the council at oversight hearings on programs for seniors and a summary of the inventory was shared with seniors through the Office on Aging newsletter.

Through the activities of the Commission on Aging, elderly residents can be involved in the planning and implementation of services and programs that serve their age group. The commission, which consists of members appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council, serves as a citizen's advisory group to the mayor, the council and the Office on Aging and as an advocate for the elderly. During fiscal year 1988, the commission was actively involved in the implementation of the new "Call 'N Ride" program; lobbied for home health care legislation and utility rate reductions and testified before the council on consumer, health and transportation issues.

## NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SERVICES FROM THE OFFICE ON AGING AND ITS GRANTEES

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Unduplicated count of persons served** | **18,551** | **19,655** | **22,230** | **24,111** | **24,248** |
| In-Home Support* | 7,851 | 8,015 | 8,313 | 11,799 | 10,816** |
| Home Delivered Meals | 2,209 | 2,272 | 2,943 | 3,326 | 3,480 |
| Case Assessment & Management | 800 | 1,151 | 1,462 | 1,371 | 1,741 |
| Senior Citizen Center Participants | 5,595 | 7,133 | 8,165 | 9,099 | 12,974*** |
| Geriatric Day Care/Day Treatment Participants | 319 | 333 | 343 | 415 | 501 |
| Congregate Meals | 8,370 | 8,212 | 8,513 | 9,009 | 9,292 |
| Washington Seniors Wellness Center**** | — | 382 | 474 | 594 | 468** |
| Washington Elderly & Handicapped Transportation | — | 1,104 | 1,493 | 2,062 | 3,049*** |

## UNITS OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE OFFICE ON AGING AND ITS GRANTEES

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-Home Support* | 90,157 | 93,877 | 109,119 | 628,446 | 451,238** |
| Home Delivered Meals | 233,097 | 257,225 | 300,776 | 305,960 | 378,677 |
| Case Assessments & Management Visits | 18,819 | 20,461 | 22,535 | 25,161 | 33,800 |
| Senior Citizen Center Visits | 1,061,467 | 1,088,049 | 1,117,002 | 1,505,398 | 1,411,037 |
| Geriatric Day Care & Day Treatment Visits | 33,254 | 33,835 | 31,566 | 36,182 | 33,800 |
| Congregate Meals**** | 672,907 | 821,517 | 804,293 | 888,685 | 916,220 |
| Washington Seniors Wellness Center Visits***** | — | 5,328 | 16,880 | 23,321 | 35,606 |
| Washington Elderly & Handicapped Transportation (Trips) | 92,208 | 139,470 | 173,404 | 180,875 | 281,807 |

* Includes homemaker, home health aide, visiting nurse and telephone reassurance services.

** Differences from prior years is due in part to a new data base computer information system which has eliminated some duplications.

*** The large increase is due to better outreach, enhanced programming and more interest in leisure time activities.

**** Service units were slightly lower in Fiscal Year 1986 than Fiscal Year 1985 due to a closing of one nutrition site and its subsequent relocation to a smaller site.

*****New program in 1985.

**Source:** D.C. Office on Aging

## Services to Latino Residents

Latinos are the fastest growing ethnic minority group in the District and live throughout the city, but particularly in the neighborhoods of Adams Morgan, Mount Pleasant and Columbia Heights. The majority are recently-arrived Central Americans, particularly Salvadorans.

A 1986 survey undertaken by the Greater Washington Research Center profiled the poor of the city and highlighted changes that had occurred between 1980 and 1986. It showed that Latinos were at higher risk of being poor than any other identified group in the city. In 1980, 15 percent of Latinos were poor. By 1986, the poverty rate for Latinos had more than doubled, reaching 35 percent compared with 22 percent of blacks and 3 percent of whites. The poverty of many Latinos is compounded by language barriers impeding service delivery, legal status hindering employment, and difficulties in becoming acculturated to urban life in the United States.

In order to ensure access to basic services by low-income Latino residents who do not speak English, the District government has increased its number of bilingual employees. The Latino Employment Services Center (LESC), co-sponsored by the Department of Employment Services and the D.C. Office of Personnel, assisted 850 Latinos seeking government positions, contacting several hundred more through workshops and job fairs. These activities resulted in direct employment for 140 Latinos in District government service, 80 percent of whom were placed in permanent positions in the last two years. During this time LESC also placed 600 Latinos in private jobs. Since 1985, total Latino employment in the Metropolitan Police Department has grown from 49 to 146 employees, with the number of Latino police officers increasing from 43 to 133 officers.

The District government has a strong commitment to ensure that the public health and safety are protected for everyone living in the city without regard for citizenship or U.S. residency status. During fiscal year 1988 the D.C. Commission on Mental Health Services opened a Multicultural Services Division which provides bilingual, culturally sensitive mental health services. Ninety-eight percent of its clients in 1988 were Latinos.

The District of Columbia is recognized as having a more diverse group of Latinos in business and professional occupations than other major cities in the U.S. By the end of fiscal year 1988, 60 Latino businesses had been certified by the Minority Business Opportunity Commission for participation in the city's minority contracting program. Only four Latino businesses were certified in the program in 1983. Latino businesses received 19.6 percent of the city's minority set-aside contracts, with a total volume of $45.9 million in contracts awarded in 1988.

The Office on Latino Affairs (OLA), an advocacy office within the Executive Office of the Mayor, works within government to improve the delivery of services to Latino residents and sponsors special programs in collaboration with other city agencies. During fiscal year 1988, OLA and the Commission of Public Health (CPH) co-sponsored a two-day back-to-school health fair during which more than 100 professional and community volunteers, many of them bilingual, provided physical and dental examinations for over 600 low-income, linguistic- and ethnic-minority school children. The health fair helped the children meet D.C. Public Schools' enrollment requirements and reduced the demand at the city's bilingual health clinic for school physicals. OLA is collaborating with CPH's Office of AIDS Activities, coordinating AIDS-prevention programming for the Latino community in conjunction with a community-based Latino AIDS Advisory Committee. With funds granted to the District by the National Centers for Disease Control, OLA awarded grants to five community-based agencies for bilingual AIDS prevention and education services. These include general community education and outreach, projects targeted to youth, HIV testing and counseling, and expansion of a Spanish-language hotline. Also during fiscal year 1988, OLA received federal funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for a two-year demonstration project to increase awareness of child abuse and neglect in the Latino community and to help public and private agencies increase their capability to deliver services to Latino families.

There has been a steady growth in enrollment of Latino children in the D.C. Public School bilingual program in the last five years, with the greatest number enrolled in school year 1988-1989. The number of Latino adults taking advantage of adult education courses has remained relatively stable.

## LATINO STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS*

| *(School Year)* | *1984-1985* | *1985-1986* | *1986-1987* | *1987-1988* | *1988-1989*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-K through 12th Grade | 2,335 | 2,561 | 3,063 | 3,335 | 3,762 |
| Adult Education | 2,023 | 1,973 | 1,988 | 1,993 | 2,188 |
| **Total** | **4,358** | **4,534** | **5,051** | **5,328** | **5,950** |

## LATINO STUDENTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE LANGUAGE MINORITY ENROLLMENT*

| *(School Year)* | *1984-1985* | *1985-1986* | *1986-1987* | *1987-1988* | *1988-1989*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-K through 12th Grade | 52.0% | 52.6% | 58.6% | 64.1% | 64.5% |
| Adult Education | 73.7 | 70.6 | 72.8 | 60.7 | 66.6 |
| **Total** | **60.3%** | **59.2%** | **65.4%** | **62.8%** | **65.3%** |

* Includes U.S. and foreign-born Latino children, who are identified as language minority by the Bilingual Division of the District of Columbia Public Schools.
**As of January 31, 1989.

**Sources:** District of Columbia Office on Latino Affairs
District of Columbia Public Schools

# Immigrants and Refugees

Immigrants with official refugee status arriving in the District of Columbia are provided resettlement assistance through the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) in the Department of Human Services. In fiscal year 1988, 388 persons were assisted, most of them coming from Southeast Asia and Ethiopia. This number includes some 50 refugee children who came without their families. Through the District's Refugee Unaccompanied Minors Program, these children are placed in foster homes or group homes. Between 1984 and 1988, the number of refugees requiring assistance has declined. In fiscal year 1989, the District government was awarded a 12-month, $128,00 grant from the federal government to assist Cuban refugees from the Mariel boatlift with mental health and employment services. The fiscal year 1988 federal grant for the Office of Refugee Resettlement totaled over $1 million.

The District government contracts with local nonprofit organizations to provide most of the services to refugees. These groups included organizations such as Associated Catholic Charities, Indochinese Community Center, Ethiopian Community Center, Andromeda Hispano Mental Health Center and Project Libertad. With the help of these groups, the District has maintained, since 1982, the lowest refugee welfare dependency rate in the country. Only 13.2 percent of all eligible refugees in the District were receiving financial assistance as compared with 52.1 percent nationally.

During the 1980s, a substantial number of undocumented immigrants settled in the District. Mayor's Order 86-91 was issued to ensure access to those services and benefits funded solely by District appropriation and available to all residents of the District. The order, *Clarification of Benefits Available to Non-Citizens or Individuals without U.S. Residency Status,* limits inquiries by District government agencies to information which is necessary to establish eligibility for District government services.

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**PERSONS SERVED BY THE OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of persons served | 466 | 383 | 439 | 383 | 388 |

**REFUGEE ARRIVALS BY REGION OF ORIGIN**

| *Region of Origin* | *1987 Caseload* | *1988 Caseload* |
|---|---|---|
| Southeast Asia | 172 | 193 |
| Africa | 106 | 95 |
| Near East | 67 | 39 |
| Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union | 38 | 57 |
| **Total** | **383** | **388** |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

# Food Stamps

The federally funded Food Stamp Program, administered by the Department of Human Services, is available to assist households with limited cash resources to purchase food. A household is defined as all those persons at the same address who buy and prepare food together. The size of a household and its total income determine the purchasing value of the allotted Food Stamps.

In fiscal year 1988, a monthly average of 58,968 persons in over 25,900 households received Food Stamps. The average monthly allotment was $110 for a household size of 2.27 persons. Food Stamp coupons in the amount of $34.8 million were distributed to District residents in 1988. Over the past five years, the average monthly number of recipients of Food Stamps has dropped more than 28 percent. Changing federal eligibility and smaller family size have contributed to this decline. In 1984, 44 percent of Food Stamp recipients also received public assistance. In 1988, 49 percent of the Food Stamps recipients were on public assistance; the other 51 percent were elderly or working poor.

There has been a decline in Food Stamp Program participation between 1984 and 1988. The citywide rate has decreased from 1,216 Food Stamp recipients per 10,000 in the population in 1984 to 958 in 1988. A comparison of 1984 utilization of Food Stamps by ward with that of 1988 shows that utilization has decreased in each of the eight wards.

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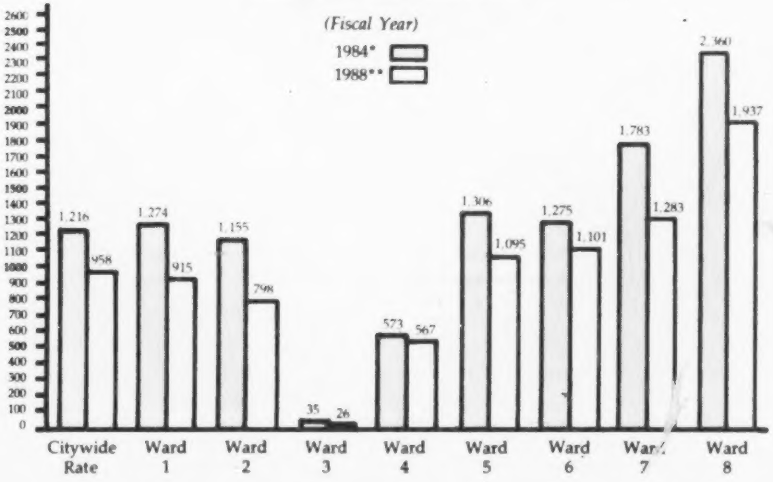
**FOOD STAMP PROGRAM RECIPIENTS BY WARD PER 10,000 POPULATION**



* Based on 1984 *Population Estimates* from the D.C. Office Planning and a count of individuals in households using Food Stamps as of September 1984, which was 76,275.
**Based on 1987 *Provisional Population Estimates* from the D.C. Office Planning and a count of individuals in households using Food Stamps as of September 1988, which was 60,226.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

**FOOD STAMP PROGRAM RECIPIENTS**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Monthly Recipients | 82,334 | 73,822 | 69,209 | 63,190 | 58,968 |
| Percent Public Assistance Recipients | 44.3% | 44.7% | 45.2% | 45.0% | 49.0% |
| Percent Nonpublic Assistance Recipients | 55.7% | 55.3% | 54.8% | 55.0% | 51.0% |
| Average Monthly Household Allotment | $109 | $109 | $111 | $108 | $110 |
| Average Household Size | 2.49 | 2.44 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 2.27 |
| Total Value of Food Stamps Distributed (in Millions) | $42.5 | $39.6 | $37.0 | $33.1 | $34.8 |

# Nutrition Programs

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides nutrition education, food supplements and health care services to improve the health and nutritional status of high risk pregnant, breast-feeding and postpartum women for six months, and infants and children up to the age of five years. All services provided are based on the recommendation of a health care provider. Eligible women are given vouchers to purchase food rich in protein, iron, calcium, and vitamins A and C. Nearly 12,000 women and children were served monthly during 1988 at 13 locations throughout the District. Program participation in fiscal year 1988 increased 16 percent over 1984. The increase is noted for each category of participants—women, 9 percent; infants, 23 percent; and children, 13 percent.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides monthly food packages to low-income pregnant, postpartum and breast-feeding women, infants and children up to the age of six and low-income elderly persons. The program is jointly administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the District government. The major components of the program are nutrition education, food distribution and food demonstrations. Elderly persons became eligible to participate in the program in 1986; they constituted 59 percent of the program's participants in 1988.

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**NUTRITION PROGRAM RECIPIENTS**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *WIC Program* | | | | | | |
| Women | 5,225 | 4,679 | 4,865 | 5,201 | 5,695 | 9%** |
| Infants | 6,832 | 6,777 | 6,884 | 7,809 | 8,412 | 23 |
| Children | 6,892 | 6,398 | 5,649 | 7,424 | 7,792 | 13 |
| **Total Recipients** | **18,949** | **17,854** | **17,398** | **20,434** | **21,899** | **16%** |
| Monthly Average Served | 11,392 | 10,518 | 10,935 | 11,231 | 11,939 | 5% |
| *Commodity Supplemental Food Program** | | | | | | |
| Women | NA | NA | 3,082 | 1,650 | 1,000 | -68%** |
| Infant | NA | NA | 2,096 | 1,016 | 650 | -69** |
| Children | NA | NA | 6,990 | 6,149 | 3,500 | -50** |
| Elderly*** | — | — | — | 8,250 | 7,500 | — |
| **Total Recipients** | | | **12,168** | **17,065** | **12,650** | **4%**** |
| Monthly Average Served | 7,100 | 7,050 | 7,000 | 7,670 | 11,200 | 60% |

* The data have been modified to reflect an unduplicated count of CSFP recipients starting in fiscal year 1986.

** Percent change for 1986-1988.

*** The elderly component became operational in fiscal year 1987.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Human Services

# Day Care and Child Development Programs

Growth in female employment has increased the demand for child care arrangements. The *D.C. Employees Child Care Facilities Act of 1986*, D.C. Law 6-169, established the Office of Early Childhood Development (OECD) to address this demand and to develop a comprehensive approach to child development services. In 1988, OECD coordinated child care services for homeless families in shelters and began development of a comprehensive, coordinated system of care for developmentally delayed infants and toddlers.

Child care programs in the District are required to be licensed. A major licensing specification is that child care services incorporate an early learning and child development component. In fiscal year 1988, a range of child development services was available in the District. The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs which is responsible for enforcing the District's regulation governing operation of child care facilities, reported that 258 day care homes and 313 centers were licensed as of February 15, 1989 for a total placement capacity of 17,414. Programs provided by these private and public facilities in 1988 included day arrangements for infants and children of pre-school age, before and after school programs for older children, bilingual centers and therapeutic nursery and day arrangements for children who are developmentally delayed.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) is the government's primary provider of child care subsidies to low-income parents. Expenditures for DHS subsidized child care were $21 million in fiscal year 1988 for 7,631 placements. These placements were available for infant care, before and after school care, pre-school programs in licensed centers, family home care settings and in the homes of children. Parents may apply at DHS offices located at 609 H Street Northeast or directly at any DHS contract day care center. During fiscal year 1988, the Department of Recreation had 411 children enrolled in its preschool program for children aged two to five; it also had 385 children in its before and after school program and 300 children in the cooperative play program. The Department of Employment Services provided 351 subsidized care arrangements for enrollees in its training programs. Additionally, some 3,770 children were enrolled in pre-school and pre-kindergarten classes in the D.C. Public School system. Two high schools and one junior high school offered infant care programs for students. Three child development centers were located in District government work sites during fiscal year 1988. A day care facility is also available at the D.C. Superior Court for use by jurors, witnesses and others who have business with the courts.

**LICENSED CHILD DEVELOPMENT CARE FACILITIES**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Licensed Homes | 260 | 280 | 312 | 300 | 258 |
| Licensed Centers | 272 | 290 | 314 | 293 | 313 |
| Capacity in Licensed Homes | 1,040 | 1,260 | 1,420 | 1,398 | 1,249 |
| Capacity in Licensed Centers | 14,444 | 14,556 | 15,700 | 15,765 | 16,165 |
| **Total Slots** | **15,484** | **15,816** | **17,120** | **17,163** | **17,414** |

**DHS SUBSIDIZED DAY CARE**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subsidized Day Care Slots | 5,603 | 5,948 | 6,512 | 6,739 | 7,631 |
| Average Monthly Use | 5,435 | 5,831 | 6,200 | 6,689 | 7,555 |

*As of February 15, 1989

**Sources:** D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs; D.C. Department of Human Services; D.C. Department of Employment Services; D.C. Department of Recreation; D.C. Public Schools

# Protective Services for Children

The legal mandates to ensure appropriate services to neglected and abused children and their families include the *Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect Act* of 1977, as amended, D.C. Law 2-22, and the *Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1982*, Public Law 96-272.

The Child and Family Services Division investigates reports of child abuse and neglect, provides emergency services to families when needed and helps to improve the care of children. Children are removed from their homes when there is evidence of substantial danger and alternative placements are made in foster families, group homes or residential treatment facilities. Other services of the division include recruiting and training adoptive and foster parents. A 31-member Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect, appointed by the mayor, brings together agencies and individuals who are advocates for and/or provide services to children in need of protection.

## CHILD PROTECTION REGISTER-REPORTS INVESTIGATED AND SUBSTANTIATED

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abuse Reports | | | | | |
| Families | 722 | 661 | 651 | 668 | 589 |
| Children in Families | 1,854 | 876 | 837 | 983 | 824 |
| Abuse Reports Substantiated | 282 | 446 | 471 | 325 | 443 |
| Neglect Reports | | | | | |
| Families | 2,760 | 2,745 | 3,480 | 3,743 | 3,854 |
| Children in Families | 5,249 | 5,094 | 6,437 | 7,034 | 7,160 |
| Neglect Reports Substantiated | 1,493 | 1,628 | 1,779 | 1,770 | 1,728 |
| Abuse and Neglect (joint investigations) | | | | | |
| Families | 17 | 20 | 57 | 38 | 36 |
| Children | 31 | 35 | 92 | 69 | 55 |

## SOURCE OF REPORTS ALLEGING CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT BY RANK ORDER

(Fiscal Year 1988)

| *Rank* | *Source of Report* | *Number* | *Percent* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Relative | 752 | 16.8% |
| 2 | Health Provider | 664 | 14.8 |
| 3 | Metropolitan Police Department/Youth Division | 583 | 13.0 |
| 4 | Anonymous | 496 | 11.1 |
| 5 | Friend/Neighbor | 424 | 9.5 |
| 6 | Department of Human Services | 411 | 9.2 |
| 7 | Schools | 332 | 7.4 |
| 8 | Public Agencies Other than DHS | 162 | 3.6 |
| 9 | Private Social Service Agencies | 159 | 3.6 |
| 10 | Parent | 149 | 3.3 |
| 11 | Court | 98 | 2.2 |
| 12 | Other Jurisdictions | 82 | 1.8 |
| 13 | Child | 72 | 1.6 |
| 14 | Community (Church, Military, Landlord, Newspaper) | 51 | 1.1 |
| 15 | Other | 24 | 0.5 |
| 16 | Caretaker | 20 | 0.5 |
| | **Total Reports Alleging Child Abuse/Neglect** | **4,479** | **100.0%** |

**Source:** Department of Human Services, Commission on Social Services, Family Services Administration

The Department of Human Services social workers and the Metropolitan Police Department refer cases of child abuse or neglect to the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Based on the facts presented the Corporation Counsel may seek judicial intervention. Not all cases of child abuse or neglect are referred for prosecution; not all cases are filed with the court. Some families with the help of counseling and other supportive services may resolve their problems and the child stays with the family. In other instances, the D.C. Superior Court is petitioned by the Corporation Counsel to obtain court protection of the child through intervention by a social worker, placement with a relative or the placement of the child in a foster home until that child's permanent situation stabilizes. In cases where abuse or neglect persists, the court is empowered to terminate parental rights so that the child may be adopted. Where possible, children are reunited with their parents. In fiscal year 1988, 357 cases were petitioned in court. Of these 88 were motions for adoption.

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## LEGAL PROSECUTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases Referred | | | | | |
| By DHS | 239 | 215 | 218 | 216 | 291 |
| By Police | 165 | 151 | 186 | 163 | 175 |
| Number of Children | 560 | 496 | 521 | 554 | 657 |
| Cases Petitioned | 294 | 269 | 329 | 266 | 357 |
| Case Dispositions | | | | | |
| Through Trials | 51 | 56 | 41 | 38 | 45 |
| Stipulations* | 226 | 220 | 188 | 171 | 78 |
| Cases Dismissed | 22 | 27 | 46 | 73 | 86 |
| Number of Children Involved | | | | | |
| Through Trials | 70 | 70 | 54 | 53 | 70 |
| Stipulations* | 317 | 303 | 259 | 254 | 102 |
| Cases Dismissed | 26 | 37 | 56 | 89 | 111 |
| Average Number of Days to Reach Resolution | 80 | 73 | 100 | 133 | NA |

* Agreement reached between the two parties to take action for the child.

**Source**: D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

## Paternity and Child Support Enforcement

The District of Columbia's Child Support Program is administered by the Office of Paternity and Child Support Enforcement (OPCSE) in the Department of Human Services. The Office of the Corporation Counsel is the legal arm of the program and the D.C. Superior Court Family Division is responsible for wage withholding orders. Enactment of the *1984 Child Support Amendments to the Social Security Act* gave child support agencies more stringent enforcement tools. It also provides a funding structure that shares collections made on behalf of AFDC families between the state and federal governments. In the month of June 1988, OPCSE collected $1 million in child support payment, a record one-month collection. During fiscal year 1988, OPCSE collected more than $9 million in child support payments.

AFDC clients may be referred to OPCSE by the Income Maintenance Administration; others may apply by paying a one-time fee of $25. The program offers a wide range of services, such as paternity establishment, establishment and enforcement of support orders through the court, location of absent parents and distribution of child support payments. Many of the enforcement services, such as IRS tax intercept, are not available through private attorneys. Other tools that may be used to collect child support are wage withholding, liens, security or bonds, reports to credit bureaus and reports to collection agencies.

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**CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paternity Established | 244 | 282 | 667 | 1,021 | 1,065 |
| Support Order Obtained | 401 | 577 | 738 | 1,236 | 1,483 |
| Absent Parent Located | 602 | 828 | 876 | 3,466 | 3,981 |
| Collections (In Millions) | $5.2 | $6.2 | $6.9 | $7.6 | $9.1 |

**Source:** Department of Human Services

# Foster Care

For children who are relinquished by their parent(s) or committed by the court, the District government arranges for placements in foster family homes, group homes and residential treatment facilities. Nearly half of the children in foster care have special educational, medical, or psychological needs. These services are provided by the Specialized Services Consortium and residential treatment facilities.

It is the policy of the District government to move children in foster care back to their natural families or into adoption within two years of their placement. For those children who reach the age of 18 while still in care, the District's policy is to assist them to become independent. In fiscal year 1988, District government expenditures were approximately $41 million, which included federal and other reimbursements. In fiscal year 1988, the cost of maintaining a child in a traditional foster care placement was approximately $3,781; in specialized services placements, $6,200 per child, and in a group home or residential treatment facility, $21,000.

In fiscal year 1988, a monthly average of 2,130 children comprised the foster care caseload. In addition to those children who are placed in the District foster care program because of abuse, neglect or other family problems, the caseload includes children who have been adjudicated delinquent and are placed in foster care by the court. Additionally, there also are children who are not committed to foster care but because of their special needs have resulted in placements in residential treatment facilities. In fiscal year 1988, 337 children were domiciled in specialized foster homes and 591 children were in group homes or residential treatment facilities. Residential treatment facilities provide a range of services from intensive psychiatric and medical services for multi-handicapped children to specialized vocational training in secure facilities for delinquents.

For children who cannot return to their natural family, efforts are made to find permanent placements. Through the subsidized adoption program, financial assistance is made available to families who wish to adopt but may not meet required financial status. In fiscal year 1988, 465 children were in subsidized adoption placements. Since 1984 the final adoption decrees have been granted by the court for 321 foster children.

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FOSTER CARE

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Monthly Caseload | | | | | |
| Traditional Foster Care | 1,301 | 1,293 | 1,187 | 1,049 | 1,162 |
| Specialized Consortium Services | NA | 514 | 501 | 500 | 337 |
| Group Homes/Residential Treatment | NA | 478 | 516 | 531 | 591 |
| **Total Children** | **2,234** | **2,285** | **2,204** | **2,080** | **2,130** |
| FOSTER CHILDREN ADOPTIONS | | | | | |
| Final Adoption Decrees | 66 | 72 | 78 | 55 | 50 |
| Children Placed on Subsidized Adoptions* | 59 | 69 | 80 | 42 | 56 |
| **Total Children on Subsidized Adoptions** | **285** | **365** | **446** | **460** | **465** |

*Note: Children may be placed in interlocutory subsidized adoptions prior to the finalization of adoptions.

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR CHILDREN ENTERING FOSTER CARE

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Children** | **669** | **613** | **698** | **729** | **816** |
| Left without adult supervision | 17.3% | 13.7% | 15.3% | 16.8% | 15.9% |
| Abuse of child | 11.8 | 17.1 | 12.6 | 6.3 | 14.3 |
| Parent with emotional problems | 9.9 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 8.5 |
| Parent is substance abuser | 8.8 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 15.8 | 11.7 |
| Child abandoned | 8.2 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 4.3 |
| Lack of parental skills | 7.3 | 4.7 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Parent diagnosed as mentally ill | 6.9 | 8.2 | 4.6 | 7.0 | 6.2 |
| Homeless | 5.2 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 3.3 |
| Parents physically ill | 3.9 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3.5 |
| Parents deceased | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 2.5 |
| Unable to control child | 2.1 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Relinquished child | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| Unable to provide | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 3.2 |
| Other* | 11.8 | 13.6 | 15.7 | 10.5 | 14.2 |
| **Total** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR CHILDREN LEAVING FOSTER CARE

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Children** | **612** | **609** | **687** | **692** | **766** |
| Returned to parents | 43.0% | 47.2% | 40.7% | 42.8% | 28.6% |
| Custody to other relatives | 24.3 | 15.8 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 31.6 |
| Independence achieved | 15.7 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 14.2 | 14.2 |
| Adoption finalized | 7.2 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 7.2 |
| Other** | 9.8 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 18.4 |
| **Total** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

* Includes children whose specific needs exceeded parents' ability to provide; no reason given.

** Includes custody being transferred to another agency, commitment to Youth Services Administration facilities and death.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Human Services

# Adult Protective Services

Adult protective services are provided to individuals over 18 years of age, who are victims of abuse, exploitation or neglect and who are unable to protect themselves because of a disability. All complaints of such incidents are investigated by the Adult Protective Services Unit of the Department of Human Services. Where abuse, neglect or exploitation is substantiated, appropriate steps are taken to ensure the protection of the vulnerable person to the extent possible. Persons aged 60 years and older account for approximately 75 percent of the caseload of this program.

Pursuant to the *Adult Protective Services Act of 1984*, D.C. Law 5-156, the Intrafamily Offense Unit seeks civil protection orders from the D.C. Superior Court on behalf of elderly, handicapped and other disabled adult persons who are believed to be abused. If it is determined that the allegations of abuse, whether physical or financial, are legally supportable, the court may order the perpetrator to cease and desist or, where appropriate, appoint a conservator to protect the victim's finances. In 1988, 13 cases were referred to the Office of the Corporation Counsel.

### ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES

| *(Fiscal Year)* | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Reports | 601 | 804 | 1,374 | 1,282 | 1,031 |
| Cases Accepted for Ongoing Service | 302 | 348 | 406 | 245 | 196 |
| Cases Assessed and Closed | 299 | 456 | 705 | 1,062 | 922 |
| Persons Who Received Adult Protective Services | 562 | 554 | 617 | 565 | 436 |

### ADULT PROTECTIVE SERVICES LEGAL CASES*

| *(Fiscal Year)* | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cases Referred to the Office of the Corporation Counsel | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| Cases Resolved | 0 | 3 | 6 |

*New law became effective in 1985.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

# Termination of Pregnancies

Abortions performed in the District of Columbia are reported to the Commission of Public Health in the Department of Human Services (DHS) on a voluntary basis by hospitals and free-standing clinics. DHS does not receive reports on abortions performed in private physicians' offices. Also, abortions performed on D.C. residents outside the District of Columbia are not reported. In 1987, 10,444 abortions were reported as obtained by D.C. residents. Over the past four years, the number of reported abortions averaged 10,361 per year. Abortions decreased 9 percent between 1984 and 1987. Of the 10,444 abortions reported in 1987, 23 percent were performed on teenagers, 56 percent were performed on women in their twenties, 19 percent were performed on women in their thirties and 1 percent on women 40 years or older. The rate of abortions in 1987 was 61.5 per 1,000 women in the population aged 15-44. The District of Columbia no longer provides abortions in public facilities, and no public funds are provided for abortion since October 1988 when Congress prohibited such use in the *District of Columbia Appropriation Act for 1989*, P.L. 100-462.

### NUMBER AND RATE* OF ABORTIONS REPORTED AS PERFORMED ON D.C. RESIDENTS

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | | *1985* | | *1986* | | *1987* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number* | *Rate* | *Number* | *Rate* | *Number* | *Rate* | *Number* | *Rate* |
| Under 15 years** | 258 | 13.9 | 175 | 9.7 | 198 | 10.7 | 297 | 16.5 |
| 15-19 years | 2,281 | 100.5 | 2,176 | 98.9 | 2,251 | 102.3 | 2,125 | 99.3 |
| 20-24 years | 3,963 | 112.9 | 3,169 | 93.5 | 2,958 | 90.2 | 3,374 | 101.9 |
| 25-29 years | 2,748 | 73.7 | 2,177 | 59.5 | 2,672 | 72.2 | 2,477 | 67.9 |
| 30-34 years | 1,563 | 49.8 | 1,269 | 39.8 | 1,266 | 41.1 | 1,353 | 43.0 |
| 35-39 years | 546 | 21.9 | 449 | 17.5 | 572 | 21.6 | 678 | 25.8 |
| 40 years and older*** | 114 | 5.9 | 87 | 4.4 | 111 | 5.4 | 140 | 6.6 |
| **Total****** | **11,473** | **66.2** | **9,502** | **56.0** | **10,028** | **59.1** | **10,444** | **61.5** |

* These are the rates per thousand women, using Office of Planning population estimates. The method of calculation is to divide the number of abortions by the number of women in the age class being considered and multiply by 1000. Cases in which the woman's age was unknown were distributed proportionally.

** For the class "under 15 years," the age class 10-14 years was used.

*** For the class "40 years and older," the age class 40-44 years was used.

**** For the total, the age class 15-44 was used.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

# Vital Statistics — Births

In 1988, births to residents of the District of Columbia totaled 10,514. This figure represents a 13.6 percent increase over births in 1980 and a 3.3 percent increase over 1987. This is the third consecutive year since 1974 that the number of births to residents reached this level of 10,000. Of the total births for 1988, 77.8 percent were black, 16 percent were white and 6.2 percent were all other races.

In 1988, women between the ages of 20 to 24 accounted for the largest proportion of births, 26.3 percent; births to those under 20 years of age, were 17.5 percent of all births. Nearly 62 percent of births in 1988 were to single women.

The infant mortality rate in 1988 was 23.2 deaths per 1,000 live births. Of the babies born in 1988, 14.3 percent weighed less than 2,500 grams. Health officials in the District have cited low birthweight as being the major factor in infant mortality. This increase in infant mortality reflects a significant increase in the number of pregnant women who abuse crack/cocaine and other substances.

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ANNUAL INFANT BIRTHS AND DEATHS

| | *1980* | *1981* | *1982* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Live Births | 9,257 | 9,332 | 9,378 | 9,524 | 9,549 | 9,840 | 10,043 | 10,178 | 10,514 |
| Married Women | 42.0% | 41.2% | 43.3% | 42.6% | 41.6% | 41.7% | 42.4% | 40.2% | 38.3% |
| Single Women | 58.0 | 58.8 | 56.7 | 57.4 | 58.4 | 58.3 | 57.6 | 59.8 | 61.7 |
| **Total** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |
| Percent to Women Under 20 years | 20.9% | 20.9% | 19.7% | 18.8% | 18.3% | 17.8% | 17.0% | 16.3% | 17.5% |
| Percent Low Birthweight Infants | 13.1% | 12.9% | 12.9% | 14.7% | 12.8% | 13.2% | 12.2% | 13.6% | 14.3% |
| Infant Deaths | 228 | 211 | 190 | 173 | 202 | 204 | 211 | 199 | 244 |
| Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births | 24.6 | 22.6 | 20.3 | 18.2 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 19.6 | 23.2 |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

# Vital Statistics — Deaths

In 1987, the deaths of 7,395 District residents were recorded. Deaths have increased in each of the last five years. In 1987, deaths increased by 2 percent over 1986 and by 11 percent over 1983. In 1987, deaths of blacks were 12.1 per 1,000 population; the rate for whites was 11. In 1983, the white rate was higher than the black rate. In 1984, it was the same, 10.7. Since that time, the black death rate has become higher than the white death rate. Currently, the black rate is ten percent greater than the white rate.

The level of deaths among black and other non-white males in 1987 is disproportionate to their numbers in the population. In 1987, this group accounted for 41.4 percent of all deaths of residents yet were only 34 percent of the District's population.

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**DEATH BY RACE AND SEX**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *Percent of 1987 Deaths* | *1987 Population* Estimates* | *Population* Percent* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black & Other Races | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2,642 | 2,724 | 2,854 | 2,998 | 3,059 | 41.4% | 212,400 | 33.8% |
| Female | 2,198 | 2,159 | 2,279 | 2,394 | 2,456 | 33.2 | 244,800 | 38.9 |
| Subtotal | 4,840 | 4,883 | 5,133 | 5,392 | 5,515 | 74.6% | 457,200 | 72.7 |
| White | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 807 | 807 | 820 | 878 | 897 | 12.1% | 79,400 | 12.6 |
| Female | 1,044 | 993 | 968 | 983 | 983 | 13.3 | 92,000 | 14.6 |
| Subtotal | 1,851 | 1,800 | 1,788 | 1,861 | 1,880 | 25.4% | 171,400 | 27.3 |
| **Total** | **6,691** | **6,683** | **6,921** | **7,253** | **7,395** | **100.0%** | **628,600** | **100.0%** |

*D.C. Office of Planning 1987 population estimates.

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the District and in the nation. Over the period 1983-1987, the rate of deaths due to heart disease has exceeded the national rate, with the District rate increasing and the national rate declining. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the District and the nation. The rate of deaths due to cancer has increased from 1983 to 1987 for both the nation and District; however, the District rate is rising faster than the national rate. The mortality rate for chronic liver disease in the District was 34 percent higher in 1987 than in 1983 and was nearly four times greater than the national rate in 1987.

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## LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PER 100,000 POPULATION

| | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *Percent Change 1983-1987* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heart Disease | 347.3 | 349.0 | 339.7 | 347.0 | 350.1 | .8% |
| Cancer | 243.2 | 245.8 | 252.9 | 266.0 | 259.5 | 6.7 |
| Cerebrovascular | 62.8 | 65.4 | 69.0 | 64.1 | 61.6 | -1.9 |
| Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis | 30.9 | 26.3 | 26.8 | 33.6 | 41.5 | 34.3 |
| Pneumonia & Influenza | 30.6 | 28.4 | 37.0 | 37.7 | 36.4 | 18.9 |
| Homicide & Legal Intervention | 25.5 | 27.1 | 23.7 | 28.3 | 33.4 | 30.9 |
| Accidents & Adverse Effects | 35.9 | 39.4 | 43.4 | 33.6 | 32.4 | -9.7 |
| Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases | 22.9 | 24.6 | 24.2 | 23.9 | 28.8 | 25.8 |
| Septicemia | 16.9 | 16.9 | 22.2 | 23.5 | 25.0 | 47.9 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 19.6 | 16.3 | 19.3 | 21.3 | 22.6 | 15.3 |
| Perinatal Conditions | 18.0 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 25.6 |

## SELECTED* CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE UNITED STATES

| | *1983* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *Percent Change 1983-1987* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heart Disease | 327.6 | 324.4 | 325.0 | 318.7 | 313.4 | -4.3% |
| Cancer | 188.3 | 191.6 | 191.7 | 193.3 | 196.1 | 4.1 |
| Cerebrovascular | 66.8 | 65.6 | 64.0 | 61.3 | 61.3 | -8.2 |
| Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis | 11.9 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 10.7 | -10.1 |
| Pneumonia & Influenza | 22.9 | 25.0 | 27.9 | 29.2 | 28.8 | 25.8 |
| Accidents & Adverse Effects | 49.0 | 40.1 | 38.6 | 39.7 | 39.0 | -20.4 |
| Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease | 28.4 | 29.8 | 31.2 | 31.3 | 32.2 | 13.4 |
| Septicemia | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 138.2 |
| Homicide & Legal Intervention | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 8.5 | -1.2 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 15.2 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 2.6 |
| Perinatal Conditions | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.6 | -6.2 |

*The causes of death have been selected to correspond to the leading causes in the District of Columbia.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division

# Forensic Medical Investigation

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) is mandated by Public Law 91-358 to investigate all homicides, suicides, accidental and drug-related deaths as well as medically unattended deaths. OCME issues death certificates for those cases it investigates. For reported deaths where no investigation is required, the OCME waives jurisdiction and the attending physician signs the death certificate.

In 1984, 3,210 deaths were reported to OCME; 57 percent required investigation and death certificates. In 1988, 3,432 deaths were reported to OCME, a 7 percent increase over five years ago. The number of autopsies performed by OCME increased 32 percent between 1984 and 1988. Deaths are reported to and investigated by OCME in conjunction with the Homicide Branch of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). In 1988, 1,360 cases required a medical-legal autopsy to accurately determine the cause and manner of death. In some cases of unattended death, a determination that death occurred as the result of natural causes can be established without an autopsy.

From 1984 to 1988, deaths due to narcotics increased 52 percent. Deaths determined by autopsies as homicides continued to increase in 1988; there has been a 109 percent increase since 1984. The number of autopsies resulting in a finding of homicide is larger than the number of homicides. reported by the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) because the medical examiner reports the deaths of District residents who die in the District after being assaulted in another jurisdiction. These deaths are not included in MPD's statistics.

### MEDICAL EXAMINER'S INVESTIGATIONS OF CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATHS

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medical Examiner Investigations and Deaths Certified | 1,831 | 1,772 | 2,020 | 2,127 | 2,101 |
| Cases Reported, Jurisdiction Waived | 1,379 | 1,509 | 1,514 | 1,482 | 1,331 |
| **Total Cases Reported** | **3,210** | **3,281** | **3,534** | **3,609** | **3,432** |
| Request for Cremations Approved | 1,438 | 1,626 | 1,433 | 1,934 | 1,328 |
| Autopsies* | | | | | |
| Natural Causes | 359 | 462 | 404 | 439 | 386 |
| Homicides | 183 | 156 | 205 | 243 | 383 |
| Suicides | 75 | 67 | 111 | 78** | 61 |
| Accidental (Home and Occupational) | 126 | 156 | 125 | 73 | 85 |
| Accidental (Traffic) | 108 | 98 | 92 | 111 | 125 |
| Accidental (Other) | NA | NA | NA | 57 | 33 |
| Narcotics | 140 | 144 | 157 | 214 | 213 |
| Undetermined | 41 | 43 | 53 | 88 | 74 |
| **Total Autopsies** | **1,032** | **1,126** | **1,147** | **1,303** | **1,360****** |

* Autopsies are a subset of total investigations.

** Suicides include 18 deaths due to overdose of prescription drugs.

*** The number of deaths reported here as caused by narcotics is larger than the number shown in the chapter on substance abuse because the figures given here include all narcotic deaths from both legal as well as illicit drugs.

****There are 22 pending cases not included in the above total.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

# Public and Private Hospitals

The District of Columbia is the center of a major hospital network with 12 acute care public and private hospitals. Four of these hospitals are affiliated with medical schools — D.C. General, Howard University, Georgetown University and George Washington University hospitals. Nearly all of the hospitals have medical residents and interns in training. In addition, there are four other specialty hospitals - a private psychiatric hospital, a public psychiatric hospital, a long term care hospital for disabled children and a private rehabilitation hospital. Two federally-operated hospitals, Walter Reed Army Hospital and the Veterans Administration Hospital, are located in the District. The bed capacity of these facilities is substantial and the range of services offered is comprehensive. The District government regulates all hospitals, except those operated by the federal government, through local licensure requirements, state health planning laws and Medicaid certification.

The District of Columbia's hospitals ranked fourth in cost among the states with an average daily hospital cost of $722 in 1987. Alaska was first in per diem hospital costs at $892; Nevada ranked second with a daily hospital rate of $766; and California ranked third at $742 a day. The national average was $539. District of Columbia hospitals had the highest average cost per hospital stay in 1987. The average cost of hospitalization in the District in 1987 was $5,636 compared to a United States average of $3,850. This high cost of health care affects federal and District government expenditures for health insurance programs for employees and programs such as Medicaid for indigent persons.

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### BEDS AND BASSINETS IN OPERATION*
(December 1988)

| | |
|---|---|
| Medical/Surgical | 3,172 |
| Psychiatric | 1,901 |
| Pediatrics | 510 |
| Obstetrics/GYN | 440 |
| Intensive & Coronary Care | 287 |
| Rehabilitation | 215 |
| Substance Abuse | 82 |
| **Total** | **6,607** |
| **Nursery Bassinets** | **475** |

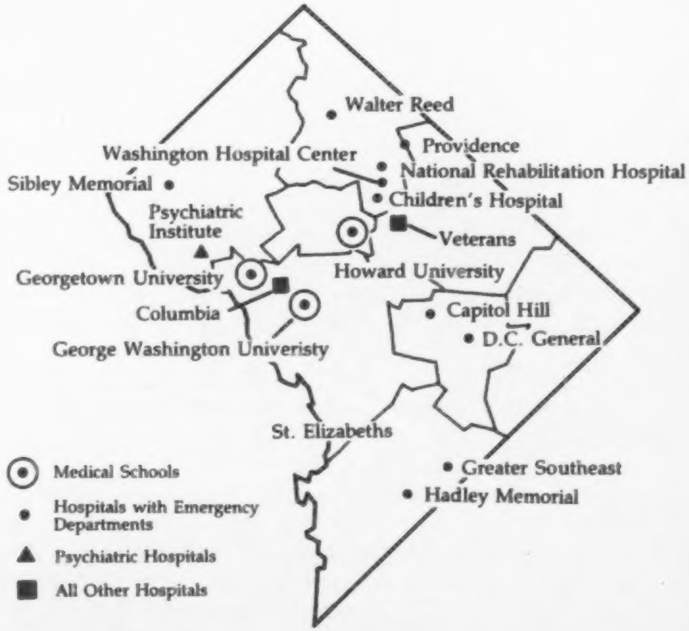
### HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Calendar Year 1987)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Hospital Expenditures (000s) | $1,722,735 |
| Full-Time Equivalent Hospital Employees | 32,332 |
| Full-Time Equivalent Trainees | 1,739 |

*Excludes all federal hospitals.

**Sources**: American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics*, 1988 Edition.
D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

### HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


Walter Reed
Providence
Washington Hospital Center
National Rehabilitation Hospital
Sibley Memorial
Children's Hospital
Psychiatric Institute
Veterans
Howard University
Georgetown University
Columbia
Capitol Hill
D.C. General
George Washington Univeristy
St. Elizabeths
Greater Southeast
Hadley Memorial
Medical Schools
Hospitals with Emergency Departments
Psychiatric Hospitals
All Other Hospitals

# Certificate of Need Process

The certificate of need process in the District of Columbia was enacted by D.C. Law 3-99, *District of Columbia Certificate of Need Act of 1980*, as amended by D.C. Law 4-156. The law requires health care providers to obtain a certificate of need when entering into an obligation for capital expenditures, offering new health care service and acquiring major medical equipment. In fiscal year 1988, certificates of need were required for capital projects with a budget of $600,000 or more, any new health service with an operating budget of $250,000 or more and major medical equipment costing $400,000 or more.

Since 1980, 240 applications for certificate of need have been reviewed by the State Health Planning and Development Agency (SHPDA) of the Department of Human Services. The director of SHPDA makes a decision to approve or deny certificate of need applications on the basis of recommendations from a 30-member citizen advisory board appointed by the mayor. Known as the Statewide Health Coordinating Council, this board holds public meetings to obtain comments from providers, payers and consumers of health care. Since 1980, $793 million of health care projects have been approved. More than $75 million have been denied and $79 million of projects have been withdrawn by the applicants.

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### CERTIFICATE OF NEED APPLICATIONS AND DOLLAR VALUE BY CATEGORY
(1980-1988)

| *Year* | *Applications** | *Facilities and Services* | *Replacement and Renovation* | *Major Medical Equipment* | *Total Value* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 26 | $7,707,679 | $8,405,611 | $6,017,000 | **$22,130,290** |
| 1981 | 21 | 77,164,645 | 15,923,706 | 7,776,978 | **100,865,329** |
| 1982 | 20 | 47,201,584 | 8,831,875 | 5,959,432 | **61,992,891** |
| 1983 | 19 | 91,148,344 | 1,253,000 | 4,483,585 | **96,884,929** |
| 1984 | 11 | 100,069,105 | 2,714,600 | 2,079,926 | **104,863,631** |
| 1985 | 33 | 94,576,489 | 3,468,122 | 31,305,507 | **129,350,118** |
| 1986 | 23 | 8,153,311 | 109,293,279 | 8,503,623 | **125,950,213** |
| 1987 | 46 | 96,868,621 | 9,174,262 | 5,235,397 | **111,278,280** |
| 1988 | 41 | 159,638,075 | 25,329,916 | 10,069,547 | **195,037,538** |
| **Totals** | **240** | **$682,527,853** | **$184,394,371** | **$81,430,995** | **$948,353,219** |

### CERTIFICATE OF NEED APPROVALS, DENIALS AND WITHDRAWALS, BY DOLLAR VALUE
(Totals for 1980 Through 1988)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approved | $549,884,107 | $180,976,526 | $62,870,707 | **$793,731,340** |
| Denied | $56,345,246 | $1,117,845 | $18,157,295 | **$75,620,386** |
| Withdrawn | $76,298,500 | $2,300,000 | $402,993 | **$79,001,493** |

* Number of applications is the number acted on in the calendar year. In some cases, the applications were submitted in prior years.

**Source**: State Health Planning and Development Agency, Department of Human Services

# Hospital Beds in Operation in the District of Columbia

During 1988, the D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) surveyed hospitals in the District of Columbia for the purpose of licensure under D.C. Law 5-48, *The Health Care Facility and Agency Licensure Act of 1983*. DCRA found that as of December 1988, there were 6,607 inpatient hospital beds and 475 bassinets in operation in the District of Columbia. These beds were in 16 hospitals; eleven of the hospitals are nonprofit institutions and two are public facilities. Saint Elizabeths Hospital, which is a public psychiatric facility, was transferred from the federal to the District government by an act of Congress on October 1, 1987. The largest category of beds are in medical and surgical services totalling 3,172 beds. Psychiatric beds are the next largest category. Of the 475 nursery bassinets in 1988, 40 percent were neonatal intensive and intermediate care bassinets. The overall occupancy of hospital beds in 1988 was 77.6 percent; for bassinets occupancy was 71.3 percent.

Excluded from this bed count are federal institutions. Federal hospitals are not subject to District licensure or the certificate of need law requirements, administered by the Department of Human Services. These facilities include the Walter Reed Army Hospital and the Veterans Administration Hospital.

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**HOSPITAL BEDS***
(December 1988)

| | *Medical/ Surgical* | *Intensive/ Coronary Care* | *Obstetrics/ Gynecology* ** | *Pediatrics* | *Psychiatric* | *Substance Abuse* | *Rehab* | **Total Beds***** | **Total Bassinets** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capitol Hill | 234 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | **250** | — |
| Children's | — | — | — | 279 | — | — | — | **279** | **40** |
| Columbia | 68 | 4 | 76 | — | — | — | — | **148** | **87** |
| D.C. General | 277 | 22 | 57 | 34 | — | 20 | — | **410** | **57** |
| George Washington | 382 | 24 | 43 | — | 34 | — | 18 | **501** | **45** |
| Georgetown University | 339 | 74 | 62 | 43 | 17 | — | — | **535** | **62** |
| Greater Southeast | 336 | 16 | 28 | 30 | 20 | — | 20 | **450** | **44** |
| Hadley | 71 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | **81** | — |
| Hospital for Sick Children | — | — | — | 80 | — | — | — | **80** | — |
| Howard University | 275 | 77 | 61 | 40 | 26 | — | — | **479** | **37** |
| National Rehabilitation | — | — | — | — | — | — | 160 | **160** | — |
| Providence | 253 | 12 | 48 | — | 20 | 40 | — | **373** | **26** |
| Psychiatric Institute | — | — | — | — | 201 | — | — | **201** | — |
| Saint Elizabeths | — | — | — | — | 1,500 | — | — | **1,500** | — |
| Sibley Hospital | 290 | 18 | 24 | 4 | 26 | — | — | **362** | **24** |
| Washington Hospital | 647 | 14 | 41 | — | 57 | 22 | 17 | **798** | **53** |
| **Total** | **3,172** | **287** | **440** | **510** | **1,901** | **82** | **215** | **6,607** | **475** |
| Annual Average 1988 Occupancy | 79.5% | 69.3% | 70.4% | 69.1% | 86.9% | 73.3% | 50.6% | 77.6% | 71.3% |

* Excludes all federal hospitals.
** Includes OB/GYN swing beds.
***Excludes bassinets.

**Sources:** D.C. Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
The Greater Washington Health Planning Council Inc.

# Public Hospital Services

D.C. General Hospital (DCGH), the only public general hospital in the District of Columbia, serves all residents in need of medical care, regardless of their ability to pay. It is governed by an 11 member commission appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the Council of the District of Columbia. The executive director and the medical director are responsible to the commission for management of the administrative and clinical affairs of the facility. DCGH provides inpatient, outpatient, emergency, diagnostic, preventive and rehabilitative services. In addition, DCGH provides comprehensive acute care services for District government supported long term care facilities, the Department of Corrections, and inpatient and outpatient specialty services to patients referred by the network of ambulatory care clinics operated by the Department of Human Services.

The Emergency Care Center is the hub of DCGH's patient care activity and includes the only officially designated Level I Trauma Service in Southeast Washington. The trauma team, led by an attending trauma surgeon, is available in-house 24 hours a day for the admission, stabilization and care of trauma patients. During fiscal year 1988, the hospital provided more than 18 percent of the hospital-based emergency room visits in the city as compared to 17 percent in 1987, including care for 1,797 trauma victims, an increase of 67 percent or 720 cases over 1987.

DCGH provided primary and specialized outpatient services through its 45 regularly scheduled adult and pediatric clinics, including cardiology, oncology, hypertension, renal disease, orthopedics, dentistry and infant care. The hospital provided 109,467 outpatient visits in 1988 which is a decline of 3 percent from 1987.

During 1988, D.C. General Hospital experienced increased levels of activity over 1987 in maternal and child health care services. Comparative utilization statistics show 8.3 percent more newborn deliveries (1,890 v. 1,744). There were 5 percent more prenatal visits (9,138 v. 8,704) and 16 percent more newborn inpatient days (19,010 v. 16,390). The occupancy rate for all nurseries was 91 percent, as compared to 76 percent in 1987. This resulted in a combined occupancy rate of 128 percent of licensed capacity for its neonatal and transitional care units for sick and newborn infants.

Substance abuse and associated medical problems are now a major treatment focus at D.C. General Hospital. The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration (ADASA) in conjunction with the hospital operates a 20-bed physical detoxification and early phase rehabilitation treatment program for adolescents and adults. There are 11 beds for adult treatment (23 years and older) and nine beds for adolescents and young adults (16 to 22 years of age). The Substance Abuse Program, formerly the PCP Program, served 747 inpatients during 1988, an increase of 45 percent over 1987. There were 231 admissions.

An HIV (AIDS) outpatient clinic opened in November 1988 to serve the increasing number of AIDS patients. This program will provide health screening, HIV testing, counseling, social services, and AZT treatment and monitoring.

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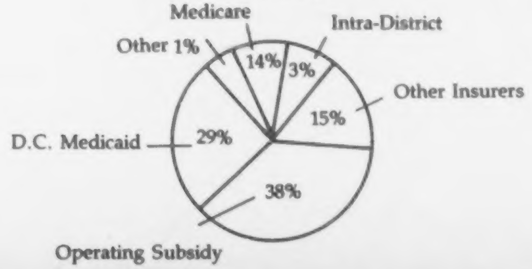
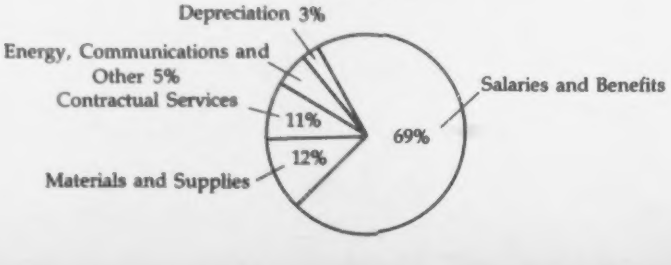
**PERCENTAGE OF REVENUE**
(FY 1988)



**PERCENTAGE OF EXPENSES**
(FY 1988)



## D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL OPERATING STATISTICS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Beds in Operation | 452 | 421 | 400 | 403 | 388 |
| Average Bassinets in Operation | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| **Total** | **509** | **478** | **457** | **460** | **445** |
| Adult Admissions | 11,477 | 11,191 | 11,161 | 11,376 | 11,401 |
| Pediatric Admissions | 1,278 | 1,329 | 1,406 | 1,377 | 1,245 |
| Newborn Admissions | 1,829 | 1,961 | 1,816 | 1,768 | 1,898 |
| **Total Admissions** | **14,584** | **14,481** | **14,383** | **14,521** | **14,544** |
| Average Length of Stay, Adults | 9.2 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| Average Length of Stay, Pediatric | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.1 |
| Average Length of Stay, Newborn | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 10.1 |
| All Services, Average Length of Stay | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| Patient Days, Adult | 106,448 | 101,756 | 95,521 | 97,784 | 98,042 |
| Patient Days, Pediatric | 6,814 | 7,673 | 8,144 | 7,753 | 7,527 |
| Patient Days, Newborn | 13,930 | 15,705 | 15,070 | 16,390 | 19,010 |
| **Total Patient Days** | **127,192** | **125,134** | **118,735** | **121,927** | **124,579** |
| Percent of Admission through Emergency Room | 74% | 77% | 78% | 78% | 82% |
| Transfers from Other Hospitals | 904 | 930 | 742 | 604 | 205 |
| Emergency Room Visits | 82,564 | 82,353 | 85,039 | 86,511 | 85,032 |
| Inpatient Substance Abuse Program Days | — | — | 55* | 510 | 747 |
| Outpatient Visits | 120,656 | 122,103 | 121,128 | 112,844 | 109,467 |
| Outpatient Surgical Procedures | 16,392 | 17,229 | 17,551 | 16,359 | 16,633 |
| Total Expenses (in thousands) | $90,029 | $94,751 | $100,587 | $99,105 | $111,441 |
| District Appropriation | $43,124 | $45,500 | $48,350 | $42,423 | $41,930 |
| Percent Appropriation of Expenses** | 47.9% | 48.0% | 48.0% | 42.8% | 38.4% |

* Represents August and September figures in fiscal year 1986.
**Expenses reported on an audited basis, according to generally accepted accounting principles.

**Source:** D.C. General Hospital

# Communicable Diseases and Preventive Health Measures

District government provides a wide range of services and programs to control the spread of communicable diseases and to improve the health of its residents. Most of the services are "in the public interest" and therefore, available at no cost to District residents. These services include treatment for drug addiction, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases and treatment of victims of rape. Screening and diagnostic services for hypertension, lead poisoning and sickle cell anemia are other health services available to residents at no charge.

The Office of AIDS Activities was created in the Commission on Public Health in the Department of Human Services in 1987. The office has five divisions: program coordination, education, surveillance and epidemiology, counseling and testing, and patient services. There were 462 newly diagnosed AIDS cases reported for 1988. This is the smallest increase in new cases since reporting began in 1983. As of December 31, 1988, 1,502 District residents have been diagnosed as having AIDS; 894 of them have died. District government spending for AIDS-related services in fiscal year 1988 totaled $3.7 million; planned expenditures for fiscal year 1989 are $4.8 million.

In 1988, 16,887 cases of gonorrhea and syphilis diseases were reported; 16 percent higher than 1987. The reported 181 cases of tuberculosis in 1988 were 15 percent higher than in the previous year but 4 percent lower than in 1984.

**NEW CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES RECORDED**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuberculosis | 189 | 167 | 169 | 158 | 181 |
| Gonorrhea and Syphilis | 15,773 | 16,187* | 17,113* | 14,502 | 16,887 |
| AIDS | 102* | 199 | 289* | 434* | 462 |

* Note that previously published figures in *INDICES* 1988 have been revised.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Human Services

# Public Health Clinic Services

A network of 25 public health care clinics, operated by the Commission on Public Health in the Department of Human Services, is available to residents of the District. The clinics provide a range of specialized and primary health services on an outpatient basis. Three clinics are located within senior citizen housing complexes administered by the District government. Specialty services include allergy, cardiology, dermatology, eye, speech and hearing assessments, and testing for sexually transmitted diseases.

Over the past five years, there has been a declining number of visits in public health clinics. One noteworthy exception is maternity visits, which increased 27 percent between 1984 and 1988. Expanded clinic hours are credited for this increase. In 1988, 3,877 pregnant women were registered in public health clinics. Pediatric services had the most visits in 1988.

### PUBLIC HEALTH CLINIC VISITS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-1988* | *1988 Patients* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Type of Service* | | | | | | | |
| Pediatrics | 75,730 | 67,142 | 58,884 | 60,379 | 60,355 | -20.3% | NA |
| Gynecology | 5,752 | 5,663 | 6,879 | 7,105 | 6,196 | 7.7 | 7,474* |
| Maternity | 13,680 | 12,516 | 12,582 | 15,236 | 17,387 | 27.1 | 3,877 |
| Family Planning | 15,283 | 14,697 | 12,443 | 12,087 | 9,804 | -36.0 | NA |
| General Medicine | 31,753 | 32,134 | 32,426 | 31,559 | 30,202 | -4.9 | 9,828** |
| Handicapped Children | 29,827 | 30,456 | 30,112 | 31,808 | 38,454*** | 28.9 | NA |
| Dentistry | 33,771 | 33,300 | 40,602 | 44,648 | 37,604 | 11.3 | 17,534 |
| Podiatry | 4,489 | 4,428 | 4,147 | 3,806 | 3,381 | -24.7 | NA |
| Tuberculosis | 6,664 | 6,396 | 5,918 | 6,415 | 5,500 | -17.5 | NA |
| Veneral Disease | 32,993 | 33,297 | 31,334 | 30,288 | 29,787 | - 9.7 | 18,509 |
| Specialty Clinics | 24,631 | 22,403 | 15,789 | 18,506 | 19,698 | -20.0 | NA |
| School Audiology Screenings | 28,661 | 30,203 | 24,936 | 11,782 | 6,905 | -75.9 | NA |
| **Total** | **303,234** | **292,635** | **276,052** | **273,619** | **265,273*** ** | **-12.5%** | NA |

* Includes gynecology and family planning unduplicated count of patients in 1987.

** 1987 figure

*** Handicapped Children's Services changed their method of reporting in 1988; patient encounters are presented instead of visits. During one visit, a patient can have four encounters with various health professionals.

****Staff shortages resulted in lower units of service being offered for this period.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

# Substance Abuse

Three widely used indicators of substance abuse are arrests for drug offenses, emergency room drug mentions and overdose deaths. An analysis of these three measures indicates that substance abuse activity is increasing in the District of Columbia. Between 1984 and 1988, adult arrests for drug offenses increased 9 percent. Over the same period, juvenile drug arrests increased 201 percent. In 1987, there were 12,954 emergency room reports of drug abuse, a 106 percent increase above 1986. In the four years for which data are available, emergency room reports of drug abuse have increased 207 percent. Nearly 60 percent of all reports were for cocaine or PCP abuse, while heroin mentions, after declining for each of the previous three years, increased 38 percent in 1987 over 1986. In the District, heroin accounts for most of the overdose deaths. During 1988, 191 deaths from drug overdose were documented, of which 117 were attributable to heroin, a 32 percent decrease from heroin deaths in 1987 and a 16 percent decrease over the period 1984-1988. Deaths from cocaine and combinations of heroin and cocaine have increased from seven in 1984 to 74 in 1988.

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### ARRESTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Adults* | | | | | |
| Sales | 3,542 | 3,126 | 5,058 | 5,297 | 3,366 |
| Possession | 4,285 | 5,523 | 7,000 | 5,769 | 5,139 |
| **Total** | **7,827** | **8,649** | **12,058** | **11,066** | **8,505** |
| *Juveniles* | | | | | |
| Sales | 185 | 220 | 279 | 1,550* | 1,657 |
| Possession | 450 | 410 | 943 | 344 | 256 |
| **Total** | **635** | **630** | **1,222** | **1,894** | **1,913** |

*To conform with the FBI's uniform crime reporting system, the Metropolitan Police Department began counting all juveniles arrested including fugitives and those charged but not sent to court.

**Source:** Metropolitan Police Department

### EMERGENCY ROOM DRUG MENTIONS* IN THE WASHINGTON REGION

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heroin | 1,487 | 1,469 | 1,199 | 1,649 |
| Cocaine | 591 | 680 | 1,505 | 3,370 |
| PCP | 1,197 | 1,493 | 2,105 | 4,235 |
| Marijuana | 227 | 302 | 546 | 1,469 |
| Alcohol in Combination with other Drugs | 711 | 858 | 931 | 2,231 |
| **Total** | **4,213** | **4,802** | **6,286** | **12,954** |

*A reported drug abuse episode involving a death or emergency room admission as a result of drugs.

**Source:** Drug Abuse Warning Network, National Institute for Drug Abuse

### OVERDOSE DEATHS DUE TO HEROIN AND COCAINE

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heroin | 140 | 144 | 136 | 171 | 117* |
| Cocaine | 6 | 7 | 6 | 25 | 24 |
| Heroin & Cocaine | 1 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 50 |
| **Total** | **147** | **155** | **144** | **219** | **191** |

*Includes 5 Dilaudid deaths.

**Source:** D.C. Medical Examiner

# Substance Abuse Services

The District government provides comprehensive services and programs to prevent and treat alcohol and drug abuse. During 1988, more than 20 agencies of the government were involved in drug prevention initiatives. The Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services Administration (ADASA) in the Department of Human Services administers a major portion of public drug education, counseling and treatment services. In conjunction with other government agencies and community groups, ADASA provided drug prevention education to approximately 72,000 youths in fiscal year 1988. Its mobile prevention van made over 280,000 contacts.

Drug treatment has been designated as an "in the public interest" health service, thereby making treatment available to District residents at no cost. In fiscal year 1988, the District government offered nine treatment clinic programs for alcoholism and 19 for drug abuse. Of the 28 programs, 14 were operated under contract. In both outpatient and residential settings, the programs offered medical, psychological and psychiatric counseling, educational and vocational services. During fiscal year 1988, there were 3,037 admissions to alcohol treatment programs and 4,991 admissions to programs for drug addiction. Of those entering drug treatment, 43 percent were referred by the criminal justice system. Youths from 16 to 20 years constituted 7 percent of all persons in treatment in fiscal year 1988. Over the past five years, persons over 30 years of age have constituted the largest percentage of persons in treatment. In fiscal year 1988, this group represented 58 percent of those in treatment. In fiscal year 1984, readmissions were 48 percent of all admissions; in 1988, 59 percent. ADASA's budget in fiscal year 1988 was $29 million.

### PROFILE OF ADMISSIONS TO ALCOHOL TREATMENT PROGRAM

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | | *1986* | | *1987* | | *1988* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Admissions** | 4,286 | | 3,347 | | 3,052 | | 3,037 | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3,429 | 80% | 2,956 | 88% | 2,817 | 92% | 2,633 | 87% |
| Female | 857 | 20 | 391 | 12 | 235 | 8 | 404 | 13 |
| **Race** | | | | | | | | |
| Black | 3,857 | 90% | 2,906 | 87% | 2,686 | 88% | 2,699 | 89 |
| White | 343 | 8 | 302 | 9 | 198 | 7 | 194 | 6 |
| Other | 86 | 2 | 139 | 4 | 168 | 5 | 144 | 5 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 342 | 8% | 402 | 12% | 214 | 7% | 0 | 0 |
| 20-29 | 1,075 | 25 | 669 | 20 | 794 | 26 | 607 | 20 |
| 30-39 | 1,794 | 42 | 1,473 | 44 | 1,007 | 33 | 1,276 | 42 |
| 40-49 | 1,075 | 25 | 803 | 24 | 762 | 25 | 820 | 27 |
| > 49 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 244 | 8 | 334 | 11 |
| Unknown | — | — | — | — | 31 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| **Status** | | | | | | | | |
| Volunteer | 3,172 | 74% | 3,231 | 97% | 2,899 | 95% | 3,037 | 100% |
| Criminal Justice | 1,114 | 26 | 116 | 3 | 153 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

* **Total admissions include first time and readmissions.**

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

## PROFILE OF DRUG ADMISSIONS PROCESSED THROUGH ADASA'S CENTRAL INTAKE DIVISION

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | | *1985* | | *1986* | | *1987* | | *1988* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Admissions** | 2,994 | | 3,907 | | 5,922 | | 5,838 | | 4,991 | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2,036 | 68% | 2,850 | 73% | 4,382 | 74% | 4,028 | 69% | 3,457 | 69% |
| Female | 958 | 32 | 1,057 | 27 | 1,540 | 26 | 1,810 | 31 | 1,534 | 31 |
| **Race** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black | 2,742 | 91% | 3,360 | 86% | 5,211 | 88% | 5,137 | 88% | 4,599 | 92% |
| White | 268 | 9 | 313 | 8 | 474 | 8 | 467 | 8 | 293 | 6 |
| Other | 2 | 1 | 234 | 6 | 237 | 4 | 234 | 4 | 99 | 2 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-20 | 419 | 14% | 234 | 6% | 652 | 11% | 642 | 11% | 349 | 7% |
| 21-25 | 599 | 20 | 703 | 18 | 1,039 | 17 | 1,004 | 17 | 749 | 15 |
| 26-30 | 689 | 23 | 1,016 | 26 | 1,423 | 24 | 1,255 | 22 | 998 | 20 |
| > 30 | 1,287 | 43 | 1,954 | 50 | 2,808 | 48 | 2,937 | 50 | 2,895 | 58 |
| **Mean Age*** | 31 | | 32 | | 33 | | 34 | | NA | |
| **Status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Volunteer | 1,647 | 55% | 1,797 | 46% | 2,505 | 42% | 2,452 | 42% | 2,862 | 57% |
| Criminal Justice | 1,347 | 45 | 2,110 | 54 | 3,417 | 58 | 3,386 | 58 | 2,129 | 43 |
| **Treatment Modality** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance | 2,185 | 73% | 2,540 | 65% | 1,066 | 18% | 1,226 | 21% | 1,437 | 29% |
| Detoxification | 210 | 7 | 273 | 7 | 1,465 | 25 | 1,051 | 18 | 1,041 | 21 |
| Drug Free | 599 | 20 | 1,094 | 28 | 3,391 | 57 | 3,561 | 61 | 2,513 | 50 |
| **Admissions**** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Readmissions | 1,437 | 48% | 1,719 | 44% | 2,330 | 39% | 2,258 | 39% | NA | NA |
| New Admissions | 1,557 | 52 | 2,188 | 5[illegible] | 3,592 | 61 | 3,580 | 61 | NA | NA |

* Detoxification data include detoxification component in the Methadone Program.

**The Central Intake Division (CID) serves as the primary entry point for persons admitted to ADASA's drug treatment programs. Upon registering with CID, an individual receives a medical and psychological examination; the addicting drug is confirmed and the treatment modality specific to the drug is determined. Persons entering contract treatment programs were not counted in CID admissions until fiscal year 1986. In the event of an emergency admission and in some contract programs, CID may be bypassed.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Human Services

# Mental Health Services

On October 1, 1987, Saint Elizabeths Hospital was transferred from the federal to the District government. The facility became a part of the Department of Human Services, Commission on Mental Health Services (CMHS). CMHS is organized into adult, children and forensic (mentally ill offenders) services. Inpatient services are delivered on the campus of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, which operated with an average of 1,435 beds in fiscal year 1988. Outpatient services are delivered from three regional community mental health centers. There is a 24-hour Emergency Psychiatric Response Division to meet the needs of individuals in crisis. In addition, CMHS provides special mental health care programs for multi-cultural groups, the homeless and the hearing impaired. In fiscal year 1988, CMHS operated with a $149.2 million budget and a staff of 3,208. During fiscal year 1988, CMHS received a three-year accreditation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations.

In fiscal year 1988, CMHS served 10,042 individuals. There were 523,449 days of inpatient care rendered and 108,900 outpatient visits. Nearly 67 percent of the inpatient admissions were for patients considered to be in an emergency status, that is, mentally ill and dangerous to self or others. These people were hospitalized in an involuntary status for up to 72 hours. Almost 58 percent of the patients admitted had been previously hospitalized at Saint Elizabeths. The Emergency Psychiatric Response Team had 9,329 patient visits in fiscal year 1988.

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### COMMISSION ON MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ACTIVITY IN FISCAL YEAR 1988*

| | *Adult Services* | *Children & Youth Services* | *Forensic Services* | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Inpatient & Residential Services* | | | | |
| Inpatient Caseload as of 9/30/88** | 1,216 | 20 | 377 | **1,613** |
| Entries*** | 4,998 | 225 | 267 | **5,490** |
| Exits*** | 4,900 | 234 | 233 | **5,367** |
| Inpatient Days | 409,138 | 8,088 | 106,223 | **523,449** |
| *Outpatient Services* | | | | |
| Outpatient Caseload as of 9/30/88 | 4,538 | 549 | 89 | **5,176** |
| Entries*** | 2,894 | 363 | 54 | **3,311** |
| Exits*** | 2,018 | 425 | 48 | **2,491** |
| Outpatient Visits | 97,472 | 9,047 | 2,381 | **108,900** |

* Prior year's data are not comparable because of the merger of Saint Elizabeths Hospital with the DHS Mental Health Services Administration to become the Commission on Mental Health Services.

** Caseload includes patients on ward, temporary leave and unauthorized leave, as well as patients who are temporarily being treated at other facilities, e.g. receiving medical care at D.C. General Hospital.

*** Entries and exits refer to the movement of patients to and from programs within the Commission on Mental Health Services and not necessarily to admissions and discharges, e.g. an outpatient on the CHMS rolls who becomes an inpatient.

**Source:** Department of Human Services Commission on Mental Health Services

# In-Home Support Services

In-home support services are provided by the Family Service Administration of the Department of Human Services to those who are unable to perform the activities of daily living but who do not require hospitalization or nursing home placement. About 80 percent of the recipients of homemaker services are elderly or disabled individuals, many of whom live alone. The other 20 percent are families in which the adults in the households are unable to care for themselves and their children or to perform household duties. Often the disability is temporary, for example, where the care-giver has just been released from the hospital and is recovering from illness or surgery. However, in some families the care-giver or adult has a degenerative disease such as multiple sclerosis and the family will need on-going homemaker assistance. Homemakers may provide housekeeping services, child care, personal care and instruction. Chore aides perform housework, laundry, errands, meal preparation, and respite care.

Personal care aides provide some health services to homebound persons in addition to handling their bathing and grooming needs. For the most part, the recipients of these services, which are provided by the Long Term Care Administration of the Department of Human Services, are eligible for Medicaid.

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**PERSONS RECEIVING IN-HOME SUPPORT**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homemaker | 991 | 1,045 | 1,303 | 1,317 | 1,236 |
| Chore Aides | 1,394 | 1,558 | 1,746 | 1,829 | 1,845 |
| Personal Care | 1,055 | 1,150 | 1,394 | 1,527 | 1,680 |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

# Residential Placements

There are several types of residential facilities supported by the District government for persons who due to age, illness or disability require supervised living arrangements. Persons who require only minimal assistance with their daily routine are provided that assistance in community residence facilities (CRFs). Those persons whose conditions require medical and health-related services and are in need of professional nursing services of either an intermediate or skilled level are placed in nursing homes. Both CRFs and nursing homes are required to be licensed.

The Central Referral Bureau in the Long Term Care Administration, Department of Human Services, conducts assessments to determine the level of care required. Approval by the bureau for placement is a prerequisite for public payment for patients in both community residence facilities and nursing homes. Assessments for placements in CRFs since 1984 have averaged 719 annually. On an average, 74 percent of those assessed between 1984 and 1988 were approved, and placements in CRFs were made in 68 percent of the approved cases. Nursing home assessments have averaged more than 1,600 a year in the last five years.

The Residential Placement Unit in the Commission of Social Services works with the D.C. Public Schools to meet the needs of handicapped children who cannot be served through the special education programs of the public school system and need to be placed in a residential treatment setting or a psychiatric institution. In fiscal year 1988, the unit handled the placement of 165 children. During 1988, an average of 292 children were being treated in residential programs, 36 percent more than in 1984.

### REVIEWS FOR RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT

| *(Calendar Year)* | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Central Referral Bureau* | | | | | |
| Assessments for Community Residence Facilities | 743 | 501 | 823 | 725 | 802 |
| Assessments Approved | 427 | 468 | 671 | 465 | 616 |
| Persons Placed | 347 | 394 | 384 | 404* | 264 |
| Initial Assessments for Nursing Care | 1,347 | 1,457 | 1,700 | 1,807 | 1,873 |
| Assessments Approved | 1,369 | 1,457 | 1,701 | 1,807 | 1,873 |
| Persons Placed | 1,145 | 618 | 877 | 985 | 1,137 |
| *(Fiscal Year)* | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
| *Residential Placement Unit* | | | | | |
| Assessments of Children | 250 | 225 | 301 | 215 | 173 |
| Children Placed | 121 | 109 | 194 | 167 | 165 |
| Annual Average Child Population in Residential Placement | 214 | 217 | 254 | 255 | 292 |

* Previously published figures in *INDICES* 1988 have been revised.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

# Community-Based Residential Facilities

Community-based residential facilities (CBRFs) provide residential care for individuals in need of supportive services and supervision. An Office of the Coordinator for Community-Based Residential Facilities (OCBRF) was established in November 1984 in the Office of the City Administrator to collect, maintain and disseminate information on CBRFs. OCBRF coordinates the activities of those agencies which regulate CBRFs or use CBRFs for client placements. OCBRF also works with government agencies and private providers to encourage an equitable distribution of CBRFs throughout the city.

Although 32 percent of all CBRF beds are in nursing homes, many persons who are not sufficiently ill to require hospitalization or long-term nursing care, yet need some level of supportive services, reside in CBRFs. More than 68 percent of all CBRFs are Community Residential Facilities (CRFs), a licensure category for facilities serving persons who are elderly, mentally ill, mentally retarded, or physically handicapped. CRF facilities are generally small; 45 percent of all CRF homes serve fewer than five persons.

The location of CBRFs on private property is determined by regulations of the D.C. Zoning Commission. Prior to 1981, zoning regulations permitted CBRFs as "a matter of right" only in those residential neighborhoods zoned R-4 and R-5, generally neighborhoods of attached row houses and apartment buildings. CBRFs could be established in other residential zones only if approved by the BZA after a public hearing was held. As a result, 80 percent of CBRFs were located, sometimes clustered in close proximity, in R-4 and R-5 zones. On July 9, 1981, Zoning Order 347 required that new CBRFs be dispersed as equally as possible around the city, while "grandfathering" the location of existing CBRFs. Since implementation of the new zoning order in 1981, more than 75 precent of the facilities opened have been smaller facilities located in R-1, R-2 and R-3 zones.

Zoning Order 347 created three classes of CBRFs, as shown on the following chart. Class A homes for fewer than five residents are permitted as "a matter of right" in all zoning districts. Those housing eight or fewer residents are permitted as "a matter of right" in all residential zones; however, they must meet spacing requirements to avoid clustering. Class A CBRFs housing up to 15 residents are permitted as "a matter of right" only in residential zones comprised primarily of apartment buildings and must also meet spacing requirements. Larger Class A facilities must secure the approval of the BZA to locate in a residential zone.

Class B and Class C facilities cannot be located in a residential zone without a public hearing and prior approval of the Board of Zoning Adjustment (BZA), with the exception of small emergency shelters for four or fewer residents, which are permitted as "a matter of right" in all zoning districts.

A March 1989 inventory of facilities by the Office of CBRFs identified 455 CBRFs in operation with a total of 9,585 beds.

### COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(March 1989)

| *Type* | *Total Facilities* | *Total Facilities With 5 or More Beds* | *Total Beds* | *Beds in Facilities With 5 or More Beds* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLASS A | | | | |
| Community Residence Facilities (elderly, mentally ill, mentally retarded, handicapped) | 310 | 171 | 2,597 | 2,124 |
| Youth Residential (Foster Care Home) | 57* | 56 | 430 | 428 |
| Health Care Facilities (Nursing Homes) | 17 | 17 | 3,053 | 3,053 |
| CLASS B | | | | |
| Emergency Shelters | 34* | 33 | 2,365 | 2,361 |
| CLASS C | | | | |
| Youth Rehabilitation | 16 | 15 | 181 | 167 |
| Adult Rehabilitation | 15 | 15 | 701 | 701 |
| Substance Abuse | 6 | 6 | 258 | 258 |
| **Total** | **455** | **313** | **9,585** | **9,092** |

*Foster homes for one to four children and supportive residential placements for homeless families, such as independent apartments and temporary hotel rooms, are not counted as they are excluded from CBRF designation by zoning regulations.

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The Medicaid program pays for the care of eligible residents of Medicaid-certified nursing homes and Medicaid-certified group homes for persons who are mentally retarded. The federal government's Supplemental Security Income Program, augmented by District government funds, pays for the residential care of many elderly and disabled CBRF residents. The majority of CBRF facilities in the District are privately operated. Others are funded or operated by District government to provide community residential placement for persons who are in the care of government. The majority of these government operated or contracted CBRFs are under the auspices of the D.C. Department of Human Services. A few facilities are operated or contracted by the D.C. Office on Aging and the D.C. Department of Corrections.

If the current inventory of CBRFs were dispersed equally throughout the city's wards, each ward would house 12.5 percent of the facilities and 12.5 percent of the beds. In some wards, however, large land areas are not available for the location of CBRFs because they are occupied by public housing complexes, Saint Elizabeths Hospital and other federal and District government complexes. Further, the types of buildings and housing stock, and thus the nature of zoning districts, are different in each ward.

As the chart below shows, Ward 4, a residential ward comprised mainly of detached single family homes, houses 24 percent of the city's CBRF facilities but only 8 percent of the city's CBRF beds. In contrast, 26 percent of the city's CBRF beds but only 8 percent of the facilities are in Ward 2, which includes extensive commercial areas and several neighborhoods characterized by large dwellings or apartment buildings.

The 1981 zoning order was designed to encourage small CBRFs in neighborhoods with single-family homes and larger CBRFs in neighborhoods characterized by apartment buildings and large dwellings and in commercial zones. For example, Ward 4 has 81 homes for the elderly and the handicapped, 42 of which have four or fewer beds. Ward 2 has only 13 such homes with an average of 23 beds each. Although Ward 2 has fewer facilities than Ward 4, Ward 2 has 16 large emergency shelters with a total of 1,508 beds. In contrast, there are only two small emergency shelters with a total of 10 beds in Ward 4.

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### WARD DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
(March 1989)

| *Ward* | *Total Number of Facilities* | *Total Number of Beds* | *Percent Distribution of Facilities* | *Percent Distribution of Beds* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 68 | 1,207 | 15% | 13% |
| 2 | 37 | 2,533 | 8 | 26 |
| 3 | 23 | 996 | 5 | 10 |
| 4 | 108 | 721 | 24 | 8 |
| 5 | 67 | 878 | 15 | 9 |
| 6 | 73 | 1,639 | 16 | 17 |
| 7 | 38 | 510 | 8 | 5 |
| 8 | 41 | 1,101 | 9 | 12 |
| **Total** | **455** | **9,585** | **100%** | **100%** |

**Source:** D.C. Office of the Coordinator for Community-Based Residential Facilities

# Public Long Term Care Beds

Long term nursing care facilities provide skilled and intermediate nursing care services for aged, chronically disabled and chronically ill persons whose conditions do not require the acute care services of a hospital. The District government operated 968 public long term care nursing beds in three facilities in fiscal year 1988. These facilities included D.C. Village, the largest of the three, with an annual average of 464 beds in operation in fiscal year 1988; J.B. Johnson, with 244 beds; and Washington Center for Aging Services, 260 beds. The Department of Human Services, operates D.C. Village and contracts the J.B. Johnson facility. The Washington Center for Aging Services is under contract with the District government's Office on Aging.

From 1984 to 1988, with the exception of the J.B. Johnson facility, the number of long term beds provided by the District in each facility has varied from year to year. J.B. Johnson has maintained the same number of beds in operation from 1984 to 1988 with a 94 percent average occupancy rate for the period. The occupancy rate of each facility has remained high during the past five years.

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PUBLIC NURSING BEDS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D.C. Village | | | | | |
| Average Beds in Operation | 530 | 446 | 446 | 440 | 464 |
| Patient Days (000s) | 160 | 155 | 155 | 159 | 154 |
| Occupancy Rate | 83% | 95% | 95% | 99% | 92% |
| Admissions | 103 | 144 | 163 | 155 | 79 |
| Discharges and Deaths | 141 | 153 | 161 | 130 | 100 |
| J.B. Johnson | | | | | |
| Average Beds in Operation | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 | 244 |
| Patient Days (000s) | 84 | 88 | 88 | 87 | 87 |
| Occupancy Rate | 95% | 98% | 99% | 98% | 98% |
| Admissions | 55 | 82 | 59 | 55 | 71 |
| Discharges and Deaths | 68 | 84 | 56 | 60 | 66 |
| Washington Center for Aging Services | | | | | |
| Average Beds in Operation | 256 | 253 | 258 | 260 | 260 |
| Patient Days (000s) | 86 | 91 | 92 | 91 | 91 |
| Occupancy Rate | 92% | 98% | 98% | 94% | 95% |
| Admissions | 200 | 114 | 141 | 75* | 108 |
| Discharges and Deaths | 119 | 115 | 141 | 128 | 129 |
| **Total Public Facilities** | | | | | |
| **Average Beds in Operation** | **1,030** | **943** | **948** | **944** | **968** |
| **Patient Days (000s)** | **330** | **329** | **335** | **337** | **332** |
| **Occupancy Rate** | **88%** | **96%** | **97%** | **97%** | **94%** |
| **Admissions** | **358** | **267** | **336** | **285** | **258** |
| **Discharges and Deaths** | **328** | **340** | **332** | **318** | **295** |

***Admissions were closed for several months in fiscal year 1987.**

**Sources:** D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office on Aging

# Change In Supply of Long Term Care Beds

From 1984 to 1988, the supply of long term care nursing beds showed relatively little change. The number of beds increased by 8 percent overall. Government-supported beds went from 49 percent of all available beds in 1984 to 47 percent in 1988. Beds operated by non-profit organizations increased by 16 percent and beds operated by proprietary institutions increased by 9 percent. The number of beds operated by District government increased by less than 3 percent and as of April 1988, of the 3,671 beds in operation approximately one-third were operated by the District government. Facilities providing long term care beds were located in each of the wards.

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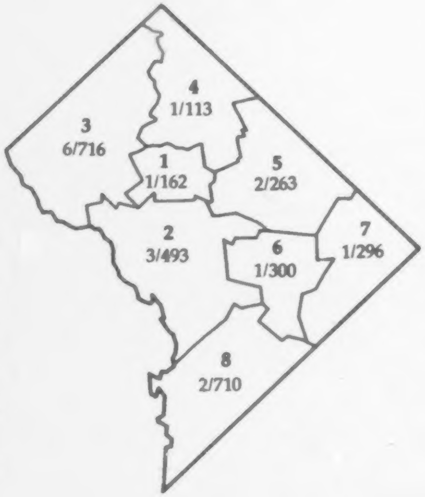
LONG TERM CARE NURSING BEDS IN OPERATION

| *(As of December*)* | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public** | 1,196 | 1,225 | 1,245 | 1,227 | 1,227 |
| Federal | 473 | 473 | 509 | 504 | 504 |
| Nonprofit | 708 | 712 | 771 | 824 | 824 |
| Proprietary | 1,022 | 1,059 | 1,111 | 1,116 | 1,116 |
| **Total** | **3,399** | **3,469** | **3,636** | **3,671** | **3,671** |

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF LICENSED LONG TERM CARE FACILITIES
June 1988

| Ward | Facilities/Beds | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 162 |
| 2 | 3 | 493 |
| 3 | 6 | 716 |
| 4 | 1 | 113 |
| 5 | 2 | 263 |
| 6 | 1 | 300 |
| 7 | 1 | 296 |
| 8 | 2 | 710 |



* The statistics on this page are for a point in time. Up to 1987, the point in time is the month of December; for 1987 and 1988, it is the month of June.
**Public beds include D.C. Village, Forest Haven, J.B. Johnson and Washington Center for Aging Services.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services
D.C. Office on Aging

# Services for Persons Who are Mentally Retarded

Under both D.C. Law 2-137, *The Mentally Retarded Citizens' Constitutional Rights and Dignity Act*, and the Pratt Decree, a court agreement that called for the deinstitutionalization and eventual closing of Forest Haven, citizens who are mentally retarded are to receive direct care, therapeutic and educational programs in the most appropriate and least restrictive environment that meets their individual needs. Over the next several years, the 250 residents who remain at Forest Haven are to be moved to community facilities. During the period of 1984 to 1988, 157 residents of Forest Haven were placed in a variety of community settings. D.C. Law 2-137 also sets forth a process whereby eligible District residents may petition the court to require the District government to provide residential and/or habilitation services. The number of petitions granted in fiscal year 1988 was 21. The Dixon Decree requires the placement of some mentally retarded residents of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in less restrictive residential facilities.

To provide appropriate residential settings, the Department of Human Services, Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities Administration has utilized a variety of community-based living arrangements. Such arrangements include small group homes with 24-hour staff supervision. Most of these group homes are Medicaid certified as intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded and provide nursing and other medical supervision. Additionally, mentally retarded persons live in foster family homes that provide direct care and specialized training. Others live semi-independently in supervised apartments. Mentally retarded persons are provided in-home training as well as day programs that range from life skills training to job training. These services are also available to mentally retarded persons living in their own homes.

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### FOREST HAVEN

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Beds in Operation | 553 | 439 | 367 | 286 | 261 |
| Average Daily Census | 407 | 377 | 301 | 260 | 250 |
| Average Daily Occupancy | 74% | 85% | 82% | 91% | 96% |

### PLACEMENTS FOR PERSONS WHO ARE MENTALLY RETARDED

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987** | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forest Haven Outplacements | | | | | |
| Intermediate Care Facilities | 65 | 47 | 41 | 10 | 26 |
| Group Homes | 5 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 18 |
| Foster Homes | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 16 |
| Supervised Apartments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Out-of-state facilities | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | 77 | 58 | 45 | 13** | 66** |
| Petitions Granted for Placements | | | | | |
| Intermediate Care Facilities | 4 | 6 | 12 | 39 | 13 |
| Group Homes | 5 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| Foster Homes | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Supervised Apartments | 3 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Out-of-state facilities | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| **Total** | 14 | 15 | 14 | 67 | 21 |

* The data for 1987 have been revised from those previously published in *INDICES*.
**Beginning in 1987, figures include both Forest Haven (Pratt) and Saint Elizabeths (Dixon) placements.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

# Rehabilitation Services

### Vocational Rehabilitation Program

Pursuant to the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973*, as amended by Public Law 99-506, the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) provides comprehensive services to persons with mental or physical disabilities. The services provided guarantee equal opportunity, comprehensive and coordinated programs of vocational rehabilitation and independent living for individuals with handicaps to maximize their employability, independence and integration into the workplace and the community.

Services in fiscal year 1988 included diagnostic evaluation, vocational evaluation, physical restoration, work adjustment training, skills and academic training, guidance and counseling, job placement and job follow-up. In fiscal year 1988, RSA evaluated more than 10,000 individuals. As a result of services provided, 1,122 persons with disabilities gained employment. Approximately 55 percent were persons with severe disabilities. Support services were rendered to 63 blind vendors in the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Facility Program. Program expenditures during fiscal year 1988 for the vocational rehabilitation program were $6.9 million appropriated and $6.8 million federal funds.

The Commission on Mental Health Services and RSA collaborate to provide services to mental health patients. These clients receive, as needed medical and psychiatric evaluations, mental health services, training, work adjustment and suitable employment. RSA also provides services to youths at Oak Hill and the Oak Hill Annex who are enrolled in special education programs or in transition from school to work.

### Disability Determination Program

The Disability Determination Program of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) provides eligibility determination on applications and claims for disability benefits under the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSI), and the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Programs. The program is authorized under the Social Security Act, as amended, Titles II and XVI, and is funded by a federal grant. During fiscal year 1988, 6,889 claims were adjudicated, at a cost of $3.6 million.

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**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Evaluations | 13,038 | 10,883 | 10,105 | 10,105 | 10,010 |
| Clients Provided Services | 5,603 | 4,217 | 4,335 | 5,228 | 8,012 |
| Clients Rehabilitated/Employed | 1,358 | 1,236 | 1,092 | 1,511 | 1,122 |
| Expenditures ($ in millions) | $10.9 | $12.8 | $12.7 | $13.8 | $13.7 |

**DISABILITY DETERMINATION PROGRAM**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claims Adjudicated SSDI and SSI | 8,633 | 7,640 | 7,008 | 8,215 | 6,889 |
| Expenditures ($ in millions) | $3.5 | $4.2 | $3.9 | $3.6 | $3.6 |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

# Shelter Services for the Homeless

The District government is mandated by the citizen-sponsored *District of Columbia Right to Overnight Shelter Initiative of 1985*, D. C. Law 5-146, to provide adequate shelter for homeless persons. Shelter services for homeless persons are coordinated through the Office of Emergency Shelter and Support Services in the Department of Human Services. To meet the needs of those families and single adults who are temporarily without housing, the District government contracts for shelter services in the private sector. In fiscal year 1988, District appropriations totaled $16 million for shelter and support services. A total of 724,289 nights of shelter was provided through District government contracts with private providers and on the open market in hotels for families.

The shelter provided by the District government in fiscal year 1988 was supplemented by an estimated 1,500 shelter beds for homeless persons provided by private nonprofit group such as the Salvation Army, the Central Union Mission and the Center for Creative Nonviolence. In addition to temporary housing provisions, other services provided to homeless persons include meals, health care, alcohol and drug treatment and counseling. The Health Care for the Homeless Project, created in 1984 with private funds, provided mobile health teams for designated shelters and for the homeless who refuse shelter services. The Homeless Coordinating Council, appointed by the mayor, advises him on the needs of homeless families and individuals and serves as advocates for the homeless.

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**DISTRICT SUPPORTED SHELTER SERVICES**
(Fiscal Year 1988)

| *Family Shelters* | *Contract Apartment Capacity* | *Shelter Nights* | *Average Nightly Census* | *Percent Occupied* | *Unduplicated Clients Served Within Each Program* | *Average Nights Length of Stay* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community of Hope | 13 | 20,088 | 12 | 92% | 45 | 124 |
| Comprehensive Marketing Systems | 45 | 67,885 | 42 | 93 | 109 | 173 |
| Family Living Center | 20 | 35,298 | 16 | 80 | 53 | 180 |
| House of Ruth* | 10 | 6,586 | 10 | 100 | 56 | 42 |
| My Sister's Place* | 10 | 7,582 | 9 | 90 | 117 | 27 |
| Pitts Hotel | 51 | 53,295 | 51 | 100 | 165 | 95 |
| Trans-Management System Corporation | 20 | 25,872 | 20 | 100 | 44 | 147 |
| Urban Shelter/Atlantic Street | 13 | 23,520 | 11 | 85 | 32 | 150 |
| Urban Shelter/R Street | 12 | 15,096 | 12 | 100 | 30 | 136 |
| Washington & Washington | 11 | 16,638 | 10 | 91 | 30 | 118 |
| Randall** | 24 | 19,772 | 21 | 88 | 269 | 21 |
| Greentree*** | 33 | 6,363 | 25 | 76 | 101 | 45 |
| **Total** | **262** | **297,995** | **239** | **91%** | **1,051** | — |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Adult Shelters* | | | | | | |
| Blair | 150 | 59,502 | 163 | 109 | 1,410 | 42 |
| Pierce | 150 | 62,424 | 170 | 113 | 1,224 | 51 |
| Calvary | 28 | 5,556 | 24 | 86 | 463 | 12 |
| House of Ruth**** | 54 | 9,548 | 30 | 56 | 682 | 14 |
| Webster House | 13 | 5,875 | 10 | 77 | 47 | 125 |
| Park Road House | 18 | 4,550 | 14 | 78 | 91 | 50 |
| Florida Ave. Center | 22 | 2,700 | 8 | 36 | 108 | 25 |
| Hannah House | 15 | 5,772 | 12 | 80 | 74 | 78 |
| House of Ruth | 84 | 30,194 | 83 | 99 | 974 | 31 |
| Sarah House | 14 | 2,325 | 12 | 86 | 31 | 75 |
| Shelter for the Homeless, Inc. | 61 | 15,834 | 87 | 143 | 754 | 21 |
| Women's Shelter Provider | 42 | 1,598 | 17 | 40 | 34 | 47 |
| **Total** | **651** | **205,878** | **630** | **97%** | **5,892** | — |
| *Pregnant Women/Mothers and Infants* | | | | | | |
| House of Ruth***** | 10 | 5,618 | 10 | 100 | 35 | 107 |
| *Open Market for Families* | | | | | | |
| General Scott Inn | 64 | 62,601 | 62 | 97 | 271 | 77 |
| Capitol City Inn | 198 | 122,759 | 196 | 99 | 355 | 91 |
| Budget Inn | NA | 14,490 | 28 | NA | 322 | 15 |
| Other | NA | 14,948 | 17 | NA | 417 | 10 |
| **Total** | **NA** | **214,798** | **303** | **NA** | **1,365** | — |

* Program for battered women and their children.
** Program in operation from April to September, 1988.
*** Program capacity for families based on numbers of individuals. Program averages 15 families in 33 beds.
**** Program for single women, uses trailers to shelter them.
***** Program for homeless pregnant women and mothers with infants up to two years old.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

# Five Year Trends in Shelter Services to the Homeless

Over the past five years, increasing numbers of persons have presented themselves as homeless and needing District government assistance for shelter. The District government operates or contracts for shelter capacity for families and adults. In addition, certain families are sheltered in motels in a program called open market shelter. The capacity of all of these programs has increased over the past five years. The number of shelter nights paid by the District government has increased 211.5 percent from 232,489 nights in 1984 to 724,289 nights in 1988.

---

TRENDS IN SHELTER SERVICES FOR THE HOMELESS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Contract Bed Capacity* | | | | | |
| Family Shelter | 443 | 542 | 463 | 794 | 524* |
| Men's Shelter | 400 | 370 | 365 | 407 | 392 |
| Women's Shelter | 65 | 85 | 98 | 176 | 269 |
| **Total** | **908** | **997** | **926** | **1,377** | **1,185*** |
| *Shelter Nights* | | | | | |
| Family Shelter | 113,046 | 138,099 | 156,023 | 221,117 | 297,995 |
| Open Market Family | 2,968 | 20,325 | 77,946 | 74,829 | 214,798 |
| Men's Shelter | 97,741 | 96,379 | 119,225 | 142,888 | 148,185 |
| Women's Shelter | 18,734 | 22,514 | 35,365 | 57,930 | 63,311 |
| **Total** | **232,489** | **277,317** | **388,599** | **496,764** | **724,289** |
| *Average Nightly Census* | | | | | |
| Family Shelter | 341 | 469 | 440 | 729 | 239* |
| Open Market Family | 30 | 63 | 222 | 491 | 303 |
| Men's Shelter | 400 | 370 | 365 | 407 | 440 |
| Women's Shelter | 65 | 85 | 98 | 176 | 196 |
| **Total** | **836** | **987** | **1,125** | **1,803** | **1,178** |

* In 1988, the Department of Human Services revised the way family shelter capacity is counted. Rather than counting beds, living units, e.g. apartments, motel rooms, etc. are counted. This makes prior years' capacity in family shelter not comparable.

**Source:** Department of Human Services

# Medicaid and Medical Charities Utilization

Medicaid is a federally established program to pay for the health care of indigent families with children and for disabled individuals and elderly persons who cannot pay for their medical care costs. The cost of the Medicaid program is shared between the District and federal governments. As operated in the District, the program covers the eight basic services required by federal regulations. These are inpatient and outpatient hospital services; laboratory and X-ray services; skilled nursing facilities services; early and periodic screening diagnosis and treatment for children; family planning services and supplies; physician services and nurse midwife services. Optional services such as intermediate nursing care, podiatry and prescription drugs are covered in the District government's program. In 1987, the District government extended coverage to include aged and disabled persons and pregnant women and infants in families whose income is above the program's eligibility level but below 100 percent of the federal poverty level. A total of 96,705 persons were Medicaid recipients in fiscal 1988; of this number, 1,122 persons were eligible under the 100 percent poverty criteria.

The Medical Charities program is a District government-funded health care program that pays hospital costs for indigent, childless persons who do not meet the Medicaid eligibility criteria. In fiscal year 1988, this program paid a total of $3 million for the care of Medical Charities patients.

| | | | **MEDICAID** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
| Service Recipients | 105,307 | 98,289 | 98,020 | 96,635 | 96,705 |
| Average Annual Payment per Recipient | $2,817 | $3,123 | $3,285 | $3,744 | $3,727 |
| Hospital Days Paid* | 209,335 | 208,016 | 171,246 | 205,633 | 229,532 |
| Average Paid per Hospital Day | $511 | $533 | $631 | $578*** | $537 |
| Intermediate Nursing Days Paid** | 576,492 | 692,695 | 677,474 | 736,730 | 812,792 |
| Average Paid per Intermediate Nursing Care Day | $68.00 | $77.00 | $85.00 | $81.00*** | $81.00 |
| | | | **MEDICAL CHARITIES** | | |
| Average Monthly Eligible Beneficiaries | 8,654 | 7,897 | 7,663 | 6,943 | 6,943 |
| Inpatient Hospital Days | 24,000 | 21,000 | 18,044 | 18,307 | 20,240 |

* Excludes days at Saint Elizabeths Hospital.
** Excludes D.C. Village and facilities for the mentally retarded.
***Note revision to previously published data.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

# Medicaid Expenditures by Service

Between 1984 and 1988, Medicaid expenditures in the District of Columbia increased 25 percent to a level of $371.9 million. Nursing home care expenditures have increased 80 percent over the five year period and now account for one-third of the total expenditures. Nursing home care expenditures include skilled and intermediate nursing facilities and both small and large intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded.

The change in the share of expenditures devoted to long term care reflects primarily the District government's commitment to move patients into the level of care most appropriate for them, especially the community-based small facilities for the mentally retarded. Expenditures for long term care are expected to consume a still larger share of the Medicaid dollar in 1989; there is increased activity in the home health care segment in particular. The percentage spent for inpatient care in acute care hospitals (as opposed to psychiatric and rehabilitation hospitals) has declined since 1984 and is expected to drop further in 1989.

---

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAID SERVICE EXPENDITURES**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Expenditures (000s)** | **$297,658** | **$306,985** | **$321,963** | **$361,798*** | **$371,910** |
| Inpatient Hospitalization | 46.5% | 47.8% | 43.0% | 44.9% | 41.0% |
| Nursing Care (Including ICF/MR) | 26.6 | 27.1 | 31.8 | 31.9 | 34.7 |
| Physician | 5.8 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| Hospital Emergency Room and Outpatient | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| Other** | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.2 |
| Drugs | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Medicare Premiums | — | — | — | — | 0.6 |
| Clinic and Day Treatment | 6.7 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.8 |
| **Total** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

* Due to delays in processing by the insurance company that serves as the Medicare fiscal intermediary this amount includes billings by Saint Elizabeths Hospital for periods prior to fiscal year 1987.

**Dental, Family Planning, Home Health, Other Practitioners, etc.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

# Education/ Recreation/Library

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EXCELLENCE
NOT EXCUSES
THINK SAFETY

*Learning High Tech Skills at the University of the District of Columbia*

# Public School Enrollment

The District of Columbia Public School system provides educational services to preschool through adult age students. These services include comprehensive educational programs and special opportunities for elementary, junior high and senior high school enrollees. The Head Start Program, the Visiting Instruction Corps, the Senate Page School, the Public/Private Partnership Programs and Alternative Academic/Career Training/ Entrepreneurial Opportunities. The Career Enrichment Program, under the auspices of the Public/Private Partnership Programs, offers opportunities to explore a broad range of career options for students in grades four through eight at several selected elementary, middle and junior high schools. The Emergent Literacy Program, a segment of Early Childhood Education, provides early language development experiences to pre-kindergarten and kindergarten students. Special education services in the District of Columbia Public Schools are provided to those students who have been identified as having physical handicaps, learning disabilities, mental and emotional problems, or behavioral patterns that require specialized instruction.

Total public school enrollment as of October 1988 was 87,700, a decrease of 255 students from the previous year. Since 1984, there has been a net decline in enrollment of 227 students. Enrollment declined throughout the system over the last year, with the exception of elementary school. Enrollment losses have been offset by the school system's expanded educational offerings for preschool, pre-kindergarten and postsecondary students.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**
**PUPIL MEMBERSHIP BY GRADES IN THE REGULAR DAY SCHOOLS**

| *(As of October)* | *1984** | *1985** | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| School Level and Grade | | | | | |
| Elementary Schools | | | | | |
| Pre-Kindergarten | 3,265 | 3,309 | 3,405 | 3,378 | 3,606 |
| Kindergarten | 6,431 | 6,602 | 6,546 | 6,421 | 6,405 |
| Grades 1-6 | 39,559 | 39,587 | 39,599 | 40,440 | 41,163 |
| **Subtotal** | **49,255** | **49,498** | **49,550** | **50,239** | **51,174** |
| Junior High School | 20,306 | 19,411 | 18,697 | 17,767 | 17,196 |
| Senior High School | 16,329 | 16,523 | 16,328 | 18,091** | 17,396 |
| Career Development Centers | 442 | 596 | 793 | 456 | 340 |
| City-wide Special Education Schools and Programs | 1,065 | 1,064 | 1,037 | 986 | 1,080 |
| Tuition Grant | 421 | 365 | 382 | 358 | 350 |
| Preschool | 109 | 220 | 106 | 58 | 164 |
| **Grand Total** | **87,927** | **87,677** | **86,893** | **87,955** | **87,700** |

* Note: School enrollment figures for years 1984 and 1985 are different from earlier editions of *INDICES* due to redistribution by the D.C. Public Schools of enrollments for special education and the Senate Page School. Redistribution did not alter total enrollment for those years.

**The Street Academy and the STAY enrollments were counted in adult education for the years — 1984, 1985 and 1986. This enrollment represents postsecondary students only. Other students enrolled are counted in regular senior high school enrollment.

**Source:** D.C. Public Schools

# Student Promotions and Test Scores

The Student Progress Plan was implemented in 1980 on the elementary school level to ensure students' mastery of specified skills in grades one through six. The Secondary Student Progress Plan was phased into grade seven in school year 1984-85, grade eight in school year 1985-86, grades nine and ten during school year 1986-87, and grades eleven and twelve in the school year 1987-88. Both plans provide for uniform course requirements, grading standards and promotion policies at each level. The plans require increased reporting to parents of student progress by subject areas and offer additional assistance to students needing to upgrade their skills in order to be promoted to the next grade level. Since June 1984, 93 percent of the elementary school children have been promoted. In 1988, 77 percent of the students in grades 7 through 12 were promoted.

The Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills, Form U, was introduced to students in grades 3, 6, 8, 9 and 11 in May 1987. In 1988, students in grades three and six scored above the national norm in mathematics; and students in grades 8, 9, and 11 scored below the national norm in both reading and mathematics.

**COMPREHENSIVE TESTS OF BASIC SKILLS**

| | *1987* | | *1988* | | *National* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Grade* | *Reading* | *Mathematics* | *Reading* | *Mathematics* | *Norm* |
| 3 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| 6 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| 8 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.8 |
| 9 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.8 |
| 11 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 11.8 |

The 1987-88 results for the College Board Admissions Testing Program reveal that the average SAT verbal and mathematics scores for the District of Columbia public school seniors have increased over the 1986-87 scores. The average SAT verbal score was 344 and the average SAT mathematics score was 371. These figures represent a one-point increase in both verbal and mathematics scores over the previous year. Since the 1984-85 school year, the difference between the national SAT scores and the DCPS SAT scores in the mathematic and verbal sections of the test have decreased.

**SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST SCORES***

| | VERBAL | | | | | MATHEMATICS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
| D.C. Public Schools | 325 | 333 | 337 | 343 | 344 | 361 | 361 | 367 | 370 | 371 |
| National Average | 426 | 431 | 431 | 431 | 428 | 471 | 475 | 475 | 475 | 476 |

*Scores shown are yearly averages.

**Source:** D.C. Public Schools

# Secondary School Education

District of Columbia high school students have many educational options. The basic academic program of English, mathematics, science and foreign languages is offered in all high schools. To graduate from high school, students must complete 20.5 Carnegie units (CUs), the standard measure of academic credit for secondary education. Two semesters of study in a particular subject equal one Carnegie Unit.

Alternative academic programs are offered on the secondary school level. Banneker Academic High School offers a rigorous academic curriculum for students preparing for post-secondary education. To graduate, students must earn 26 CU standard requirements. Under the High School/College Internship Program, available system-wide, students earn first-year college credits while still in high school. The Science/Math Program at Ballou offers advanced mathematics and science, with calculus as a required subject. The Public Safety Preparatory Program at McKinley provides training and educational experiences while expanding the existing curriculum for students who may be interested in a career in law enforcement, fire fighting or emergency medical services. The Cadet Training Program at McKinley provides training and educational experiences for students desiring a career as a D.C. police officer. The Spingarn STAY program offers career and academic studies for students who are returning to school. In addition to regular classroom work, students receive individualized computer-assisted instruction in basic skills and career preparatory skills. Child care services are also available.

## COURSE REQUIREMENTS FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

| | *Comprehensive High School* | *Career Development Center* |
|---|---|---|
| D.C. History | 0.5 CUs | 0.5 CUs |
| Electives | 7.0 | — |
| English | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Foreign Language | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Health and Physical Education | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Life Skills Seminar | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Mathematics | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Science | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| U.S. Government | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| U.S. History | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Vocational/Technical Career Preparation | N/A | 9.0 |
| Total | 20.5 CUs | 23.0 CUs |

## HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

| *(School Year)* | *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4,073 | 3,940 | 3,875 | 3,842 | 3,882 |

The school system also offers career training opportunities. The Aerospace/Marine Science program at Dunbar prepares students for careers in navigation and flight. In addition to engineering graphics and an engineering laboratory, the Dunbar pre-engineering course includes algebra, geometry, physical science and computer science. McKinley offers a course of study leading to entry-level positions in architecture and engineering. Training in landscaping, carpentry, brick masonry, plumbing, drafting, electronics, automobile repair and welding is offered at Phelps through two programs: the D.C. Apprenticeship School and the Agri-Business, Construction and Transportation program. Chamberlain provides training in accounting, secretarial work, barbering, cosmetology, office machine repair and jewelry repair through its Business and Office Education/Personal Services program. The Far Southeast Career Development Center at Johnson provides training for youth and adults in building maintenance, public safety, typing and general office skills. The International Studies Program at Wilson offers intensive training in social studies and foreign language courses. In addition, the program provides work-study internships and possibilities for foreign exchange language study. At Coolidge the Teaching Professions program offers intensive training in foreign language, government, physics, calculus, English and communication skills. A professional practicum is included and work-study internships are provided. Each year, scholarships and financial assistance are awarded to District of Columbia seniors to pursue educational or technical training beyond high school. These awards include scholarships from national sources, private foundations, community organizations, fraternal societies, and colleges and universities. These students received more than $12 million in scholarships, financial aid and awards.

**Source:** D.C. Public Schools

# Other Educational Options

## Special Education

The District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) provide special education and related services to those eligible handicapped students who are identified as deaf, deaf-blind, hard of hearing, mentally retarded, multi-handicapped, orthopedically impaired, other health impaired, seriously emotionally disturbed, specific learning disability, speech impaired or visually handicapped. Special education services permit students to be educated in the least restrictive educational setting as mandated by the *Education for all Handicapped Children Act*, P.L. 94-142, and Board of Education rules.

The DCPS acts as both the state and local education agency responsible for special education. The State Education Agency oversees compliance with certain federal and local mandates that govern services to all District of Columbia handicapped students receiving special education. The state office also develops state plans, state standards, guidelines, curricula and provides staff development and in-service training to personnel serving handicapped students. There are several programs for the parents of handicapped students. The Local Education Agency office delivers special educational services to eligible handicapped students, including assessments, individual education plan development and placement. As of December 1988, 7,213 handicapped students received special education and related services provided by D.C. Public Schools.

SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

| *(School Year)* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7,394 | 7,069 | 7,114 | 7,161 | 7,213 |

## Adult Education

The Division of Adult and Community Education, in the D.C. Public Schools, serves as the state agency for adult education in the District of Columbia. For purposes of this program, an adult is defined as an individual who is beyond the age of compulsory school attendance under state law. The populations served under the adult education program include persons with handicaps, the homeless, institutionalized individuals, persons of limited English proficiency and disadvantaged adults. The goals of the adult education programs are to enable all adults to acquire basic literacy skills and to continue their education to at least the level of completion of secondary school. Adult basic education is provided for adults whose inability to read or write affects their ability to obtain or retain employment. Adult secondary education programs include General Education Development (GED) preparation and testing, the External High School Diploma Program and high school completion through required and elective courses yielding Carnegie units. Career skills training and retraining are provided for adults at career development centers.

ADULT EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

| *(School Year)* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 16,192 | 16,469 | 17,116 | 16,734 | 17,569 |

## Bilingual Education

The District of Columbia Public Schools (DCPS) has been recognized for its sensitivity and responsiveness to the special needs of that part of its student population demonstrating non or limited English proficiency. Through the efforts of its Division of Bilingual Education, the DCPS strives to meet its long-standing goal of providing equal educational opportunities for *all* of its students.

The student population of the DCPS is comprised of a heterogeneous population representing linguistically diverse backgrounds. The limited English-speaking population of the District enrolled in DCPS programs has increased dramatically over the past few years from about 2,000 in 1980 to over 9,000 in 1989. This required the development of new teaching methods and more practical techniques.

The Division of Bilingual Education provides instructional and counseling services to all public school students with limited English proficiency. These services include initial orientation and placement, special classes in English as a second language, transitional bilingual education (Spanish and Chinese), and native language counseling. While the majority of students benefiting from such services are Latinos, approximately one third of the linguistic minority population in the DCPS come from other language groups.

### LANGUAGE MINORITY ENROLLMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOLS

| *(School Year)* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-kindergarten-12th Grade | 4,485 | 4,867 | 5,229 | 5,199 | 5,831 |
| Adults | 2,745 | 2,794 | 2,730 | 3,286 | 3,286 |
| **Total** | **7,230** | **7,661** | **7,959** | **8,485** | **9,117** |

* Represents student population as of January 31, 1989

**Source:** D.C. Public Schools

# Public School System Finances

The fiscal year 1989 budget for public schools is $452.4 million in appropriated funds and a total of $529.9 million when all other funds including capital improvement funds are added. Salaries and benefits continued, in 1989, to constitute the largest percentage distribution of the total operating budget with a 7.4 percent increase over 1988. Average teacher salaries have increased by 9.4 percent in the last five years. Of the 6,588 teachers, 3,364 or 51 percent are at the maximum pay level. Beginning salaries on all levels have increased approximately 20 percent since 1985.

---

### FUNDING OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Planned 1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating Budget | | | | | | |
| District Appropriations | $326.4 | $340.7 | $360.1 | $396.7 | $427.4 | $452.4 |
| Federal Funds | 45.5 | 48.0 | 43.6 | 45.5 | 48.5 | 53.0 |
| **Total** | **$371.9** | **$388.7** | **$403.7** | **$442.2** | **$475.9** | **$505.4** |
| Capital Improvement Funds | 19.8 | 11.6 | 22.5 | 69.9 | 26.9 | 24.5 |
| **Grand Total** | **$391.7** | **$400.3** | **$426.2** | **$512.1** | **$502.8** | **$529.9** |

### PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS OPERATING BUDGET

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Planned 1989* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries and Benefits | 86.1 | 82.5% | 83.4% | 87.5% | 86.0% | 86.5% |
| Energy, Communications, Rent | 6.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Subsidies and Transfers | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Supplies and Materials | 1.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Equipment | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Other | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| **Total** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

### BEGINNING PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER SALARY

| *(School Year)* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bachelor's degree | $17,167 | $17,768 | $18,849 | $19,116 | $20,263 |
| Bachelor's degree +15 credits | 18,023 | 18,654 | 19,788 | 20,068 | 21,272 |
| Master's degree | 18,886 | 19,547 | 20,736 | 21,029 | 22,291 |
| Master's degree +30 credits | 19,749 | 20,440 | 21,683 | 21,990 | 23,309 |
| Doctorate | 20,613 | 21,334 | 22,631 | 22,951 | 24,328 |
| Average School Teacher Salary | $31,709 | $32,166 | $33,797 | $34,705 | $37,231 |

**Source:** D.C. Public Schools
D.C. Office of the Budget

# Public School Facilities

In 1988, there were 178 buildings in the public school system. The Senate Page School is located in a Library of Congress building and is not counted in this summary. Public schools also house special programs such as STAY, Street Academy, and community schools. There are 21 other facilities under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia Public Schools that do not serve students, but house administrative offices for DCPS and other government agencies.

---

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM FACILITIES, 1988*

| | |
|---|---|
| Elementary Schools | 119 |
| Elementary School Arts Center | 1 |
| Middle Schools | 2 |
| Elementary/Junior High Schools | 2 |
| Junior High Schools | 26 |
| Senior High Schools | 14 |
| Career Development Centers | 6 |
| Special Education Schools | 5 |
| Adult & Continuing Education Schools | 3 |
| **Total** | **178** |

* All buildings are classified by principal use.

**Source:** D.C. Public Schools

# District Public School Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures Compared with Selected Public School Systems in the Washington Metropolitan Area

During the 1988-89 school year the District of Columbia had a total enrollment, including pre-school and pre-kindergarten students, of 87,700 students with a per pupil expenditure of $4,914, representing an 8.4 percent increase over last year. Montgomery County with a total enrollment of 98,519 had a per pupil expenditure of $5,410; Prince George's County with an enrollment of 104,140 students, had per pupil expenditures of $4,338.Falls Church per pupil expenditures, at $7,303 for 1988, were higher than other school districts. Arlington County public schools experienced the greatest rate of growth in per pupil expenditure in 1988, up 11.6 percent, followed by Fairfax County, up 8.5 percent. All jurisdictions, except Alexandria City, Arlington County and Fairfax County, experienced rises in enrollment. Falls Church had the largest rise, with an increase of 3.7 percent; followed by the Montgomery County with an increase of 3.4 percent or 3,244 students.

---

|  | *School Year* | *Enrollment** | *Percent Change* | *Per Pupil Expenditure*** | *Percent Change* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District of Columbia |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1984-1985 | 84,553 | −1.5% | $4,212 | +13.0% |
|  | 1985-1986 | 84,148 | −0.5 | $4,290 | +1.9 |
|  | 1986-1987 | 83,382 | −0.9 | $4,297 | +0.2 |
|  | 1987-1988 | 84,519 | +1.4 | $4,534 | +5.5 |
|  | 1988-1989 | 85,165 | +0.7 | $4,914 | +8.4 |
| Fairfax County, Va. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1984-1985 | 123,175 | +1.0 | $3,476 | +14.2 |
|  | 1985-1986 | 125,066 | +1.5 | $3,586 | +3.2 |
|  | 1986-1987 | 127,878 | +1.3 | $3,977 | +10.9 |
|  | 1987-1988 | 128,742 | +0.7 | $4,458 | +12.1 |
|  | 1988-1989 | 127,874 | −0.7 | $4,839 | +8.5 |

* The enrollment figures do not include pre-school and pre-kindergarten students. Fairfax County, however, includes Head Start student enrollment in the kindergarten figures.

**The per pupil expenditure figure is based on a school district's operating budget for the regular day school program excluding debt service, employee benefits, school food service, summer school and adult education. School systems include all students enrolled and use the regular day school budget in calculating per pupil expenditures. Montgomery County does not include pre-school students in the per pupil expenditures. Fairfax County excludes special education costs.

## Public School Enrollment and Per Pupil Expenditures Compared with Selected Public School Systems Systems in the Washington Metropolitan Area, *continued*

| | School Year | Enrollment* | Percent Change | Per Pupil Expenditure** | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | | | | | |
| | 1984-1985 | 10,549 | +2.2% | $4,794 | +6.1% |
| | 1985-1986 | 10,344 | -1.9 | $5,139 | +7.2 |
| | 1986-1987 | 9,967 | +3.6 | $5,312 | +3.4 |
| | 1987-1988 | 9,422 | -5.5 | $6,505 | +22.5 |
| | 1988-1989 | 9,309 | +1.2 | $6,918 | +6.3 |
| Arlington County, Va. | | | | | |
| | 1984-1985 | 14,684 | +1.1 | $4,346 | +3.9 |
| | 1985-1986 | 14,486 | -1.3 | $4,842 | +11.4 |
| | 1986-1987 | 14,691 | +1.4 | $5,312 | +9.7 |
| | 1987-1988 | 14,404 | -2.0 | $5,833 | +9.8 |
| | 1988-1989 | 14,113 | -2.0 | $6,507 | +11.6 |
| Falls Church, Va. | | | | | |
| | 1984-1985 | 1,061 | +2.5 | $5,350 | +6.6 |
| | 1985-1986 | 1,110 | +4.6 | $5,579 | +4.3 |
| | 1986-1987 | 1,132 | +1.9 | $6,161 | +10.4 |
| | 1987-1988 | 1,145 | +1.2 | $6,737 | +9.4 |
| | 1988-1989 | 1,187 | +3.7 | $7,303 | +8.4 |
| Prince George's County, Md. | | | | | |
| | 1984-1985 | 105,830 | -2.2 | $3,049 | +17.1 |
| | 1985-1986 | 102,997 | -2.7 | $3,319 | +8.9 |
| | 1986-1987 | 102,530 | -0.5 | $3,803 | +14.6 |
| | 1987-1988 | 103,325 | +0.8 | $4,076 | +7.2 |
| | 1988-1989 | 104,140 | +0.8 | $4,338 | +6.4 |
| Montgomery County, Md. | | | | | |
| | 1984-1985 | 90,861 | + .8 | $3,996 | +6.5 |
| | 1985-1986 | 91,959 | +1.2 | $4,269 | +6.8 |
| | 1986-1987 | 93,459 | +1.6 | $4,598 | +7.7 |
| | 1987-1988 | 95,275 | +1.9 | $5,062 | +10.1 |
| | 1988-1989 | 98,519 | +3.4 | $5,410 | +6.9 |

* The enrollment figures do not include pre-school and pre-kindergarten students. Fairfax County,however,includes Head Start student enrollment in the kindergarten figures.

**The per pupil expenditure figure is based on a school district's operating budget for the regular day school program excluding debt service, employee benefits, school food service, summer school and adult eduction. School systems include all students enrolled and use the regular day school budget in calculating per pupil expenditures. Montgomery County does not include pre-school students in the per pupil expenditures. Fairfax County excludes special education costs.

**Source:** Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Area Boards of Education, *Basic Information Guide School Year 1987-1988* and prior year's editions.

# Private School Enrollment of District Residents

Under the provisions of D.C. Code Title 31, Compulsory School Attendance Law, District residents are required to attend school from seven to 16 years of age. The D.C. Public Schools, Division of Student Services, Statutory Compliance Branch conducts an annual census of all District resident students, ages three-18, enrolled in the non-public schools and instructional programs in the District and elsewhere.

During the 1988-89 school year, 14,230 District resident students were enrolled in non-public schools in kindergarten through twelfth grade programs. The majority, nearly 84 percent, attend private or church-sponsored schools in the District of Columbia. Enrollment of District residents in church-administered schools in the District and enrollment in other programs has declined in each of the last five years while enrollment in private schools has fluctuated during this period. For school year 1988-89, the enrollment of District residents in private schools in the District increased by seven percent while enrollment in other school programs declined by 17 percent; church-administered school enrollment declined by one percent. Overall attendance of District residents in non-public schools, both in and outside the District, has declined since 1984. However, there was a 3 percent enrollment increase between the 1987 and 1988 school years.

PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS

| *(As of October)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *District* | | | | | |
| Parochial Schools* | 6,925 | 6,906 | 6,571 | 6,500 | 6,460 |
| Private Schools | 5,370 | 4,752 | 5,159 | 4,871 | 5,208 |
| Other Programs** | 774 | 721 | 466 | 295 | 246 |
| **Total** | **13,069** | **12,379** | **12,196** | **11,666** | **11,914** |
| *Outside the District of Columbia* | 2,741 | 2,771 | 2,577 | 2,207 | 2,316 |
| **Grand Total** | **15,810** | **15,150** | **14,773** | **13,873** | **14,230** |

* Includes schools affiliated with the Catholic Church, as well as Christian, Baptist, Episcopal, Greek, Muslim and Seventh Day Adventist schools in the District of Columbia.
**Includes the Developmental Services Center, Oak Hill Annex, Oak Hill, and Saint Elizabeths Hospital Adolescent Day Treatment Program.

**Source:** D.C. Public School

# Public Higher Education

The University of the District of Columbia (UDC) is a public land-grant institution established in August 1977 through the merger of three schools: D.C. Teachers College, Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute. It is the only exclusively urban land-grant institution of higher education in the country. The university is governed by a 15-member board of trustees, 11 appointed by the mayor with confirmation by the Council of District of Columbia. Three members are selected by alumni and one member is elected by the UDC student body. The university is accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools. The school's main campus, in Northwest Washington, is a 22-acre site. Academic programs are also housed in two satellite campuses, the downtown Mount Vernon Square campus and the Georgia Avenue and Harvard Street campus, formerly the site of D.C. Teachers College.

UDC has five academic colleges. As of January 1988, it offered 134 programs: 44 associate, 67 baccalaureate, 17 master's and six certificate programs. In addition to its academic programs, the university offers a number of specialized programs through the Cooperative Extension Service and its Division of Continuing Education. The Cooperative Extension Service offers the traditional 4-H and youth programs, and community resources development activities, such as housing repair, training in pesticide handling and urban gardening. The Division of Continuing Education is the outreach unit of the university's instructional programs, coordinating 60 off-campus credit and non-credit courses as well as training programs.

Tuition for District resident undergraduates in the fall of 1988 was $664 and for District resident graduate students it is $1,264. For both nonresident undergraduate and graduate school students, tuition is $2,464 per year. Approximately 15 percent of UDC students received some form of financial aid during the 1988 academic year with an average award of $1,600 per year to cover tuition, books and other living expenses.

The fiscal year 1989 budget for the university is $76.3 million in District government appropriated funds and $91.2 million when all other funds and tuition are counted. For the academic year 1988-1989, 490 full-time and 315 part-time faculty members performed teaching and other academic duties. In fiscal year 1988, salaries for full-time professors ranged from $38,105 to $57,665, with an average salary of $50,104. Of the full-time teaching staff, 44 percent had earned doctorates, 50 percent held master's degrees, 5 percent held bachelor's degrees and less than 1 percent had other certificates. The university employed 1,365 full-time persons in fiscal year 1988. Included in this number are 875 administrative, professional, technical, clerical and craft employees.

**DEGREES AWARDED**

| | *Associate/Certificate* | *Bachelor's* | *Master's* | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1983-1984 | 221 | 549 | 156 | **926** |
| 1984-1985 | 257 | 519 | 148 | **924** |
| 1985-1986 | 248 | 510 | 151 | **909** |
| 1986-1987 | 237 | 538 | 137 | **912** |
| 1987-1988 | 242 | 583 | 140 | **965** |

**DEGREES AWARDED BY COLLEGE — 1987-88**

| *College* | *Associate/Certificate* | *Bachelor's* | *Master's* | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liberal & Fine Arts | 12 | 177 | 12 | **201** |
| Business & Public Management | 41 | 211 | 47 | **299** |
| Life Sciences | 87 | 66 | — | **153** |
| Education & Human Ecology | 3 | 33 | 79 | **115** |
| Physical Science, Engineering & Tech. | 99 | 96 | 2 | **197** |
| **Total** | **242** | **583** | **140** | **965** |

**Source:** University of the District of Columbia

# Profile of Students in Public Higher Education

In the fall of 1988, the University of the District of Columbia (UDC) enrolled 11,263 students, a full-time equivalent enrollment (FTE) of 6,711. There were 12 FTE students per FTE faculty member. Of the total enrollment, 90 percent were undergraduate and 65 percent were studying part time, with an average academic load of nine credit hours per semester. The university has an open admissions policy with mandatory skills testing for entering freshmen undergraduates only. This ensures that any District resident who is a high school graduate or has passed the General Education Development (GED) program has the opportunity to enroll at UDC.

In the 1988-1989 academic school year, 83.7 percent of the total student body lived in the District of Columbia; 56 percent were female; 78 percent were black; and the average age was 27 years. There were 2,289 students with foreign visas registered in 1988, with nearly 24 percent from Nigeria. Of 5,721 freshmen in the 1988-1989 academic year, 1,860 were first-time college enrollees.

During the five-year period, 1984-1988, student enrollment declined 25 percent. In the fall of 1988, enrollment increased approximately 17 percent over 1987. The number of faculty remained stable from 1987 to 1988. The percentage of students studying part-time has remained at 65 percent.

## ENROLLMENT

| *(Fall)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Headcount | 12,832 | 12,080 | 11,098 | 9,655 | 11,263 |
| Full-Time Equivalent | 7,825 | 7,411 | 6,869 | 5,819 | 6,711 |

## STUDENT STATUS

| *(Fall)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full-Time | 4,491 | 4,475 | 4,197 | 3,382 | 3,885 |
| Part-Time | 8,341 | 7,605 | 6,901 | 6,273 | 7,378 |

## CLASS STANDING

| *(Fall)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Freshman | 6,862 | 6,408 | 5,310 | 4,403 | 5,721 |
| Sophomore | 2,363 | 2,131 | 1,931 | 1,676 | 1,619 |
| Junior | 1,337 | 1,403 | 1,397 | 1,283 | 1,288 |
| Senior | 1,196 | 1,283 | 1,565 | 1,555 | 1,575 |
| Graduate | 660 | 615 | 643 | 571 | 717 |
| Special* | 414 | 240 | 252 | 167 | 343 |
| **Total** | **12,832** | **12,080** | **11,098** | **9,655** | **11,263** |

## FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT ENROLLMENT/FACULTY RATIO

| | *Students* | *Faculty* | *Ratio* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984-1985 | 7,825 | 573.3 | 14:1 |
| 1985-1986 | 7,411 | 570.2 | 13:1 |
| 1986-1987 | 6,869 | 552.6 | 12:1 |
| 1987-1988 | 5,819 | 500.0 | 12:1 |
| 1988-1989 | 6,711 | 543.9 | 12:1 |

* Students who have not designated a degree program or consortium students.

**Source:** University of the District of Columbia

# Education, Research and Community Service of UDC

The Office of Planning, Institutional Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) conducts analytical research studies and serves the informational needs of university management. The office is charged with developing and directing the comprehensive planning thrusts of the institution and is responsible for coordinating university-wide data collection. OPRE translates community needs into programs. The evaluation component enhances the university's ability to respond to internal and external performance measures in accordance with priorities, goals and objectives developed by the university. OPRE also has the responsibility for coordinating and monitoring the self-study process as well as providing the university with updates on its progress in meeting accreditation goals.

The District of Columbia Agricultural Experiment Station was established in 1975 when the District was made eligible to benefit from the *Hatch Act of 1887*. The Agricultural Experiment Station is responsible for introducing an agricultural research component into the academic and service program of the land-grant university of which it is a part. The Agricultural Experiment Station will enable the teaching arm of the University to train its graduates in agricultural science.

Established in the Fall of 1984, the Center for Applied Research and Urban Policy conducts research on problems that affect the social and economic health of urban areas, particularly the District of Columbia. The Center provides technical assistance to urban managers and policy makers. The Center's research capability is drawn from the full resources of the University; special emphasis is placed on interdisciplinary approaches to problem solving. Research results on a variety of issues are disseminated through publications, seminars, conferences and media programs.

The District of Columbia Water Resources Research Center in the College of Life Sciences originated in 1973. Its mission is to provide the District of Columbia, the region and the nation with research support in identifying water problems and contributing to their solution. Research activities include such water quality issues as: pollution, hazardous and toxic wastes, water and wastewater treatment, economics of water resources, institutional management of water resources problems, groundwater conservation and other issues. The fiscal year 1988 budget for WRRC contains a grant from the U.S. Department of Interior in the amount of $105,130 with matching funds from UDC of $323,000.

# Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions

Washington, D.C. is an educational center with 18 degree-granting institutions of higher education. In the fall of 1988, these colleges, universities and seminaries had 48,473 undergraduates and 30,649 graduate or professional students enrolled. The University of the District of Columbia had the largest undergraduate student enrollment, 10,546 students, or 21.8 percent of the total undergraduate students in District-based institutions. George Washington University had the largest number of graduate/professional students, with 11,288 students enrolled.

In addition to the degree-granting institutions located in Washington, D.C., there are numerous degree-granting branches of other state universities, non-degree institutions of higher education, and specialized public and private research centers. The largest non-degree enrollment in college level courses is in the Graduate School of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which had 37,500 students enrolled in 1988-1989, most of whom attend classes at locations in the District of Columbia.

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### FALL ENROLLMENT BY STUDENT LEVEL IN POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

| | *1985-1986* | | *1986-1987* | | *1987-1988* | | *1988-1989* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Undergraduate* | *Graduate* | *Undergraduate* | *Graduate* | *Undergraduate* | *Graduate* | *Undergraduate* | *Graduate* |
| American University | 5,429 | 5,193 | 5,681 | 4,986 | 6,082 | 4,935 | 6,269 | 4,886 |
| Catholic University of America | 2,886 | 3,765 | 2,891 | 3,770 | 3,026 | 3,803 | 3,263 | 3,747 |
| Corcoran School of Art | 515 | 0 | 504 | 0 | 532 | 0 | 279 | 0 |
| De Sales School of Theology | 0 | 26 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| Defense Intelligence College | 317 | 350 | 358 | 344 | 774 | 422 | 340 | 506 |
| District of Columbia School of Law | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 | 53 |
| Dominican House of Studies | 1 | 42 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 48 | 5 | 40 |
| Gallaudet University | 1,536 | 308 | 1,657 | 325 | 1,908 | 309 | 1,861 | 304 |
| George Washington University | 7,499 | 11,291 | 7,302 | 11,409 | 7,931 | 11,569 | 7,948 | 11,288 |
| Georgetown University | 5,836 | 6,149 | 5,769 | 6,198 | 5,858 | 5,912 | 5,920 | 5,596 |
| Howard University | 8,193 | 2,991 | 8,257 | 2,796 | 8,026 | 2,589 | 9,011 | 2,606 |
| Mount Vernon College | 503 | 0 | 520 | 0 | 579 | 0 | 551 | 0 |
| Oblate College | 0 | 46 | 8 | 34 | 3 | 39 | 5 | 33 |
| Southeastern University | 672 | 350 | 657 | 389 | 709 | 304 | 545 | 256 |
| Strayer College | 1,226 | 0 | 917 | 0 | 1,013 | 0 | 1,013 | 37 |
| Trinity College | 739 | 202 | 774 | 187 | 729 | 320 | 917 | 208 |
| University of the District of Columbia | 11,465 | 615 | 10,455 | 643 | 9,084 | 571 | 10,546 | 717 |
| Wesley Theological Seminary | 0 | 370 | 0 | 374 | 0 | 363 | 0 | 349 |
| **Total*** | **46,817** | **31,698** | **45,750** | **31,537** | **46,254** | **31,207** | **48,473** | **30,649** |

*Figures differ from these previously published in *INDICES* because two schools closed and were removed from the list.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Human Services

# The Public Library System

The District of Columbia Public Library was created by an act of Congress in 1896 and, by statute, is "in the charge of a Library Trustee Board, which shall be comprised of nine members appointed by the mayor of the District of Columbia," D.C. Code 37-104 (a). The public library system has grown from the original Central Library building to include the Martin Luther King Memorial Library (MLK) that opened in 1972 as the main library, four regional branches, 16 local branches, four community libraries and a kiosk. The first branch library, Takoma Park, was built in 1911. Today, library facilities are located throughout the District and all are structurally accessible to the handicapped. As the number of buildings has increased, so too have the programs, services and collections offered by the library system. The number of books purchased annually has doubled since 1984, bringing the total collection to more than 1.5 million. The District government's per capita book expenditure has also doubled in the last five years. The appropriation for the library has increased an average of $1.1 million in each of the past five years. During the 1988-1989 fall, winter and spring, there were 69 weekly hours of service for MLK, seven days a week. The local and regional branches were each open 55 hours, six days a week. The community libraries and kiosk were open 36 hours, five days a week.

During fiscal year 1988 the library increased access to library materials by installing its on-line catalog and Community Information Service in all branches. The on-line catalog had previously been available only in the main and four regional libraries. This on-line catalog contains information on more than a million of the most active books in the collection. The Community Information Service is an up-to-date listing of services provided by more than a thousand local government and private agencies.

Reference service at the Martin Luther King Memorial Library was broadened, in 1988, by the introduction of an on-line reference capability. This electronic connection to databases enables reference librarians to go beyond the library's book collection to find answers to questions for library users. Paid for by federal funds, the service includes Dialogue, which provides access to hundreds of different databases, and DATATIMES, which provides electronic access to *The Washington Post* and other leading newspapers around the country. The third service, D.C. DOCKET, deals with legislation in the Council of the District of Columbia.

The library continues to improve its information retrieval systems in several ways. Other reference services, both at the Martin Luther King Memorial Library and at regional libraries, use compact disc technology (CD-ROM) which allows large amounts of information to be stored in an easily accessible digital format. For example, library users can find citations to magazine and newspaper articles by using the compact discs. The actual article can then be found in the library's large collection of periodicals or in self-service collections of microfilm cartridges.

As a place to read, study and conduct research, the library provides an extensive and varied collection of materials. The Washingtoniana Division provides a wealth of information on the District of Columbia. This division houses a photo collection and tapes of oral history by older residents of the District in addition to being a repository of official government publications. The Audiovisual Division has more than 2,500 titles of films and recordings available for use in the library and for loan to registered borrowers. Video cassettes on a variety of subjects are available for loan for a fee.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY COLLECTION

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Books (in thousands) | 1,355 | 1,404 | 1,440 | 1,508 | 1,551 |
| Books Purchased (in thousands) | 95 | 132 | 140 | 187 | 181 |
| Newspaper Subscriptions | 212 | 225 | 230 | 231 | 231 |
| Magazine Subscriptions | 2,860 | 2,955 | 3,042 | 3,314 | 3,113 |

## PUBLIC LIBRARY FINANCES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District Appropriated Budget (in millions) | $12.5 | $14.3 | $15.0 | $16.6 | $16.8 |
| Book Fund as a Percent of Operating Budget | 6.7% | 8.6% | 9.4% | 9.3% | 9.6% |
| Per Capita Book Expenditures | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | $1.32 | $1.92 | $2.24 | $2.44 | $2.64 |
| Average — Washington suburbs | 2.55 | 3.44 | 2.92 | 3.55 | NA |
| Average — U.S. cities population 550,000-750,000 | 2.10 | 2.46 | 2.90 | 2.78 | NA |

**Source:** D.C. Public Library

# Library Use

During the period 1984-1988, the use of the District's public libraries, as measured by circulation, has steadily increased. In 1984, more than 1.7 million library materials circulated; in 1988, more than 1.9 million, an increase of 13 percent. As the library expands its services to improve community access to its facilities, there has been an increase in branch circulation for both adults and children. During 1988 more than two million persons were counted entering the system's 26 facilities. The Martin Luther King Library continues to have the largest circulation in the system. Total circulation at the MLK library has grown 9 percent since 1984. The main library's downtown location makes it easily accessible to many college students, to a large daytime workforce and to residents from throughout the city and region.

The library system has improved the adult basic education collection of the Martin Luther King Memorial Library and expanded the service to eight branch libraries: Anacostia, Capitol View, Northeast, Washington Highlands, Mt. Pleasant, Georgetown, Southeast, and Watha T. Daniel. Through the adult basic education service, the library offers support for adult literacy providers and adult learners primarily by maintaining collections of easy-to-read materials. Limited space for tutoring is also available at the main library as well as in the branch libraries.

The library system provides a variety of programs and activities for children. During fiscal year 1988, over 189,000 children and adults participated in approximately 7,000 library programs for children. The sixth annual self-paced, reading motivation program, Summer Quest '88: "Dive into Books," co-sponsored by the public libraries of the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia had an enrollment increase of 17 percent. Approximately 2,500 children and adults attended summer programs presented by the Washington Humane Society in libraries throughout the city. Thirty live performances by the Library Theatre's Summer Storybuilders attracted over 5,400 participants.

A senior bookmobile operates five days a week, offering large-print books, other reading materials and programs to senior citizens. Visits are also made to homebound persons. Expanded special services such as "talking books" in disc and tape form and accommodations for hearing-impaired persons have contributed to greater use of library services.

**PUBLIC LIBRARY USE**
(In Thousands)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Circulation** | **1,725** | **1,773** | **1,826** | **1,843** | **1,949** |
| MLK Adult | 398 | 416 | 434 | 416 | 433 |
| MLK Children | 38 | 39 | 42 | 39 | 41 |
| Branches Adult | 858 | 867 | 886 | 887 | 917 |
| Branches Children | 431 | 451 | 464 | 501 | 558 |
| Head Count (Persons entering libraries) | 1,858 | 2,007 | 2,035 | 2,008 | 2,146 |
| Occupancy (Hourly count) | 1,370 | 1,316 | 1,410 | 1,511 | 1,646 |
| Telephone Inquiries | 545 | 553 | 586 | 627 | 672 |
| Active Registered Borrowers | 261 | 265 | 279 | 279 | 283 |
| Blind and Physically Handicapped | 143 | 144 | 156 | 158 | 162 |

**Source:** D.C. Public Library

# Washington, a City of Celebration

During fiscal year 1988, the Mayor's Special Events Task Group coordinated more than 250 special events attended by over five million people. Many events occur annually, such as the St. Patrick's Day Parade, the Cherry Blossom Festival, Independence Day Celebration, the Hispanic Festival and the Black Family Reunion. Others, such as the 1988 Redskins Super Bowl Parade, are one time events or occur sporadically.

The District government sponsors many special events and provides support to community groups organizing events. The city services required for these activities are coordinated by the Mayor's Special Events Task Group under the direction of the District's Office of Emergency Preparedness. Among other agencies participating are the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, the Metropolitan Police Department, the Fire Department, the Department of Public Works and the Department of Recreation. In addition to the licenses and permits required for most public events, planning must take place for crowd control, food safety, sanitary facilities, street closings, emergency medical services, public transportation, parking and cleanup.

In accordance with a formula set by law, the District government dedicates a portion of the revenue it receives from the hotel occupancy tax to promote conventions and tourism. A portion of hotel occupancy tax receipts is allocated to the Washington Convention and Visitors Association, the Committee to Promote Washington and the Washington Convention Center for promotional activities. In addition, national corporations and local businesses often provide funds and services to support major celebrations and festivals.

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### SELECTED SPECIAL EVENTS HELD DURING 1988*

| *Date* | *Event* | *Attendance*** |
|---|---|---|
| January 18 | Martin Luther King Jr. Parade | 30,000 |
| February 3 | Redskins Super Bowl Champions Parade | 600,000 |
| February 21 | Chinese Lunar New Year Celebration | 7,500 |
| March 13 | St. Patrick's Day Parade | 75,000 |
| April 3-10 | Cherry Blossom Festival | 105,000 |
| April 28-29 | Washington for Jesus | 150,000 |
| May 21 | Congress Heights Day Festival | 9,000 |
| June 4-5 | Potomac Riverfest | 850,000 |
| July 4 | Independence Day Celebration | 425,000 |
| July 30-31 | Hispanic American Cultural Festival and Parade | 250,000 |
| September 11 | Adams-Morgan Day | 125,000 |
| September 24 | Reggae Festival | 10,000 |
| October 8 | Sister Cities Celebration | 15,000 |
| October 15 | Annual Autumnfest | 10,000 |

*A sample of the events for which the District government issued approximately 2,500 permits in 1988.
**Crowd size estimated by on-site Metropolitan Police Department officers and/or U.S. Park Service police officers.

**Source:** Office of Emergency Preparedness

# Washington, D.C., A Center For The Arts

The D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities is a major resource for everyone interested in enhancing the quality of life through the arts. With a budget of $3.5 million in 1988, the highest per capita expenditure on the arts by any city government in the country, the commission works to ensure that as many residents as possible are in some way involved in the arts experience.

To support, aid and motivate local artists and their creative means of expression, the commission provides annual fellowships of $5,000 and general operating support of up to $20,000 through its most popular program, Grants-in-Aid, which involves a competitive process. The commission, comprised of 18 arts and community leaders appointed by the mayor to assist, encourage and promote the arts, reviews recommendations from advisory panels and then grants awards to individual artists and art organizations. In 1988, the number of artists and arts organizations applying for such funding increased by 51 percent over the previous year. In fiscal year 1988, the commission provided over $2 million in grant funds for public arts programming throughout the city. Such programming includes art instruction, performance, exhibition, training and advocacy.

With the Downtown Partnership, the Office of Business and Economic Development, and a special mayoral task force, the commission developed affordable space in the downtown area for artists. The Stables Art Center, at 410 Eighth Street, N.W., is planned as a focal point for the local arts in the newly developed Seventh Street Arts corridor and will be the home of the D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities.

A showcase of the city's top talent, the Mayor's Arts Awards Ceremony has recognized excellence in and service to the arts for the past seven years. In celebration of the importance of the arts, the commission has set aside special times of recognition for specific accomplishments. Local writers are heralded during the Larry Neal Writers' Program and Washington Writers' Week held each May. In remembrance of native son Edward "Duke" Ellington, April 1989 was designated Ellington month with musical tributes in honor of the jazz king.

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**COMMISSION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES EXPENDITURES**
(In Thousands)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Source of Funds* | | | | | |
| District Government | $917 | $1,278 | $1,673 | $2,418 | $3,128 |
| Federal Government | 301 | 361 | 432 | 447 | 447 |
| **Total** | **$1,217** | **$1,639** | **$2,105** | **$2,865** | **$3,575** |

**Source:** D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities

**DISTRICT GOVERNMENT LEGISLATIVE ARTS APPROPRIATIONS**
**COMPARED TO THOSE OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ranking Nationwide | 8th | 5th | 4th | 3rd | 1st |
| Per Capita Appropriation for the Arts | $1.45 | $1.81 | $2.69 | $3.78 | $5.09 |

**Source:** National Assembly of State Arts Agencies

# Celebrating The Humanities

The D.C. Community Humanities Council (DCCHC) is the state affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities. DCCHC promotes the humanities—history, literature, philosophy, culture--which celebrate the human experience: self-consciousness, reason, creativity, values and aspirations. An independent, nonprofit organization, the council's 23-member board includes five members appointed by the mayor and 18 elected by the DCCHC board.

Since 1980, the first year of grantmaking by the DCCHC, nearly 400 competitive grants, totaling $2 million, have been awarded to District cultural institutions, museums, libraries, public schools, universities and colleges, public radio and television stations and community groups in every ward. All DCCHC grant program funds are federal funds received from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The council's first receipt of District funds was a 1988 grant of $20,000 from the D.C. Arts and Humanities Commission to expand DCCHC's services and resources, especially to residents East of the Anacostia River.

DCCHC's Humanities Resource Center sponsors innovative programs such as "City Lights," which brought humanities resources, texts and scholars to ten public housing sites in 1988. Available at the center are a *Directory of Scholars* to assist in proposal development and public programming; the first D.C. public humanities lecture, entitled "The Humanities and Afro-American Literary Tradition" by Dr. Eleanor Traylor; and DCCHC-funded films and videos about the history and the heritage of the city, including: "The Howard Theater," "7th and T," "Miles of Smiles," "The Stone Carvers," "Black Georgetown Remembered," and "Fine Food, Fine Pastry, Open 6 to 9" about Sherrill's Restaurant and Bakery on Capitol Hill.

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**D.C. COMMUNITY HUMANITIES COUNCIL GRANT AWARDS**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Grants | 34 | 44 | 25 | 29 | 38 |
| Dollars Awarded | $267,575 | $261,230 | $179,555 | $280,711 | $110,529 |

**Source:** D.C. Community Humanities Council

# Recreation and Leisure Time Activities

Public recreation in the District of Columbia encompasses a broad range of physical, cultural and social activities both indoor and outdoor. The majority of these services are provided free to residents and visitors alike. The 104 public recreation facilities operated by the Department of Recreation and Parks (DORP) are located throughout the city on District-owned land, in public schools and public housing complexes. The overnight camp, owned by the District but located in Scotland, Maryland, offered exposure to nature and a group living experience to 1,481 city youth in 1988. Additional camping opportunities are provided for children who were not able to leave the city through the in-town camping program and day camps for disabled and handicapped individuals. These programs provide daytime enrichment activities, overnight camping experience and weekend trips for thousands of youth during the summer months.

Among the Department of Recreation and Parks programs for 1988 were the second District of Columbia Youth Cotillion and a sports workshop, with lectures relating competition in sports to academic accomplishments. Workshop presenters included professional sports personalities who have become successful in the business world, including current and former members of the Washington Redskins.

Since its inception the OSAY program (Operating Services Assisting Youth) has expanded its programs and outreach services to the youth and families of the District of Columbia. The number of sites increased from 16 in 1987 to 17 in 1988 and the participation went from about 5,000 in 1987 to a total of 12,122 in 1988. Youth and their families received information, counseling and support through recreation programs, workshops, enrichment trips, special events, and other activities. Referrals included 6,655 to employment services; 922 for health and dental services and 344 for teen pregnancy; 448 for substance abuse; 233 for housing and 4,585 for supportive services (food/clothing distribution, social services). The program involves the coordination of resources of other District agencies and private groups.

Citizen input in the planning and programming of DORP activities occurs in a number of ways. The principal mechanism for citizen input to recreation planning and programming at the citywide level is the D.C. Advisory Committee on Recreation. Established by Mayor's Order 81-247, the committee is composed of 21 members appointed by the mayor, including 19 public members who have demonstrated interest in recreation programs and are community leaders, and two ex-officio members representing the DORP and D.C. Public Schools. This committee, which meets monthly, provides an opportunity for citizens to discuss DORP programs, budget priorities, new facility needs and special events.

The configuration of the recreation system reflects the District's multiple roles as a major urban jurisdiction and as the capital of the United States. Most of the city's park acreage is maintained by the U.S. Park Service. National parks within the District of Columbia (e.g., Rock Creek, Fort Dupont, Potomac Park, Anacostia Park, etc.) total 7,222 acres, with other parks and open spaces under the jurisdiction of the District equal 1,337 acres. The District's *Annual Recreation Action Plan* updates management and planning issues for the recreation resources of the District. The fiscal year 1988 appropriated budget for the Department of Recreation was $31.4 million. The 1989 capital improvement budget authority totaled $950,000 for major improvements to recreation centers throughout the city.

## RECREATION SERVICES AND PARKS

(Fiscal Year 1988)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year Round Recreation Centers | 104* | Cooperative Play Programs | 22 |
| Seasonal Centers | 6 | Youth Garden Demonstrations | 13 |
| Therapeutic Recreation Centers | 6 | Day Camps | 8 |
| Senior Citizens Centers | 13 | Day Camps for Handicapped | 4 |
| Tennis Courts | 168 | OSAY Centers | 17 |
| Day Care Programs | 19 | Overnight Camp | 1 |
| Before/After School Programs | 14 | Urban Camps Day Camps | 30 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Pools* | |
| Indoor Swimming | |
| Recreation Buldings | 2 |
| School Buildings | 9 |
| **Subtotal** | **11** |
| Outdoor Swimming | |
| Full-Sized | 19 |
| Walk-to-Learn | 15 |
| **Subtotal** | **34** |
| **Total** | **45** |
| *Park Acres* | |
| District | 1,337 |
| Federal | 7,222 |
| **Total** | **8,559** |
| *Water Acres* | 3,500 |

* Adult recreation centers are no longer listed as a separate category because adult recreation program responsibilities have been integrated into the year round recreation center offerings.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Recreation and Parks

# Public Works

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*Trimming Street Trees*

# Transportation System

### Streets, Bridges and Public Rights of Way

The Washington metropolitan area is served by three major ground transportation systems: the railroads, which operate from Union Station, the Metrobus and Metrorail system and the interstate highways. At the center of this transportation network, where the use is most intense, is the District of Columbia. The overall transportation goal of the District government is to promote a balanced transportation system that meets the needs of all its users. In addition to public transportation, commercial and private vehicles, over 10,000 taxicabs and hundreds of tour buses must be taken into consideration in planning the system. Commercial activity and the quality of residential life depend on the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians and vehicles throughout the District. This requires that the District's streets, alleys, bridges, bicycle paths and sidewalks be properly designed, well constructed, and efficiently maintained and repaired.

Streets and other public rights of way represent more than 22 percent of the District's land area. Maintenance and repair of streets and bridges are major activities of the Department of Public Works. During 1988, approximately 31 miles of District roads underwent rehabilitation. Another 20 miles were given surface treatments to extend the roadways' useful lives. Major on-going roadway rehabilitation projects include sections of New York Avenue N.W., K Street N.W., Cleveland Avenue N.W. and Brentwood Road N.E. Several bridges, including Michigan Avenue and Military Road N.W., Benning Road and Queens Chapel Road N.E., and the moveable span of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge, are currently undergoing rehabilitation.

As the transportation infrastructure ages, greater road and bridge rehabilitation efforts are required. Since 1984, 13 bridges have been rehabilitated or reconstructed, including four major river crossings. In addition, the entire 12.35 miles of the interstate freeway system within the District have been rehabilitated, are currently under construction or have been designated for rehabilitation in the near future. Major resurfacing of roads within the District has averaged 26 miles per year since 1984 and is expected to exceed 31 miles in 1989. This program is expected to continue at the same rate in future years depending on the availability of general obligation bond financing.

### Registration of Motor Vehicles

Registration of vehicles and the licensing of drivers are also functions performed by the Department of Public Works (DPW). Of the 296,000 motor vehicles registered in 1988, 276,000 were cars and pleasure vehicles, 10,100 were taxis, 7,100 were commercial vehicles, and 2,800 were motorcycles. DPW issued 180,000 driving permits in 1988.

### TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

| | *Total Fiscal Year 1988* |
|---|---|
| Miles of streets | 1,157 |
| Miles of sidewalks | 1,647 |
| Miles of alleys | 452 |
| Bridges | 303 |
| Street lights | 67,300 |
| Signalized intersections | 1,300 |

### MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

| | *Total Fiscal Year 1988* |
|---|---|
| Cars and Pleasure Vehicles | 276,000 |
| Commercial Vehicles | 7,100 |
| Motorcycles | 2,800 |
| Taxicabs | 10,100 |
| **Total** | **296,000** |

### MILES OF ROAD RESURFACED THROUGH MAJOR REHABILITATION

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 21.2 | 21.0 | 26.9 | 29.2 | 31.7 |

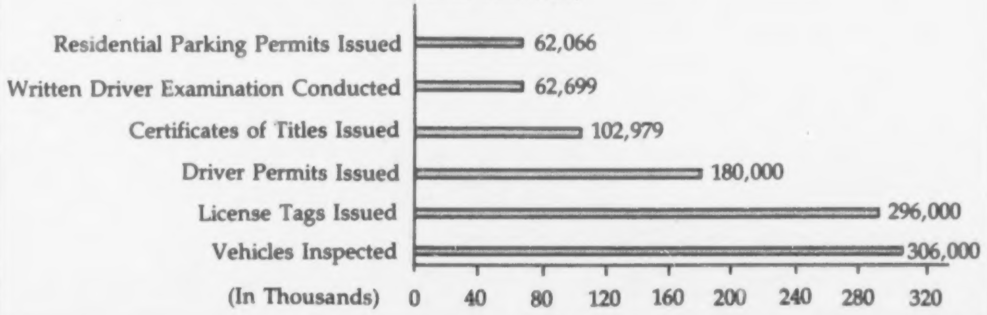
### TOTAL TONS OF ASPHALT FOR POTHOLE REPAIR

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tons of Asphalt | NA | NA | 7,000 | 8,575 | 6,769 |

### AVERAGE COST PER MILE FOR 1988 ROAD RECONSTRUCTION AND RESURFACING PROJECTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Reconstruction* | $5,500,000 |
| Resurfacing** | $1,500,000 |

**TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES**
(Fiscal Year 1988)



*Reconstruction involves the removal of asphalt, concrete base and subsurface; then the street, curbs and gutters are rebuilt.
**Resurfacing involves grinding off the asphalt and applying a new layer.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Public Works

# Traffic Safety

The District of Columbia's Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) enforces traffic regulations, facilitates the safe and efficient flow of traffic and promotes greater safety awareness by the public. During calendar year 1988, 25,373 traffic accidents were reported, a 12.5 percent increase over 1987. A total of 63 traffic-related fatalities were recorded, a 4.2 percent increase over 1987. Alcohol-related fatalities remained the same in 1988 as in 1987.

In July 1987, the Council of the District of Columbia adopted the *Pedestrian Protection Amendment Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-34. The act allows monetary and criminal penalties to be levied against motorists who fail to yield the right-of-way to pedestrians in crosswalks.

The Department of Public Works' "Project Safe Child" began making child safety seats available in 1981, and in 1982 the use of child restraint seats for children under the age of three years became mandatory. District residents may rent an infant or toddler safety seat for a nominal fee, half of which is refunded when the seat is returned on time and in good condition. There are ten sites throughout the District where the seats can be rented. More than 8,629 infant and toddler seats have been rented since the inception of the program. In 1988, 190 citations for violating the *Child Restraint Act of 1982*, D.C. Law 4-278, were issued by MPD.

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**TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accidents | 25,026 | 23,300 | 24,524 | 24,346 | 25,373 |
| Fatalities | 65 | 61 | 46 | 56 | 63 |
| Alcohol-Related Fatalities | 25 | 27 | 10 | 20 | 20 |
| Drunk Driving Arrests | 5,645 | 5,454 | 4,611 | 3,996 | 3,155 |
| Pedestrian Fatalities | 34 | 25 | 14 | 30 | 25 |

**Source:** Metropolitan Police Department

# Parking Enforcement

The D.C. Department of Public Works' (DPW) parking enforcement program is designed to provide for pedestrian safety, motorists' rights and to enhance the visual environment in the downtown and neighborhood commercial areas. It consists of four primary functions: ticket issuance, vehicle immobilization (booting), towing, impoundment and delinquent ticket debt collection.

DPW's 134 civilian parking control aides (PCAs) write parking tickets. They supplement the ticket issuance activity of the Metropolitan Police Department and other agencies. This past year 47 new parking aides were hired to increase enforcement and to monitor the residential permit parking hours which were extended in January 1988 until 8:30 p.m. During fiscal year 1988, PCAs issued 74 percent of all parking tickets. Illegally parked vehicles causing safety or access problems are towed and impounded. Vehicles with two or more unpaid parking tickets are legally eligible for booting. At least 30 days after a ticket has been issued, the registered vehicle owner is notified that it is delinquent and the fine doubles. If it remains unpaid, it could be assigned to a collection agency. Approximately 34 percent of all parking ticket payments in 1988 were in direct response to a boot, tow or collection agency action. District motorists are not permitted to renew their annual vehicle registration each year until all outstanding tickets are paid.

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**PARKING ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parking control aides | 61 | 74 | 79 | 87 | 134 |
| Parking tickets written by: | | | | | |
| Parking control aides | 1,088,194 | 1,129,988 | 1,158,539 | 1,203,560 | 1,400,434 |
| Metropolitan Police Department | 575,357 | 615,923 | 641,673 | 551,923 | 504,731 |
| Booted vehicles | 20,353 | 20,795 | 20,606 | 18,046 | 21,509 |
| Vehicles towed | 15,728 | 17,927 | 15,162 | 18,612 | 23,655 |
| Abandoned vehicles removed from city streets | — | 6,689 | 8,037 | 9,140 | 10,173 |
| Parking meters | 12,896 | 13,425 | 13,590 | 14,189 | 14,190 |
| Parking meter revenue (in millions) | $8.2 | $8.9 | $9.4 | $9.7 | $10.5 |
| Average per meter per year | $637 | $683 | $695 | $685 | $741 |
| Ticketing revenue collections (in millions) | $20.8 | $27.5 | $37.9 | $35.8 | $38.9 |
| Towing & booting revenue collections (in millions) | $1.0 | $1.0 | $1.1 | $1.2 | $1.3 |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Public Works

# Metrorail and Metrobus

The Metrorail and Metrobus systems are operated by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), which is headquartered in the District of Columbia. The authority operates under an interstate compact, authorized by an act of Congress and by legislation passed by the governments of the District of Columbia. Maryland and Virginia. The WMATA Board has two voting members and two alternates from each signatory jurisdiction. The District of Columbia members on the WMATA board are chosen as follows: two members are nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the council, and two members are appointed by the council. Virginia members are appointed by the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission; Maryland members are appointed by the Washington Suburban Transit Commission. The WMATA Board hires a general manager for the system.

Planning for a rapid rail system for the Washington metropolitan area began in 1960 when the National Capital Transportation Agency was established by the federal government. That agency was succeeded by WMATA in 1967. WMATA had its first groundbreaking ceremony for the rail system in 1969 at the Judiciary Square Station in the District. The first rail line segment opened March 29, 1976. The planned 103-mile rail system is expected to cost $10.3 billion. In 1973, the Authority acquired the privately-owned bus systems in the District and in the adjacent counties in Maryland and Virginia.

WMATA receives funds for capital construction and operating expenses from the federal government and area jurisdictions. In 1969, Congress authorized $1.1 billion for a regional rapid-rail system. This was supplemented by federally-guaranteed bonds having net proceeds of $764 million from a $997 million issuance. Two-thirds of the principal and interest on these bonds are repaid by the federal government and one-third by WMATA through a combination of local contributions and sinking fund earnings.

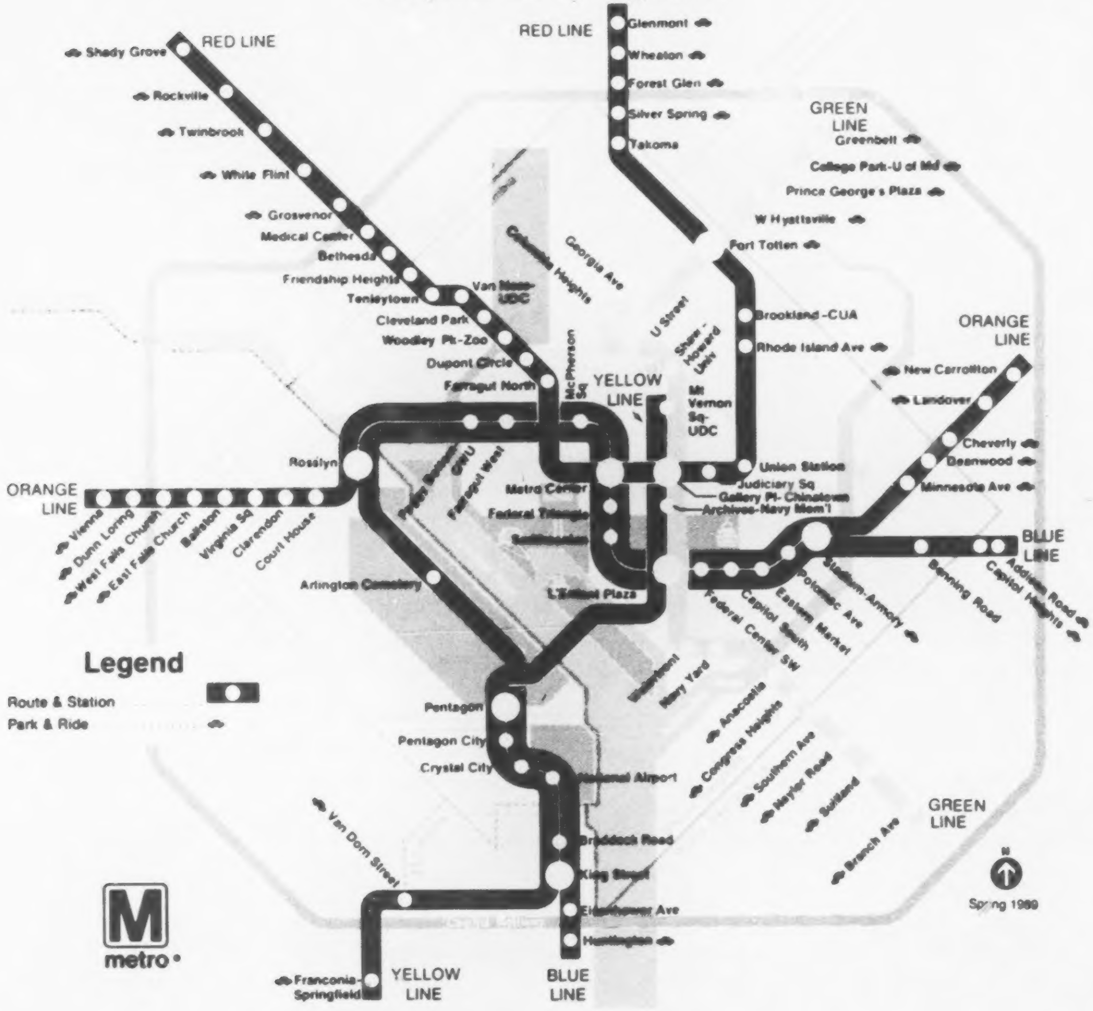
During 1974-1979, the District transferred nearly $2 billion of its federal interstate highway funds to the rail construction program. In addition, the District has contributed some $366.9 million of local matching funds to the rail construction program, compared with $328 million from Maryland and $278.7 million from Northern Virginia. The Stark-Harris law of 1980 authorized an additional $1.7 billion in federal funds to compensate for inflation and funding delays and to complete the system. This release was conditioned on the three local jurisdictions' establishment of stable and reliable funding. By 1982, the Department of Transportation certified that each jurisdiction had met this requirement.

In 1988, 69.6 miles of the rail system were in operation, and 16.4 miles were under construction and 3.5 miles were under final design. This reflects an agreement among the local jurisdictions, WMATA and the federal government to fund 89.5miles of the rail system, leaving nine stations and 13.5 miles unfunded. In the District of Columbia, there are 33 rail stations (transfer stations are counted as two) and 27.9 miles of rail service in operation. Seven stations and 5.78 rail miles were under construction in 1988.

The District government subsidizes fares for District residents under 19 years of age attending school in the District. Furthermore, the District government has chosen to continue to provide a greater subsidy for bus service than the other governments to keep bus fares affordable. The District also provides reduced fares for rail riders from certain stations and WMATA provides reduced fares for elderly and handicapped riders. These subsidies cost $5.4 million in 1988.

**Source:** Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

# Adopted Metro System


RED LINE
Shady Grove
Rockville
Twinbrook
White Flint
Grosvenor
Medical Center
Bethesda
Friendship Heights
Tenleytown
Van Ness-UDC
Cleveland Park
Woodley Pk-Zoo
Dupont Circle
Farragut North
RED LINE
Glenmont
Wheaton
Forest Glen
Silver Spring
Takoma
GREEN LINE
Greenbelt
College Park-U of Md
Prince George's Plaza
W Hyattsville
Fort Totten
Georgia Ave
Columbia Heights
U Street
Shaw-Howard Univ
Mt Vernon Sq-UDC
YELLOW LINE
McPherson Sq
Brookland-CUA
Rhode Island Ave
ORANGE LINE
New Carrollton
Landover
Cheverly
Deanwood
Minnesota Ave
Union Station
Judiciary Sq
Gallery Pl-Chinatown
Archives-Navy Mem'l
Metro Center
Federal Triangle
Smithsonian
L'Enfant Plaza
Rosslyn
Foggy Bottom
GWU
Farragut West
ORANGE LINE
Vienna
Dunn Loring
West Falls Church
East Falls Church
Ballston
Virginia Sq
Clarendon
Court House
Arlington Cemetery
BLUE LINE
Stadium-Armory
Potomac Ave
Eastern Market
Capitol South
Federal Center SW
Benning Road
Capitol Heights
Addison Road
Waterfront
Navy Yard
Anacostia
Congress Heights
Southern Ave
Naylor Road
Suitland
Branch Ave
GREEN LINE
Legend
Route & Station
Park & Ride
Pentagon
Pentagon City
Crystal City
National Airport
Braddock Road
King Street
Eisenhower Ave
Huntington
Van Dorn Street
Franconia-Springfield
YELLOW LINE
BLUE LINE
M
metro
N
Spring 1989

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

## WMATA Operating Revenues and Expenses

In 1988, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) operated with a budget of $468.8 million, of which about 52.9 percent was expended for bus operations and 46.8 percent for rail service; less than one percent was spent for management of subway construction. When mass transportation riders' fares in 1988 are combined with other operating revenue sources such as advertising and bus charters, total operating revenue for both bus and rail service was $252.9 million. This covered about 54 percent of the cost of transit service. Consequently, federal and local jurisdictions provided nearly $215.8 million, or 46 percent, of support to the operations of the bus and rail system. The rail subsidy is computed system-wide based on an allocation formula which is calculated on the number of stations operational in a jurisdiction, resident ridership and ratio of population to population density of a jurisdiction. Using this allocation formula, the District in 1988 paid 40 percent of the rail system subsidy. The bus system subsidy is computed on a jurisdictional basis by calculating its share of service, bus miles and bus hours minus the revenues generated by that service. This computation resulted in the District government's paying, in 1988, close to 47 percent of the bus subsidy. The District government's total payment to WMATA in 1988 was $108.7 million, including bus, rail and student subsidies, and debt service for $1 billion in federally guaranteed bonds sold to start construction of the Metrorail system. In addition, $6.9 million of Urban Mass Transit Administration grants were transferred to WMATA by the District. The District's fiscal year 1989 funding requirement for WMATA is estimated at $107 million.

### WMATA'S OPERATING COSTS AND SUBSIDY
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year*)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating Budget | | | | | |
| Bus | $219.2 | $227.5 | $233.9 | $241.4 | $248.1 |
| Rail | 137.4 | 165.2 | 187.2 | 206.2 | 219.2 |
| Construction Management | 1.1 | .7 | .9 | .7 | 1.5 |
| **Total** | **$357.7** | **$393.4** | **$422.1** | **$448.3** | **$468.8** |
| Total Revenues | | | | | |
| Bus | $ 89.0 | $ 93.6 | $ 90.9 | $ 91.5 | $ 88.8 |
| Rail | 84.3 | 112.3 | 133.2 | 150.2 | 164.0 |
| **Total** | **$173.3** | **$205.9** | **$224.1** | **$241.7** | **$252.8** |
| Total Subsidy | | | | | |
| Bus | $130.2 | $133.9 | $143.0 | $149.8 | $159.2 |
| Rail | 53.1 | 52.9 | 54.0 | 56.0 | 55.1 |
| Construction Management | 1.1 | .7 | .9 | .7 | 1.5 |
| **Total** | **$184.4** | **$187.5** | **$198.0** | **$206.6** | **$215.8** |
| Cost Recovery | 48.4% | 51.4% | 53.2% | 54.0% | 54.1% |
| *Subsidy Per Capita*** | | | | | |
| System, including D.C. | $ 69.50 | $ 70.75 | $ 74.67 | $ 79.54 | $ 85.97 |
| District | 131.65 | 149.40 | 160.00 | 161.40 | 176.25 |

* WMATA's fiscal year is July to June. ** Population constant, 1980 census.

**Source:** Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

# Metrorail and Metrobus Operating Statistics

### METRORAIL

| WMATA Fiscal Year* | In Operation Miles | | In Operation Stations** | | System Operating Cost | | Average Passenger Fare | System Rail Cost Recovery**** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D.C. | System Incl. D.C. | D.C. | System Incl. D.C. | Per Car Mile***** | Per Passenger | | |
| 1984 | 26.3 | 46.7 | 33 | 51 | $7.67 | $1.57 | $ .87 | 61.6% |
| 1985 | 30.7 | 60.5 | 33 | 60 | 6.75 | 1.64 | 1.01 | 68.5% |
| 1986 | 30.7 | 69.6 | 33 | 64 | 6.98 | 1.61 | 1.05 | 71.1% |
| 1987 | 30.7 | 69.6 | 33 | 64 | 5.96 | 1.62 | 1.08 | 72.8% |
| 1988 | 30.7 | 69.6 | 33 | 64 | 6.04 | 1.60 | 1.09 | 74.8% |
| 1989 Planned | 30.7 | 69.6 | 33 | 87 | 6.28 | 1.57 | 1.09 | 75.9% |
| Total Planned | 38.2 | 103.0 | 43 | 87 | — | — | — | — |

### METROBUS

| WMATA Fiscal Year* | Active Bus Fleet | Scheduled Bus Miles Miles in Thousands | | System Operating Cost | | Average Passenger Fare*** | System Bus Cost Recovery**** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | D.C. | System Incl. D.C. | Scheduled Mile | Per Passenger | | |
| 1984 | 1,425 | 20,925 | 50,050 | $4.34 | $1.66 | $ .61 | 40.6% |
| 1985 | 1,394 | 20,535 | 48,892 | 4.59 | 1.73 | .63 | 40.3% |
| 1986 | 1,355 | 20,720 | 47,803 | 4.80 | 1.71 | .60 | 38.9% |
| 1987 | 1,373 | 20,732 | 47,364 | 4.93 | 1.77 | .58 | 37.9% |
| 1988 | 1,387 | 20,833 | 49,302 | 4.96 | 1.82 | .58 | 35.8% |
| 1989 Planned | 1,382 | 21,200 | 49,920 | 5.17 | 1.81 | .61 | 35.0% |

* WMATA fiscal year is July to June.

** Transfer stations count as two.

*** Reflects the effect of transfer to Metrobus from Metrorail and reduced fares for students and senior citizens.

****Note that cost recovery is calculated on a gross budget basis and not an average passenger fare versus average passenger cost.

**Source:** Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

# Metrorail and Metrobus Ridership

The expansion of the rail system has contributed to an increase in public transportation usage over the last five years. In 1988, the Metrorail system carried 136.7 million riders, up 48.9 million riders or 55.7 percent since 1984. The average weekday Metrorail ridership in fiscal year 1988 was 5.6 percent above the previous year's level, while bus ridership rose slightly. Total ridership of the bus system in fiscal year 1988 was 136.4 million trips, up 4.8 million riders or 3.7 percent since 1984.

As Metrorail stations have opened, WMATA has revised bus routes to eliminate duplicate services and to lower transit costs. During the period 1984 through 1988, total transit ridership increased from an average weekday count of 613,458 to 789,470 riders. Bus-only riders increased from 434,984 to 454,230, while rail-only riders increased from 317,006 to 472,170. WMATA conducts surveys to determine the extent to which riders use both the bus and rail systems. The survey in 1983 showed that 43.7 percent of the rail riders also rode the bus, whereas in 1988, 29 percent of the rail riders also used the bus.

As reported by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments in their most recent study on transportation ridership, in-bound person trips into the central business district in the District of Columbia have increased by 51,881 during the morning rush hours. Of this increase, Metrobus and Metrorail captured 43,842 of the trips or 84.5 percent. Automobiles and other transit vehicles captured 8,039 trips or the remaining 15.5 percent. Since two-thirds of the rail riders were going to or from work, this diversion of automobile travelers to mass transit helped to relieve rush hour traffic.

**ANNUAL RIDERSHIP***
(In Millions)

| *(Fiscal Year**)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metrorail | 87.8 | 100.5 | 115.9 | 126.9 | 136.7 |
| Metrobus | 131.6 | 131.8 | 136.8 | 136.4 | 136.4 |

**AVERAGE WEEKDAY**
**METROBUS AND METRORAIL RIDERSHIP***

| *(Fiscal Year**)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Metrorail only | 317,006 | 362,079 | 411,644 | 447,173 | 472,170 |
| Metrobus only | 434,984 | 433,574 | 442,246 | 444,139 | 454,230 |
| Combined Ridership*** | **613,458** | **655,528** | **724,222** | **761,632** | **789,470** |

* School riders have been excluded.
** WMATA fiscal year is July to June.
***The combined ridership is derived through information collected during the spring Metrorail Passenger Survey. In 1983, 43.7 percent of the rail riders used Metrobus. This percentage was carried forward to 1984, as no passenger survey was conducted. The percentage in 1985 was 38.7 percent, 31.5 percent in 1986, 29.0 percent in both 1987 and 1988.

**Source:** Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

# Water Distribution System

The Potomac River is the source of the water supply for Washington, D.C. Water is processed at the Washington Aqueduct plants, which are operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and funded by the District government. The water is distributed by the District government. The District's water purification and supply system has a capacity of 264 million gallons per day and the supply is considered to be sufficient to meet the needs of District residents into the 21st century.

In 1988, 143 million gallons of water were distributed per day to 116,762 residential, commercial and government customers by the D.C. Department of Public Works. The distribution system consists of 1,286 miles of water mains and three pumping stations located at Bryant Street N.E., on Reno Road N.W. and in Anacostia.

The efficiency of the water supply system is seriously impaired by the age of the pipes, some of which were laid in the 19th century, by the quality of the initial installation and the materials originally used. As water seeps through leaks and faulty valves, an unacceptable level of water loss occurs. The condition of the pipes can now be determined with new technology and progress is being made on eliminating leakage. Although the cost of repair and maintainance of the system has increased, the total cost of water distribution operations is being reduced. There are numerous lead services in the water system. As part of the elimination of lead in drinking water, a program to replace all lead services in public space with copper services is now in effect. The lead service replacement program was started on February 1, 1987. In fiscal year 1988, 290 lead services in public space were replaced.

Water meters are being replaced to improve the accuracy of measuring the water pumped to individual users. This program began in 1981 and is ongoing. It is designed to ensure that residential meters are used for no more than ten years and commercial meters no more than three years before replacement. New meters are also being relocated outdoors to provide better access for meter readers.

---

ACTIVE WATER CUSTOMERS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987** | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Customers* | | | | | |
| Residential | 96,978 | 96,120 | 96,206 | 97,251 | 98,040 |
| Commercial | 14,435 | 16,213 | 15,735 | 16,209 | 14,929 |
| Government | 1,708 | 2,316 | 1,661 | 1,534 | 1,564 |
| Miscellaneous** | 1,098 | 1,158 | 2,996 | 2,316 | 2,229 |
| **Total** | **114,219** | **115,807** | **116,598** | **117,310** | **116,762** |

WATER METERS INSTALLED/REPLACED

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Residential | 14,888 | 14,210 | 8,204 | 8,279 | 7,959 |
| Commercial | 831 | 2,548 | 786 | 1,245 | 1,162 |
| Government | 0 | 51 | 112 | 87 | 25 |
| **Total** | **15,719** | **16,809** | **9,102** | **9,611** | **9,146** |

* Data published in the 1988 *INDICES* included inactive water accounts.
**Includes fire hydrants, drinking fountains and park fountains.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Public Works

# Water and Sewer Services

In the last four years, major improvements have been made in billings and collections for water and sewer services. Water billing is now computerized, a customer service office handles walk-in complaints and questions and a phone bank system processes calls in a timely manner. The majority (89 percent) of water bills issued in fiscal year 1988 were based on actual meter readings. In 1988, the water and sewer utility handled 59,930 customer contacts of which approximately 4 percent or 2,398 were complaints.

Customer charges for water and sewer services in the District are comparable to those of the surrounding jurisdictions. In past years, water and sewer services have been subsidized by the District government's General Fund. As part of a plan to make the Water and Sewer Service Enterprise Fund more self-sufficient, legislation was approved in 1984 that raised the water and sewer rates during the ensuing years. The overall goal of these rate increases was achieved during fiscal year 1987 when, for the first time, the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund eliminated its accumulated deficit. This positive situation continued in fiscal year 1988, without a rate increase. The water and sewer rate per 100 cubic feet was $2.868 in fiscal year 1988. The positive balance will be used for capital expenditures on a pay-as-you-go basis and for emergency requirements. With the Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund operating in a positive position and with the elimination of the accumulated deficit, the mayor and council approved the deferral until October 1, 1990 of a planned 10 percent rate increase that was originally scheduled to take effect on October 1, 1988.

---

### WATER AND SEWER SERVICE BILLINGS AND COLLECTIONS
($ In Thousands)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987** | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Revenue | $117,788 | $144,521 | $186,090 | $205,504 | $197,174 |
| Total Expenses | 121,679 | 140,239 | 138,357 | 151,557 | 161,116 |
| Net Income/(Loss) | ($3,891) | $4,382 | $47,733 | $53,947 | $36,058 |
| Year-End Fund Balance/(Deficit) | ($58,021) | ($53,739) | ($6,006) | $50,382 | $89,144 |
| Water and Sewer rates per 100 cubic feet | $1.535 | $1.995 | $2.494 | $2.868 | $2.868 |

*The 1987 numbers have been revised to conform to the D.C. Auditor's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Public Works

# Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater from homes, commercial establishments and 27,000 storm water catch basins travels through 1,800 miles of sewer pipe and 25 pumping stations throughout the Washington metropolitan area to the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant. Located in far Southwest Washington, Blue Plains is a regional facility, operated by the District government, with a treatment capacity of 309 million gallons a day. It is one of the largest advanced wastewater treatment facilities in the world. The plant treats wastewater from the District, sections of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland, Fairfax County, Loudoun County and the town of Vienna in Virginia. The system serves a population of nearly two million at an operating cost exceeding $50 million annually.

In 1988, the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant celebrated its 50th anniversary at a ceremony held at the plant and attended by representatives from the District, Maryland and Virginia. The plant's ability to handle increased capacity has enabled the city and the region to invest in economic development and revitalization. In addition, the plant has played a major role in the clean-up of the Potomac River. In 1988, Blue Plains was given the ''Outstanding Achievement in Water Pollution Control'' award by the Water Pollution Control Federation marking the first time such an award has been bestowed on any wastewater treatment plant.

Another major step to ensure wastewater treatment capacity and effectiveness was taken in 1988 when the new swirl treatment facility was opened on the banks of the Anacostia River near the RFK Stadium. This facility is designed to handle heavy flows of stormwater in a way that will limit overflow into the Anacostia River and will separate sewage from stormwater and treat it. This facility has already been the recipient of an award for Innovative Technology from the Izaak Walton League.

---

**WASTEWATER TREATMENT AT BLUE PLAINS**
(Millions of Gallons per Day)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Wastewater Treated | 309.0 | 294.3 | 293.4 | 293.8 | 300.7 |
| D.C. Wastewater Flow | 133.2 | 133.4 | 130.6 | 136.0 | 126.5 |
| D.C. Storm Water Flow | 48.5 | 28.2 | 19.2 | 24.7 | 26.3 |

**SLUDGE FROM WASTEWATER TREATMENT**
(Tons per Day)

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District | 1,254 | 1,174 | 992 | 887 | 816 |
| Maryland | 702 | 699 | 704 | 726 | 679 |
| Virginia | 44 | 40 | 108 | 117 | 109 |
| **Total** | **2,000** | **1,913** | **1,804** | **1,730** | **1,604** |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Public Works

## Beautification Programs

The D.C. Department of Public Works (DPW) operates numerous programs designed to maintain and enhance the beauty of the capital city. A key beautification program is the maintenance of the 108,000 trees lining the streets and avenues. Information on the street trees is maintained in a computerized system, thus enabling the District government to plant trees of the same species on a street, which creates harmony in the landscape. In fiscal year 1988, more than 2,100 new trees were planted to replace dead, injured or diseased trees. In fiscal year 1988, more than 18,000 of the District's street trees were trimmed. Aerial spraying against gypsy moths commenced in fiscal year 1987, continued in 1988 and will continue through 1989. The program continues to be a success in terms of both citizen acceptance and effectiveness in reducing gypsy moth infestation.

The "Clean It or Lien It" nuisance abatement program continued in fiscal year 1988, enabling the government to remedy sanitation violations on vacant lots. The Department of Public Works serves a notice on the owner of the property in violation and gives a specific time frame within which to correct the violation. In 53 percent of the cases, the owner corrects the nuisance conditions. For those lots that the District government cleans, a lien equal to twice the cost of cleaning the property is assessed. The "Clean It or Lien It" program was the 1987 recipient of the Public Technology, Inc. Technology Achievement Award in Environmental Services.

Beginning in 1988, DPW launched a comprehensive civil enforcement program aimed at violators of the District's sanitation and public space regulations. A total of 6,345 violators received tickets with fines ranging from $25 to $300 for violations as varied as overflowing dumpsters, illegal dumping or littering. Fines levied under this program totaled $518,424. Those receiving tickets have the opportunity to state their case at an administrative hearing. As with the "Clean It or Lien It" program, violators are also required to abate the nuisance conditions.

Other fiscal 1988 beautification activities included the annual "Visible Difference" spring clean-up program, in which DPW crews concentrated their efforts on cleaning the streets and alleys of each ward. The Litter and Solid Waste Reduction Commission appointed by the mayor and the council, gives annual environmental improvement awards. In the 1988 ceremony, more than 200 awards were given to residential and commercial property owners for their private beautification efforts.

### CLEAN IT OR LIEN IT ACTIVITIES

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|
| Nuisance Citations on Vacant Properties | 1,989 | 1,248 |
| Percent Abated by Owners | 49% | 53% |
| Percent Abated by Government Action | 51% | 47% |
| Liens Placed on Properties Cleaned By District Government Crews | $2,289,294 | $1,399,200 |

### NUISANCES ABATED BY GOVERNMENT ACTION BY WARD

(Fiscal Year 1988)

| | *Lots Cleaned by DPW* | *Percentage Distribution* |
|---|---|---|
| Ward 1 | 12 | 2% |
| Ward 2 | 99 | 17 |
| Ward 3 | 18 | 3 |
| Ward 4 | 20 | 4 |
| Ward 5 | 82 | 14 |
| Ward 6 | 94 | 16 |
| Ward 7 | 202 | 35 |
| Ward 8 | 56 | 9 |
| **Total** | **583** | **100%** |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Public Works

# Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

The Department of Public Works (DPW) collects solid waste from all single family residences and from multifamily residences with three or fewer dwelling units. In addition, the department provides special bulk collection services to those properties receiving regular household trash collection. By law, refuse from apartment buildings, businesses and institutions is collected by private haulers. In 1980, the Supercan, a 90-gallon plastic trash container, was put into service to improve the efficiency of solid waste operations. From 1980 through 1983, the District placed more than 70,000 Supercans primarily in wards 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and parts of ward 6. Supercans cannot be used effectively in the other wards due to on-street parking and crowded public space. These wards receive twice weekly collection. A program began in 1988 to replace old and damaged Supercans with 9,042 new supercans.

In addition to private residential trash collection, DPW cleans the streets and alleys of the city and collects trash from public litter receptacles. In 1988, more than 90 men and women daily swept the litter and debris left behind by pedestrians and motorists in the city's central core. In other areas of the city, where the Supercan trash collection program has greatly reduced the amount of litter, streets are cleaned approximately once each month by truck crews. Major arterial streets such as the Southeast-Southwest Freeway and North Capitol Street are swept mechanically approximately once every five weeks. On March 15, 1989, D.C. Law 7-226 *D.C. Solid Waste Management and Multi-Material Recycling Act of 1989* was passed. This law establishes policy for the comprehensive management of solid waste and recycling. It will require citizens to separate paper, glass and certain other recyclable materials.

The District government disposes of solid waste on a scheduled fee basis through incineration at the Benning Road Solid Waste Reduction Center and a landfill at Lorton, Virginia. While effective sanitation programs are a key to keeping Washington, D.C. a clean and beautiful city, an issue that continues to concern the District government is ensuring adequate long-term disposal alternatives at a reasonable cost. A solid waste management strategy to address the long-term problem is being prepared, portions of which will be implemented as early as October 1989.

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**NUMBER OF RESIDENCES SERVED AND NUMBER OF SUPERCANS**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Residences | 98,940 | 99,500 | 101,000 | 100,000 | 99,150 |
| Supercans Added Each Year* | 2,000 | 2,600 | 3,141 | 4,980 | 9,042 |

## TONS OF SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District Collection | | | | | |
| Residential | 161,901 | 165,393 | 158,367 | 169,391 | 167,671 |
| Public Receptacles | 1,600 | 1,800 | 2,800 | 5,851 | 5,098 |
| Streets and Alleys | 14,500 | 14,345 | 15,312 | 15,746 | 14,613 |
| **Total** | **178,001** | **181,538** | **176,479** | **190,988** | **187,382** |
| Percent Collected by the D.C. Government | 33.3% | 28.9% | 26.5% | 26.7% | 25.2% |
| Private Collection | 357,199 | 445,514 | 488,276 | 524,761 | 554,745 |
| Amount Collected by Private Haulers | 66.7% | 71.1% | 73.5% | 73.3% | 74.7% |
| Solid Waste Disposal | | | | | |
| Tons Incinerated | 190,000 | 99,080** | 164,410 | 169,749 | 161,377 |
| Tons in Landfill | 345,200 | 527,972 | 500,345 | 550,171 | 580,756 |
| **Total** | **535,200** | **627,052** | **664,755** | **719,920** | **742,133** |

* Includes replacement Supercans.

**The District incinerator was closed to commercial haulers 194 of 260 operating days in fiscal 1985.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Public Works

# Public Safety

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*School Safety Patrol Parade*

# 8DC-HELP

The 8DC-HELP Citizens Information and Referral System was established in December 1985 in the Office of Emergency Preparedness as a central contact point for citizens to reach the District government to request non-emergency city services. The service, reached by dialing 8DC-HELP (832-4357), is available 24-hours, seven days a week. By dialing 8DC-HELP, citizens set in motion a service-request monitoring process that generates an acknowledgement of their request within 48 hours and, if at all possible, a response to the request for service within five working days.

Prior to the existence of 8DC-HELP, an estimated 50 percent of the calls to the District's 911 police, fire and ambulance emergency number did not involve life-threatening emergencies. DC-HELP relieves the 911 system of many non-emergency calls. The 8DC-HELP system received 300,000 calls during fiscal year 1988, compared to 240,000 calls in 1987.

In fiscal year 1988, the most frequently requested service was for housing inspections, 69.1 percent. All telephone requests for housing inspections are automatically switched to the DC-HELP system. Compared with statistics from fiscal year 1987, the number of requests for housing inspections increased by 35.7 percent in fiscal year 1988. For the most part, requests for other services are related to the removal of snow and trash, abandoned cars, street cleaning and street light repairs. In nearly 30 percent of the calls during fiscal year 1988, citizens used 8DC-HELP to register their opinions on various government operations.

In addition to facilitating communication between residents and the government, interagency communication has been improved through 8DC-HELP. The system provides essential management data on the city's service delivery systems by geographic area down to the ward and precinct level. In addition to executive level agencies, information from the DC-HELP system is also made available to councilmembers and advisory neighborhood commissioners.

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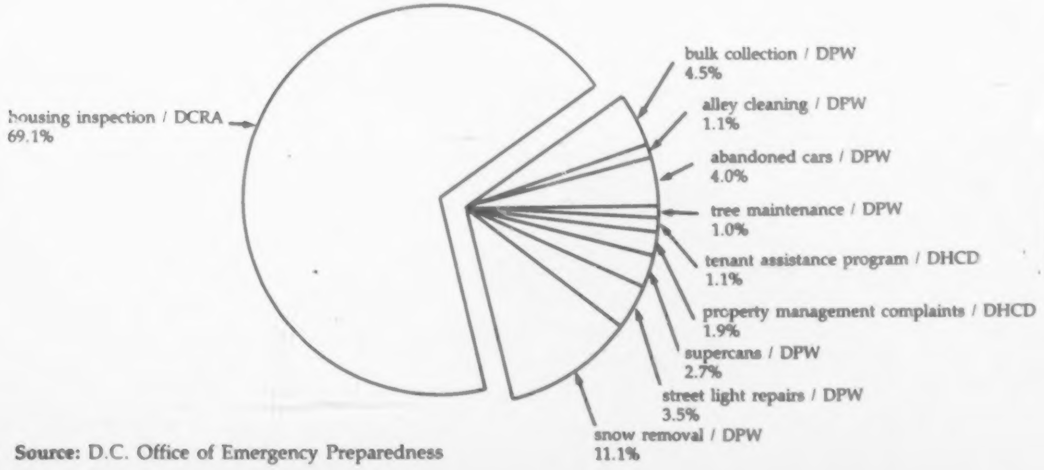
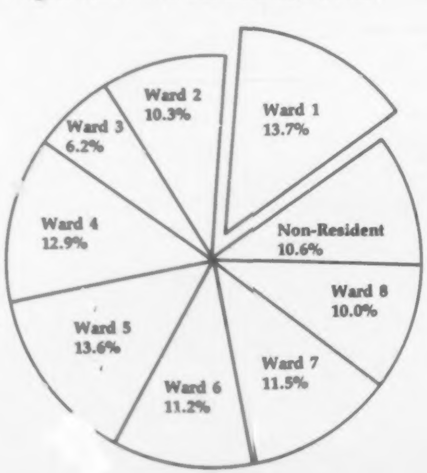
**TEN MOST FREQUENT REQUESTS THROUGH 8DC-HELP**
**Fiscal Year 1988**

**(Figures Based on an Estimated 300,000 Calls)**



**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CALLS TO 8DC-HELP BY WARDS**
**Fiscal Year 1988**

**(Figures Based on an Estimated 300,000 Calls)**



**Source:** D.C. Office of Emergency Preparedness

# Fire Services

Fire prevention is the primary mission of the Fire Department, both through inspection and removal of potential fire hazards and through extensive fire prevention education programs. Further, the department is dedicated to saving lives and protecting property in the event of fire. The department also responds to emergencies such as floods and automobile, train and airplane crashes and performs special duties such as presidential helicopter escort and fire prevention at mass demonstrations. There were 1,240 firefighters in the department in 1988. They maintain 33 engine companies, 17 aerial ladder companies, four rescue squads, one hazardous material company and one fireboat company which are located in the District of Columbia in 34 fire stations.

In 1983, the District began operating a hazardous material (HAZ MAT) unit in combination with one of its rescue squads. In fiscal year 1987, HAZ MAT began operating as a separate unit. Over the past five years, the unit has responded to 1,507 incidents.

Wards 1 and 2 have the largest number of fire deaths primarily because they have the greatest number of older houses many of which have been converted to rooming houses and may be over-populated. Bedroom fires are the primary cause of fire deaths. The most significant factor now influencing fire deaths is whether or not there is an operating smoke detector in the building. In 12 of the 17 fire deaths last year, the absence or malfunction of a smoke detector was involved. In three of the remaining deaths, authorities were unable to determine whether or not a smoke detector had been present. The Fire Department is conducting major programs to educate the public about smoke detectors and to offer inspection services to ensure their continuous operation. The public may request a home fire safety inspection, including the testing of their smoke detectors, by calling 745-2347 or by visiting a local fire station.

Over the past five years, the number of fire alarms has increased 48 percent. This increase in alarms is primarily due to local calls for medical assistance. The number of false alarms has declined over the period. The number of fires increased 22 percent between 1984 and 1988.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATING STATISTICS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Alarms | 46,843 | 42,870 | 54,255 | 64,414 | 69,661 |
| Percent False Alarms | 3% | 3% | 2% | 1.8% | 1.1% |
| Total Fires | 5,766 | 6,851 | 7,697 | 4,837 | 7,044 |
| Incendiary Fires* | 7% | 5% | 4% | 1% | 4% |
| Suspicious Fires** | 2% | 1% | 1% | — | 1% |
| Fire Injuries | | | | | |
| Firefighter Injuries | 244 | 364 | 395 | 319 | 395 |
| Civilian Injuries | 200 | 223 | 214 | 213 | 221 |
| Fire Deaths | | | | | |
| Firefighter Deaths | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Civilian Deaths | 35 | 21 | 39 | 11 | 17 |
| Total Loss In Millions | $38.3 | $120.6*** | $13.8 | $13.4 | $13.2**** |
| Fire Inspections | 16,367 | 19,906 | 12,287 | 18,560 | 21,636 |
| Firefighters | 1,196 | 1,166 | 1,226 | 1,277 | 1,240 |

* Of a criminal nature.

** Of a questionable nature.

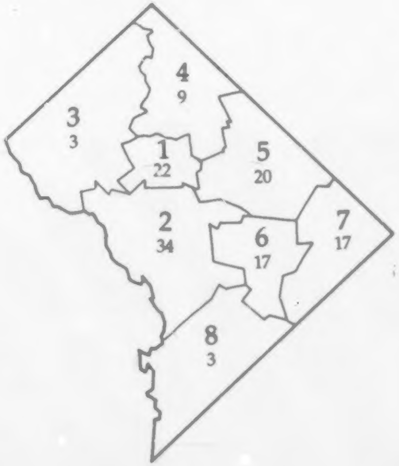
*** The $120.6 million loss in fiscal year 1985 was due to one extraordinary fire with a single loss of $100 million.

****Estimate.

**Source:** D.C. Fire Department

### FIRE DEATHS BY WARDS

*(1984 — 1988)*



## Emergency Ambulance Bureau

In fiscal year 1988, the District's Emergency Ambulance Bureau operated 17 basic life support units for situations that may not be life-threatening and five advanced life support units for situations that appear to be life-threatening. Ambulances and fire company units are routinely dispatched to serious emergencies such as traffic accidents, fires and explosions. In 1988, there were over 125,000 incidents that required ambulance service. In some instances, more than one ambulance was needed, either to transport multiple patients or to provide advanced life support care. Thus, 157,118 ambulance responses were logged during the year. More than 50 percent of these calls resulted in transporting patients to the hospital. Of the 80,036 transports to hospitals, 89 percent received basic life support service and 11 percent received advanced life support service. In 1988, the average response time between the dispatch and the arrival of an ambulance was 6.3 minutes.

Incidents requiring emergency ambulance service have increased 30 percent in the past four years. From 1987 to 1988, the number of incidents increased 11 percent. In fiscal year 1988, the emergency ambulance service responded to 125,692 incidents and transported 80,036 patients to area hospitals. When examined on a ward basis, statistics show that the demand for ambulance service as measured by transports to hospitals increased in all wards, except Ward 3. Wards 8, 5, and 7 had the greatest increase in transports over the period 1984 to 1988, and Ward 3 had a 16 percent decrease over the same period. D.C. General Hospital was the destination for 20 percent of all transports in 1988.

The actual expenditures for the Emergency Ambulance Bureau for fiscal year 1988 was $10,797,000. It included monies for emergency medical technicians, paramedics, administrative and logistical personnel and equipment. At the close of fiscal year 1988, the Emergency Ambulance Bureau had 27 paramedics, 35 intermediate paramedics and 183 emergency medical technicians assigned to duties on ambulances and medic units. Personnel are trained in the Emergency Ambulance Bureau's Training Academy in cooperation with the University of the District of Columbia. User fees of $55 for basic life support and $70 for advanced life support are charged per person for every transport. In fiscal year 1988, $1,455,628 was collected for ambulance services.

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### EMERGENCY AMBULANCE BUREAU RESPONSES

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Incidents | 96,887 | 102,657 | 113,051 | 125,692 |
| Responses | 112,842 | 124,479 | 142,372 | 157,118 |
| Transports | 64,332 | 67,435 | 74,682 | 80,036 |
| Persons Requiring Advanced Life Support | 4,668 | 7,262 | 8,149 | 8,797 |
| Persons Requiring Basic Life Support | 59,664 | 60,173 | 66,533 | 71,239 |
| Response Time in Minutes | | | | |
| From Call to Scene | 9.2 | 10.5 | 9.0* | 9.9 |
| From Dispatch to Scene | - | - | 6.2 | 6.3 |

*Previous years' figures reported the average response time by measuring the average time between a call received and when the ambulance arrived on the scene.

## AMBULANCE SERVICES

### Ambulance Transports to Hospitals From the Scene of the Emergency

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ward* | | | | | | |
| 1 | 9,198 | 9,430 | 10,199 | 11,152 | 11,280 | 22.6% |
| 2** | 15,471 | 15,473 | 16,203 | 15,839 | 18,032 | 16.6 |
| 3 | 3,358 | 3,171 | 3,151 | 3,416 | 2,888 | -16.3 |
| 4 | 5,351 | 5,306 | 5,353 | 6,172 | 6,784 | 26.8 |
| 5 | 8,293 | 8,504 | 9,178 | 10,554 | 11,794 | 42.2 |
| 6 | 8,193 | 8,353 | 8,674 | 9,784 | 10,032 | 22.4 |
| 7 | 6,731 | 6,802 | 6,991 | 8,227 | 8,795 | 30.7 |
| 8 | 6,647 | 7,293 | 7,686 | 9,538 | 10,431 | 56.9 |
| **Total** | **63,242** | **64,332** | **67,435** | **74,682** | **80,036** | **26.6%** |

### Ambulance Transports by Hospital

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Hospital* | | | | | | |
| Capitol Hill | 6,212 | 5,873 | 5,375 | 6,264 | 7,284 | 17.3% |
| Children's | 3,099 | 2,891 | 2,885 | 3,278 | 3,718 | 20.0 |
| Columbia | 184 | 143 | 312 | 177 | 192 | 4.3 |
| D.C. General | 11,387 | 12,269 | 13,562 | 14,199 | 16,048 | 40.9 |
| Georgetown University | 3,312 | 3,162 | 3,093 | 2,931 | 2,865 | -13.5 |
| George Washington University | 7,301 | 8,401 | 7,934 | 7,904 | 7,643 | 4.7 |
| Hadley Memorial | 1,488 | 1,564 | 1,425 | 1,847 | 2,012 | 35.2 |
| Howard University | 7,679 | 7,553 | 9,715 | 12,004 | 12,133 | 58.0 |
| Providence | 3,533 | 3,996 | 4,582 | 4,767 | 5,246 | 48.5 |
| Sibley | 814 | 682 | 937 | 1,120 | 962 | 18.2 |
| Southeast Community | 6,438 | 6,954 | 7,620 | 9,190 | 9,350 | 45.2 |
| Veterans Administration | 1,560 | 1,537 | 1,323 | 1,362 | 1,110 | -28.8 |
| Walter Reed | 291 | 232 | 444 | 262 | 233 | -19.9 |
| Washington Hospital Center | 8,601 | 7,503 | 6,169 | 7,325 | 8,818 | 2.5 |
| Washington Hospital MedStar | 1,275 | 1,511 | 1,934 | 1,913 | 2,154 | 68.9 |
| Other Hospitals | 68 | 61 | 125 | 139 | 268 | 294.1 |
| **Total** | **63,242** | **64,332** | **67,435** | **74,682** | **80,036** | **26.6%** |

* Based on 1970 census apportionment.

**Ward 2 consistently has the most demand as it encompasses the downtown office area which has the greatest population during the day.

**Source:** Emergency Ambulance Bureau

# Police Protection

The mission of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is to protect the lives and property of the 628,600 District residents, the 400,000 commuters who work in the District of Columbia and the 19.6 million visitors who come to the nation's capital each year. MPD has the added duty of providing escort services for the President of the United States and visiting foreign dignitaries and policing the numerous demonstrations conducted by those who come to petition the federal government. In 1988, MPD employed an average of 3,938 full-time police officers and 704 civilians. In 1969, MPD was organized into seven police districts, each headed by a deputy chief; these boundaries continue in effect today. A new seventh district station house was opened in November 1988 at 2455 Alabama Avenue, Southeast.

In total, there are 7,327 public law enforcement officers in Washington, D.C. In addition to the Metropolitan Police Department, 23 other public law enforcement authorities operate in the District of Columbia. Among the public agencies with police powers is the United States Secret Service with responsibility for guarding the White House and the President and the U.S. Capitol Police with responsibility for protecting the Capitol building and grounds and members of Congress.

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### PUBLIC POLICE AGENCIES WHICH OPERATE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Metropolitan Police Department
U.S. Secret Service Uniform Division
Federal Protective Service
D.C. Government Protective Services Agency
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
Library of Congress Police
National Zoological Park Police
Immigration & Naturalization Service
Smithsonian Institution Police
Internal Revenue Service Security
Government Printing Office Police
U.S. Postal Inspection Service Security Force
U.S. Park Police
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Capitol Police
Metro Transit Police
Drug Enforcement Administration
U.S. Customs Service
Supreme Court Police
Federal Reserve Security
U.S. Secret Service Agents
U.S. Marshals
Railroad Police
Reservoir Police

In addition to the public law enforcement authorities operating in the District of Columbia, there are 173 private detective agencies and 3,419 security guards registered with the Metropolitan Police Department. Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1988, issued by the mayor, granted MPD responsibility for administering applications, investigating, certifying and licensing security officers and private detectives.

Unlike commissioned police officers of public law enforcement agencies, private detectives and security guards do not have the power of arrest, except as provided to a private citizen by the D.C. Code. Security guards of private agencies are not authorized to carry firearms in the District. Commissioned special police officers have arrest authority only on the premises that they are assigned to protect. Furthermore, special commissioned police officers may only carry firearms while at their duty stations.

**Source:** Metropolitan Police Department

# Criminal Offenses

The national uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) separates crimes into Part I and Part II crimes. In 1988, reported crimes were 10 percent higher in the District than in 1987. Increases in homicides, assaults, robbery, auto theft, and larceny/theft account for this rise in crime.

For the period 1984-1988, Part I crimes increased 15 percent; Part II crimes increased 29 percent. Among Part I crimes, there has been a 111 percent increase in homicides, a 97 percent increase in auto thefts, a 39 percent increase in assaults, and a 12 percent increase in burglaries. Over the same period, reports of rapes, arson and robbery dropped significantly. Embezzlement offenses increased the most, 129 percent.

Part II reported drug crimes were 13 percent lower in 1988 than in 1987. One factor which may have contributed to this decrease was a change in MPD strategy. In 1988 MPD increased uniform visibility in District neighborhoods in response to community concerns. In 1986 and 1987, MPD's drug enforcement program had concentrated on the use of non-uniformed police officers in tactics such as buy busts, observation posts, road blocks and jumpout squads.

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## CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1987-88* | *Percent Change 1984-88* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Part I Crimes Reported* | | | | | | | |
| Homicide* | 175 | 148 | 194 | 225 | 369 | 64% | 111% |
| Rape | 366 | 337 | 328 | 245 | 165 | -33% | -55% |
| Robbery | 6,087 | 5,230 | 4,719 | 4,462 | 5,689 | 27% | -7% |
| Assault | 4,097 | 4,457 | 4,181 | 5,084 | 5,690 | 12% | 39% |
| Burglary | 10,954 | 10,004 | 10,814 | 11,241 | 12,295 | 9% | 12% |
| Larceny/Theft | 27,471 | 24,873 | 25,818 | 24,965 | 28,582 | 14% | 4% |
| Auto Theft | 4,374 | 5,024 | 6,105 | 6,297 | 8,633 | 37% | 97% |
| Arson | 333 | 294 | 272 | 280 | 292 | 4% | -12% |
| **Total** | **53,857** | **50,367** | **52,431** | **52,799** | **61,715** | **17%** | **15%** |

*As defined by the FBI's uniform crime reporting program, this count does not include deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident or justifiable homicide. The FBI program records assaults leading to murder as aggravated assaults on the date they occur; if death occurs later, the crime is counted as a homicide as of the date of the death. Three cases recorded as aggravated assaults in 1988 resulted in the death of the victim in calendar year 1989. Homicide may be determined "justifiable" when a police officer in the line of duty or a civilian being threatened acts in self-defense.

| (Calendar Year) | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | Percent Change 1987-88 | Percent Change 1984-88 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Part II Crimes Reported* | | | | | | | |
| Drugs | 6,649 | 7,328 | 9,770 | 10,977 | 9,595 | -13% | 44% |
| Vandalism | 4,919 | 5,264 | 5,434 | 6,163 | 6,761 | 10% | 37% |
| Simple Assault | 2,211 | 2,320 | 2,205 | 2,671 | 2,411 | -10% | 9% |
| Fugitive | 723 | 817 | 834 | 796 | 954 | 20% | 32% |
| Prostitution | 1,757 | 1,506 | 1,374 | 1,352 | 1,269 | -6% | -28% |
| Stolen Property | 305 | 273 | 253 | 261 | 210 | -20% | -31% |
| Weapons | 889 | 919 | 884 | 803 | 975 | 21% | 10% |
| Fraud | 622 | 702 | 732 | 882 | 815 | -8% | 31% |
| Forgery | 462 | 505 | 545 | 604 | 642 | 6% | 39% |
| Embezzlement | 177 | 216 | 225 | 295 | 405 | 37% | 129% |
| Sex Offenses | 640 | 687 | 554 | 535 | 411 | -23% | -36% |
| Other Part II | 2,024 | 2,258 | 2,326 | 3,270 | 3,226 | -1% | 59% |
| **Total** | **21,378** | **22,795** | **25,136** | **28,609** | **27,674** | **-3%** | **29%** |
| **Grand Total Part I & Part II** | **75,235** | **73,162** | **77,567** | **81,408** | **89,389** | **10%** | **19%** |

**Source:** Metropolitan Police Department

# Arrests

In 1988, 7,912 adults were arrested in the District for offenses listed under Part I of the FBI's uniform crime reporting system, ranging from 3,331 arrests for larceny to eight arrests for arson.

Total Part I arrests of juveniles have shown little variation from 1984 through 1988, averaging more than 2,000 arrests a year. Robberies, burglaries and larcenies accounted for 63 percent of the juvenile Part I arrests in 1984 and only 24 percent of the arrests in 1988. In 1988, 62 percent of all juvenile Part I arrests were for auto theft. Arrests of juveniles for homicide during 1988 exceeded the combined totals for 1986 and 1987; during these two years, a total of 17 juveniles were charged with homicide; while in 1988, 26 were charged.

## PART I ARRESTS

| | *Adult* | | | | | *Juvenile* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
| Homicide | 136 | 107 | 127 | 124 | 160 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 26 |
| Rape | 139 | 136 | 124 | 97 | 58 | 20 | 22 | 19 | 14 | 11 |
| Robbery | 1,023 | 1,030 | 952 | 764 | 715 | 388 | 431 | 279 | 220 | 179 |
| Assault | 1,602 | 1,858 | 1,798 | 1,704 | 1,482 | 238 | 518 | 274 | 319 | 283 |
| Burglary | 1,232 | 1,475 | 968 | 852 | 825 | 384 | 374 | 243 | 197 | 122 |
| Larceny | 3,635 | 3,156 | 3,697 | 3,354 | 3,331 | 512 | 343 | 296 | 333 | 235 |
| Auto Theft | 1,035 | 1,193 | 1,480 | 1,339 | 1,297 | 497 | 725 | 1,015 | 1,133 | 1,414 |
| Arson | 52 | 40 | 31 | 41 | 44 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| **Total** | **8,854** | **8,995** | **9,177** | **8,275** | **7,912** | **2,051** | **2,443** | **2,141** | **2,229** | **2,278** |

## PART II ARRESTS

| | *Adult* | | | | | *Juvenile* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
| Drug Offenses* | 7,827 | 8,649 | 12,058 | 11,066 | 8,505 | 635 | 623 | 1,222 | 1,894 | 1,913 |
| Other** | 23,229 | 24,999 | 22,819 | 24,104 | 19,496 | 675 | 883 | 581 | 2,025 | 2,436 |
| **Total** | **31,056** | **33,648** | **34,877** | **35,170** | **28,001** | **1,310** | **1,506** | **1,803** | **3,919** | **4,349** |

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* Drug offenses include sales and possession.

** Other than drug abuse violations, Part II offenses includes forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, vandalism, possession of weapons, prostitution, gambling, drunkenness, disorderly conduct and buying, receiving or possessing stolen property.

***To conform with the FBI's uniform crime reporting system, MPD began counting all juveniles arrested, including those charged and not sent to court, as well as fugitives.

**Source:** Metropolitan Police Department

# Law Enforcement Initiatives

Police and Citizens Together (PACT) combined 14 different crime-fighting initiatives. Principal among the programs in PACT is the Neighborhood Watch Program. In 1984, 67,666 households were involved in Neighborhood Watch; in 1988, 75,973 households participated, an increase of 23 percent. Other program components include the following:

- Drug awareness programs involve young people, their parents and relatives, police officers and public school staff in drug education and awareness.

- Police assistance programs include a drug dealer reward program for individuals who provide information leading to arrests. To date, $50,000 has been awarded.

- Citizens' Auto Identification Program is an auto theft prevention program. An identification number is etched in the window glass and registered with the MPD. Some 6,393 automobiles have been registered since the program began in 1986.

- Victim assistance programs have been established by the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to provide service information to crime victims. In 1982, a Crime Victims Compensation Program was established by D.C. Law 4-100 to reimburse innocent victims of violent crime for medical expenses and employment earnings lost as a result of the crime. The program is administered by the Department of Employment Services. During fiscal year 1988, $495,950 of compensation was paid.

In cooperation with the Metropolitan Police Boys' and Girls' Club and the Juvenile Intervention Project of the Department of Human Services, HS implemented an early intervention program to provide services to those juveniles who have been arrested for minor offenses or who are at risk of becoming involved in delinquent behavior. Since the program started, 388 of 1,489 juveniles arrested for minor offenses have been diverted from the court system to social service agencies.

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is empowered to confiscate the assets that drug traffickers accumulate through illegal drug transactions. Assets seized under federal law are processed through the U.S. Marshal's Office. Assets seized under District law are adjudicated through the D.C. Superior Court. If forfeiture proceedings are successful, assets seized under federal law may be used for law enforcement purposes only, while assets seized under District law can be used for prevention of drug abuse, treatment of drug abuse, drug education or program administration. The timing of the transfer of assets is determined by the court process. Assets currently flowing into the system are from proceeding fiscal years.

Through local and federal law enforcement efforts, more than $10 million in assets have been seized from drug traffickers and drugs with an estimated street value of nearly $19 million have been recovered. In addition to the efforts of officers in the seven police districts and the MPD Morals Division, the MPD Financial Investigation Unit works to identify and seize the cash, drugs, motor vehicles, jewelry and other assets and weapons of drug dealers. The MPD Repeat Offender Project (ROP) targets individuals who engage in crime as a career. In addition to seizing drugs, ROP has recovered stolen property valued at more than $10 million since 1982.

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has also developed initiatives with other law enforcement agencies to prevent and reduce crime. With the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the MPD/DEA Task Force identifies major illicit drug traffickers in the metropolitan area. MPD members of this task force are deputized as U.S. Marshals and, as such, have the same authority as DEA agents to conduct investigations and seize property in the Washington DEA office area, which includes neighboring states, working with law enforcement officials in these jurisdictions. A Special Emphasis Task Force formed in 1988 is comprised of MPD, police officials from Prince George's County and five federal agencies, including the DEA and the U.S. Customs Service.

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**DRUGS AND PROPERTY SEIZED IN 1988**
(In Millions)

| | *Street Value of Seized Drugs* | *Value of Cash and Property Seized, Pending Forfeiture* |
|---|---|---|
| MPD Financial Investigation Unit | — — | $5.00 |
| MPD Morals Division & Police Districts | $18.2 | 3.00 |
| MPD/DEA Task Force* | .3 | 2.00 |
| Special Emphasis Task Force | .2 | .04 |
| **Total** | **$18.7** | **$10.04** |

*Properties seized may later be forfeited through the DEA process; ultimately some of the proceeds will be shared by members of the task force.

**Source:** Metropolitan Police Department

# Five Year Trends In Crime By Police District

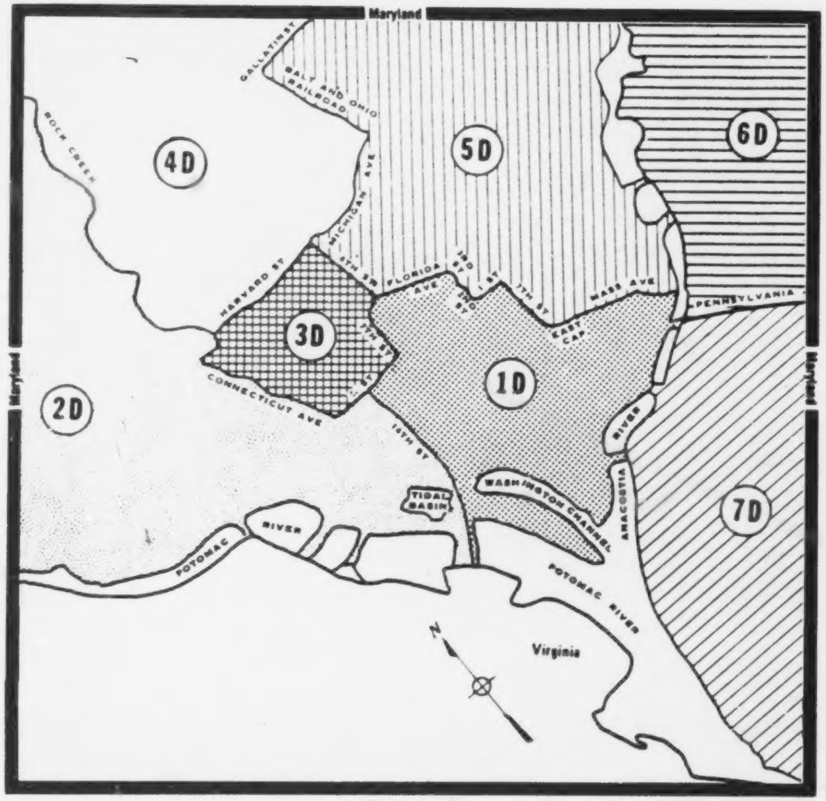
From 1984 through 1988, crimes against persons and property increased in the District of Columbia by 15 percent, with an increase in six out of the seven police districts. When examined by police district, however, differing trends are seen on a neighborhood level. The Third District, for example, had a 2 percent decrease in reported offenses against persons and property during this time period.

In overall crimes against persons, such as homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault, the Third District had a dramatic decrease of 22 percent, and the Second District had a decrease of 10 percent. Over the past five years, rape decreased in six of the seven police districts, and robbery decreased in five of the seven police districts.

In five of the police districts, there have been significant increases in the number of homicides over the past five years. In the Sixth District, homicides increased by 229 percent; in the Seventh District by 200 percent, in the Fifth District by 144 percent, in the First District by 110 percent, and in the Fourth District by 69 percent. Auto theft, which increased in all districts, had the greatest increase in the category of crimes against property, which includes burglary, arson and larceny. Over the past five years, auto thefts increased 280 percent in the Seventh District and 156 percent in the Sixth District.

Arsons have decreased in five of the seven districts. The exceptions are the Fifth District, which experienced an increase of 25 percent, and the Seventh District, which experienced a 12 percent increase. Burglaries decreased in the Second, Fifth and Sixth Districts over the past five years. The First District had a 44 percent increase in burglaries, the Seventh District a 42 percent increase, the Fourth District a 19 percent increase, and the Third District a 3 percent increase from 1984 to 1988.

POLICE DISTRICTS


Maryland
GALLATIN ST
BALT AND OHIO RAILROAD
ROCK CREEK
4D
5D
6D
MICHIGAN AVE
HARVARD ST
4TH ST
FLORIDA AVE
3RD ST
2ND ST
1 ST
7TH ST
MASS AVE
EAST CAP
PENNSYLVANIA
3D
1D
2D
Maryland
CONNECTICUT AVE
14TH ST
RIVER
TIDAL BASIN
WASHINGTON CHANNEL
ANACOSTIA
7D
POTOMAC
RIVER
POTOMAC RIVER
N
Virginia

## CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First District | 2,000 | 1,888 | 1,694 | 1,852 | 2,136 |
| Second District | 1,038 | 975 | 911 | 914 | 936 |
| Third District | 2,148 | 2,079 | 1,785 | 1,570 | 1,672 |
| Fourth District | 1,328 | 1,229 | 1,150 | 1,097 | 1,461 |
| Fifth District | 1,759 | 1,591 | 1,457 | 1,610 | 1,940 |
| Sixth District | 1,035 | 888 | 918 | 1,105 | 1,509 |
| Seventh District | 1,417 | 1,522 | 1,508 | 1,868 | 2,259 |

## CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First District | 8,275 | 7,741 | 8,517 | 8,370 | 10,072 |
| Second District | 9,688 | 9,198 | 9,413 | 10,297 | 10,184 |
| Third District | 7,097 | 6,672 | 6,826 | 6,347 | 7,395 |
| Fourth District | 5,421 | 4,820 | 5,278 | 5,098 | 6,353 |
| Fifth District | 5,969 | 5,458 | 5,373 | 5,381 | 6,622 |
| Sixth District | 2,886 | 2,613 | 3,030 | 2,815 | 3,533 |
| Seventh District | 3,796 | 3,693 | 4,572 | 4,475 | 5,344 |

**Source:** Metropolitan Police Department

# Legal Affairs

The Office of the Corporation Counsel is the primary legal advisor to the District of Columbia government. Presently staffed by 182 attorneys, the office represents the District government as the plaintiff or the defendant in suits involving personal injury, affirmative action, drug testing, child support, taxes and consumer protection matters. As a result of litigation settled or disposed in fiscal year 1988, the District government collected $23 million, of which $9 million was collected in child support. The city paid $10.5 million in settlements and judgments. Judgments in favor of the District resulting from the tax suits totaled $27 million in fiscal year 1988. Real estate transactions of $25 million in sales and $2 million in leases were handled by the Corporation Counsel in 1988.

The Corporation Counsel prosecutes juveniles charged with such major crimes as murder, rape and armed robbery, as well as lesser offenses. Juvenile cases referred by the police to the Corporation Counsel in fiscal year 1988 totaled 5,439. These cases resulted in 3,645 prosecution petitions being filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. Since the prosecution of major adult criminal offenses in the District rests with the U.S. Attorney, the Criminal Division's authority is limited to the prosecution of traffic offenses, misdemeanors and various regulatory offenses. In fiscal year 1988, the Criminal Division prosecuted over 11,146 cases.

The Office of the Corporation Counsel represents the District government in all appellate proceedings before the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and in federal appellate courts. It also provides legal advice and opinions to District agencies in the executive branch on a wide range of areas, including economic development, procurement, human services, regulatory affairs and law enforcement. It also reviews legislation, regulations and bond offerings to ensure legal sufficiency; and oversees the sale and lease of Redevelopment Land Agency property. During fiscal year 1988, the office provided advice on numerous legislative matters, including pretrial detention for serious offenses, penalties for hand gun crimes, local tort reform, residential tax relief and the residency requirement for District government employees.

## CIVIL LITIGATION

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lawsuits Filed against District* | | | | |
| General Litigation | 459 | 410 | 490 | 409 |
| Major Cases | 24 | 6 | 29 | 24 |
| Corrections Litigation | 217 | 321 | 222 | 353 |
| Special Education and Others | 124 | 170 | 154 | 130 |
| **Total Suits against District** | **824** | **817** | **875** | **916** |
| Settlements & Judgments (000) | $6,445 | $7,122 | $5,697 | $10,525 |
| *Lawsuits Filed by District* | | | | |
| Child Support | 3,405 | 4,573 | 4,219 | 4,366 |
| *Amounts Collected (000)* | | | | |
| Forfeitures & Escheats (000) | $2,055 | $4,042 | $2,267 | $2,675 |
| Child Support (000) | 6,187 | 7,109 | 5,719 | 9,095 |
| **Total Collected (000)** | **$8,242** | **$11,151** | **$7,986** | **$11,770** |

## REAL ESTATE AND TAX LITIGATION

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Suits against District | 46 | 45 | 38 | 142 |
| Suits Filed by District | 150 | 100 | 363 | 224 |
| Tax Suits against District | 266 | 277 | 169 | 150 |
| Tax Judgments for District (000) | $18,065 | $21,168 | $17,000 | $27,000 |
| Value of Real Estate Transactions Closed | | | | |
| Sales (000) | $7,000 | $10,200 | $7,781 | $25,226 |
| Leases (000)* | $462 | $462 | $2,275 | $2,162 |

## ADULT LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cases Prosecuted* | | | | |
| Regulatory Violations | 300 | 350 | 399 | 169 |
| Other Misdemeanors | 2,654 | 2,924 | 3,333 | 1,755 |
| Driving While Under the Influence | 5,383 | 5,921 | 6,749 | 3,244 |
| Other Traffic Offenses | 7,742 | 8,516 | 9,708 | 5,978 |
| **Total Cases** | **16,079** | **17,711** | **20,189** | **11,146**** |

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* Represents lease value from date of lease through the end of the fiscal year.

**In 1988 a new method of reporting was utilized, making comparisons with prior years' data inappropriate.

**Source:** D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

# Juvenile Prosecution

Juvenile cases are handled in a different manner than adult cases in the criminal justice system. Most juveniles arrested by the Metropolitan Police Department or by any other law enforcement agency in the District of Columbia are referred to the D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel for prosecution. The initial hearing must be held within 24 hours of the youth being apprehended. At the initial hearing, probable cause must be established and a decision made as to whether the youth should be detained or returned to the parent, pending a fact-finding hearing. These fact-finding hearings take place before a judge in the Family Division of Superior Court. If the juvenile is adjudicated delinquent at the fact-finding hearing, the judge may order that the juvenile be committed for up to two years. The court must be petitioned by the Corporation Counsel for an extension of the commitment beyond the maximum of two years.

The number of juvenile cases referred to the D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel by the Metropolitan Police has been increasing. In fiscal year 1988, 5,439 juvenile cases were referred by the police to the Office of the Corporation Counsel, an increase of 36.5 percent over 1984 levels. When a case is referred, the attorneys in the Office of the Corporation Counsel review the facts in the case and decide whether to file a petition with the court to prosecute. The number of petitions filed has risen along with the number of cases referred. Juveniles charged with selling drugs accounted for approximately 40 percent of the juvenile delinquency cases. In 1988, 67 percent of the cases referred by the police resulted in prosecution petitions.

**JUVENILE CASES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases Referred by the Police | 3,983 | 4,140 | 4,432 | 4,615 | 4,873 |
| Petitions Filed | 2,770 | 2,803 | 3,240 | 3,372 | 3,574 |
| Cases Adjudicated | | | | | |
| Guilty Pleas | 1,140 | 1,205 | 1,263 | 1,506 | 1,600 |
| Guilty at Trial | 230 | 208 | 219 | 267 | 285 |
| Not Guilty at Trial | 60 | 38 | 46 | 63 | 60 |
| Dismissed | 833 | 946 | 1,018 | 1,146 | 1,341 |
| Consent Decree | 305 | 273 | 308 | 350 | 392 |
| Fugitive Cases Referred | 162 | 173 | 196 | 91 | 102 |
| Fugitive Cases Petitions | 137 | 146 | 170 | 79 | 96 |

**Source:** D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

# Juvenile Justice System

Juveniles who are detained and or committed for violations of the law become the responsibility of the Youth Services Administration (YSA) in the Department of Human Services. Arrested juveniles can be detained in the Receiving Home for a period not to exceed 24 hours before an initial hearing before a judge. Most juveniles are then released into the custody of their parents or guardians pending the court proceeding on the charged offense. However, some youths, because of the severity of the charge or their prior record, may be ordered held in a more secure environment such as a youth group home or institution. A number of youth are placed in the YSA Home Detention Program.

Juvenile court proceeding determine delinquency and the disposition of the juvenile rests solely with the presiding judge. If delinquency is found, the youth may be put on probation, referred to a treatment program, placed in a community-based youth group home or committed to a juvenile institutional facility. Support and rehabilitative services are provided to juveniles in various settings. Another group of youths served by YSA are those designated as "Persons in Need of Supervision" (PINS). These are youths who have not committed a crime, but who are considered out of control by parents or guardians. The Corporation Counsel petitions the Superior Court to ask that youths be adjudicated as PINS. A range of intervention services are provided to PINS to divert them from behavior that could result in a determination of delinquency. Often the result of such cases is the court-ordered provision of family therapy, temporary care outside the home, a change in school or other services. The goal of PINS cases is to prevent a youth's conduct from becoming delinquent behavior.

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**YOUTHS UNDER COURT ORDERS**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detained | | | | | | |
| Number Detained | 1,525 | 1,695 | 1,974 | 2,254 | 2,935 | 92% |
| Committed | | | | | | |
| October 1 Census | 553 | 565 | 598 | 683 | 920 | 66 |
| Admissions During Year | 330 | 347 | 555 | 499 | 580 | 76 |
| In care During Year | 883 | 912 | 1,153 | 1,182 | 1,500 | 70 |
| Discharged During Year | 323 | 345 | 470 | 413 | 460 | 42 |

**PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (PINS)**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases Referred | 98 | 72 | 34 | 135 | 100 |
| Cases Petitioned | 83 | 46 | 21 | 110 | 80 |
| Cases Adjudicated as PINS | | | | | |
| Guilty Plea | 26 | 47 | 7 | 11 | 27 |
| Guilty Trial | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Not Guilty at Trial | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dismissed | 11 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 21 |
| Consent Decree | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| **Total** | **43** | **69** | **18** | **21** | **53** |

**Sources**: D.C. Department of Human Services and D.C. Office of the Corporation Counsel

# Juvenile Drug Testing

In October 1986, as a result of a grant awarded by the Department of Justice, the Pretrial Services Agency became one of the first jurisdictions in the United States to offer comprehensive juvenile drug testing services. The program conducts drug tests on all juveniles charged with a criminal offense and reports the results to the court. The program also offers follow-up monitoring services and unscheduled spot checks for juveniles pending adjudication. Referrals to treatment and drug counseling are also made.

During 1988, the overall juvenile drug positive rate at the time of arrest was 30 percent. Although 1988 test results reveal a reduction in overall use, down 5 percent from 1987, the use of cocaine or crack increased significantly from a yearly average of 14 percent in 1987 to 23 percent in 1988. The following chart compares the percent of juveniles with an initial positive result in 1987 and 1988. These data indicate a disturbing trend towards earlier drug use among juveniles.

**PERCENT OF JUVENILES TESTING DRUG POSITIVE**

| | *1987* | | *1988* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Age* | *Number of Juveniles* | *Percent Drug Positive* | *Number of Juveniles* | *Percent Drug Positive* |
| 9 | 10 | 0% | 13 | 0% |
| 10 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 11 |
| 11 | 27 | 4 | 34 | 12 |
| 12 | 70 | 6 | 71 | 14 |
| 13 | 237 | 9 | 217 | 21 |
| 14 | 476 | 17 | 494 | 20 |
| 15 | 833 | 28 | 763 | 26 |
| 16 | 1,035 | 38 | 1,065 | 33 |
| 17 | 1,110 | 49 | 1,224 | 40 |
| 18 | 57 | 53 | 85 | 48 |
| **Total** | **3,866*** | **35%** | **3,975**** | **30%** |

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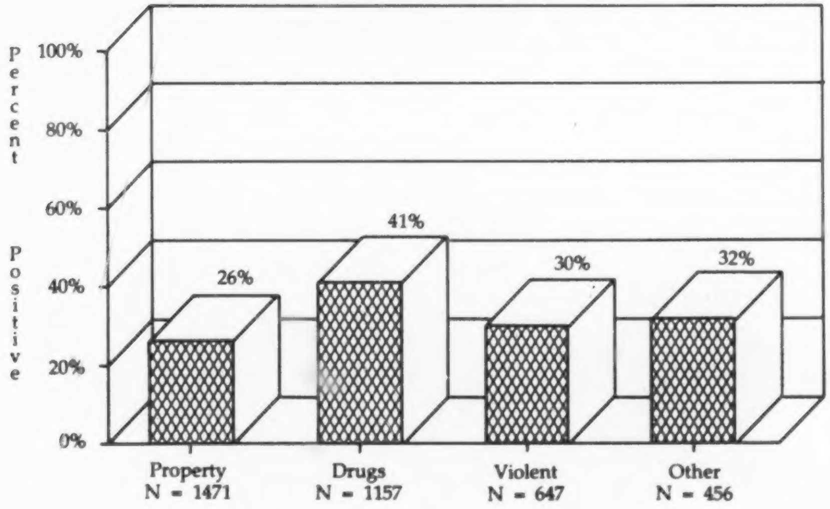
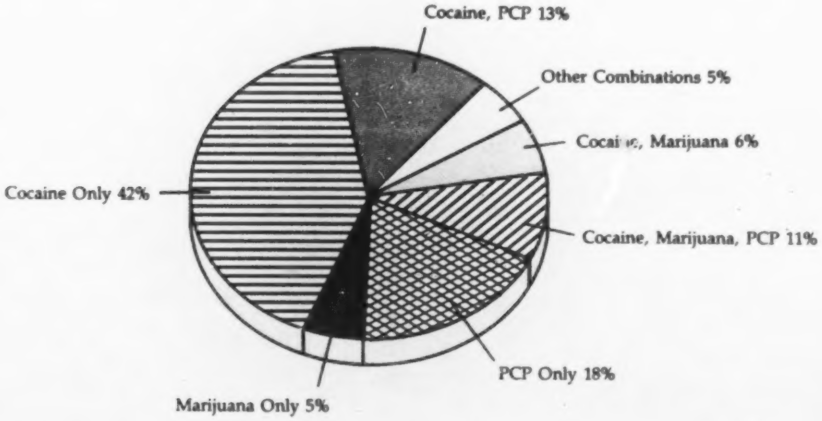
[*] Note that 316 juveniles in 1987 and 590 juveniles in 1988 are not included in the age distribution because of the absence of information on their age. They are included in the totals and in the overall percent drug positive.

**1988 JUVENILE DRUG TESTING RESULTS**
**Overall Positive by Crime Type**



**1988 JUVENILE DRUG TESTING RESULTS:**
**Breakdown of Drugs Used by Drug Positive Juveniles**



**Source:** D.C. Pretrial Services Agency

N = 1,397

# Pretrial Services

The District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency assists the courts in determining the eligibility of arrestees for pretrial release. It is governed by a nine member board. Five of the members are appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council. The four chief judges or their designees are also members. The objective of the Pretrial Services Agency is to facilitate appropriate release, to the extent possible without bond, and ensure both court appearance and community safety. The agency gathers background information on all arrestees and makes recommendations to the courts concerning appropriate conditions of pretrial release. The agency monitors persons released by the courts to ensure compliance with court-ordered conditions of release and reports violations to the court.

During 1988, the Pretrial Services Agency interviewed 34,730 arrestees, a 57 percent increase over the 1984 caseload. The increasing number of criminal defendants reflects the overall growth in arrests. Of the defendants, 96 percent of those accused of felonies appeared in court, as did 92 percent of those accused of misdemeanors.

### CONTACT WITH ARRESTEES

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrestees Interviewed* | 22,153 | 25,948 | 27,310 | 29,269 | 34,730 |
| Percent with Prior Criminal Convictions | NA | 49% | 58% | 58% | 54% |
| Percent on Parole or Probation at Time of Arrest | NA | 21% | 24% | 25% | 16% |
| Percent Released without Bond** | NA | 76% | 76% | 74% | 67% |
| Percent Rearrested while on Pretrial Release | NA | 13% | 18% | 15% | 14% |
| Number of Defendants Tested for Drug Use*** | | | | | |
| Adults | 13,513 | 15,878 | 14,935 | 16,343 | 16,357 |
| Juveniles | — | — | — | 4,182 | 4,558 |
| Percent Drug Positive | | | | | |
| Adults | 55% | 66% | 69% | 72% | 72% |
| Juveniles | — | — | — | 35% | 30% |
| Referrals to Drug Treatment**** | 3,708 | 5,364 | 4,402 | 3,704 | 3,258 |
| Appearance Rate | | | | | |
| Felony | 96% | 96% | 97% | 97% | 96% |
| Misdemeanor | 95% | 93% | 96% | 96% | 92% |

* Includes cases terminated at arraignment.
** Excludes persons who are detained under three and five-day hold orders, as well as persons, who are administratively ineligible for release (e.g., due to existing bench warrants, court-ordered mental observation or preventive detention orders.)
*** Tests administered in the lockup.
****Includes only those individuals who are eligible and have been referred to area programs. These figures do not include individuals who are undergoing drug surveillance.

The agency's Intensive Pretrial Supervision Program staff reviewed the cases of 5,500 defendants held at the D.C. Detention Facility awaiting trial. After agency determination of eligibility and a release recommendation, the court placed 437 persons in the Intensive Supervision Program saving the cost of 12,035 jail days. While on pretrial release, only 8 defendants or 2 percent were rearrested and removed from the program.

The Pretrial Services Juvenile Drug Testing Program provided the Family Division of the D.C. Superior Court with over 16,000 drug test results along with detailed program compliance reports on more than 3,500 juveniles. Overall, 30 percent of the juveniles tested positive for one or more drugs at the time of arrest. Of those testing positive, 34 percent were positive for more than one drug. Cocaine was the drug abused most often with 22 percent testing positive for this substance.

The results from the adult drug testing program show drug abuse at record levels, with seven out of 10 defendants showing evidence of recent drug use. Cocaine is the most abused. In 1988, 88 percent of the defendants testing positive, were positive for cocaine. PCP, once the most abused drug, has declined to the lowest levels reported since testing began in 1984.

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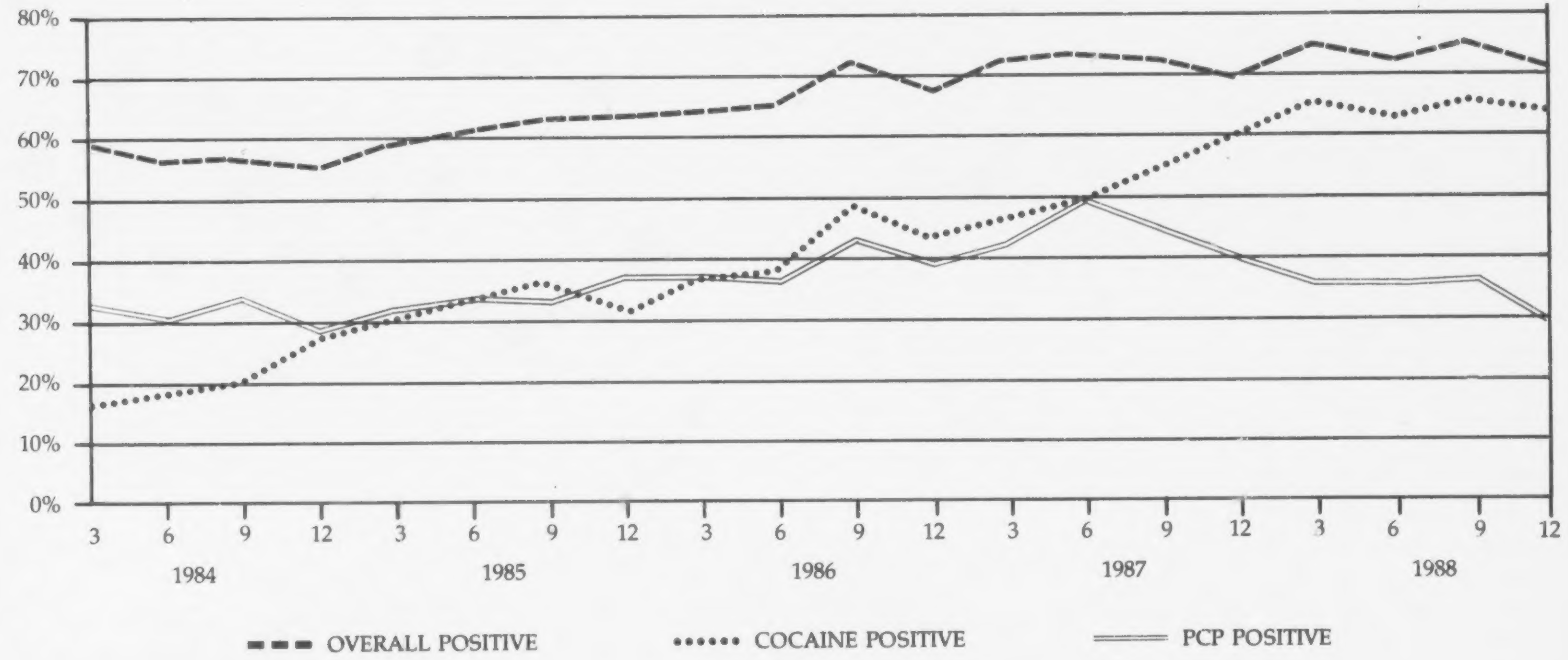
**ADULT DRUG TEST RESULTS AS MEASURED BY LOCKUP TESTING**
(March 1984 - December 1988)



**Source:** D.C. Pretrial Services Agency

## Adult Cases Presented by Police to the U.S. Attorney

After adult suspects are charged with either a felony or misdemeanor crime by the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department, their cases are forwarded to the U.S. Attorney's Office in the United States Justice Department for review. Juvenile cases are referred to the District government's Office of the Corporation Counsel for prosecution. The U.S. Attorney's Office examines the facts and evidence in adult cases and determines whether to accept the charge as presented by the police, change the charge or dismiss the case. If the decision is made to prosecute, the U.S. Attorney's Office files the charges with the court.

Over the past five years, the police department has presented an increasing number of felony cases to the U.S. Attorney's Office. In 1984, 11,270 felony cases were presented; in 1988, 16,026 cases were presented, an increase of 42 percent. Furthermore, an increasing proportion of these felony cases has been accepted for prosecution by the U.S. Attorney on the charge filed by the Metropolitan Police Department. In 1984, 57 percent of the felony cases were accepted as charged, compared with 68 percent in 1988. In 1988, of the 12,595 misdemeanor cases filed by the police, 59 percent were accepted for prosecution with the charges as filed, 9 percent of the charges were changed and 33 percent were declined for prosecution.

### FELONY CASES PRESENTED BY THE POLICE

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases Presented | 11,270 | 12,429 | 14,875 | 16,822 | 16,026 |
| Charge Accepted | 57% | 58% | 63% | 68% | 68% |
| Charge Changed | 27 | 26 | 21 | 17 | 16 |
| Cases Declined | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

### MISDEMEANOR CASES PRESENTED BY THE POLICE

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases Presented | 13,592 | 13,955 | 13,552 | 13,779 | 12,595 |
| Charge Accepted | 65% | 68% | 63% | 58% | 59% |
| Charge Changed | 12 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 9 |
| Cases Declined | 23 | 23 | 28 | 34 | 33 |
| **Total** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

* Note that totals may not add due to rounding.

**Source:** U.S. Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System, PROMIS.

# Public Defender Service

The Public Defender Service (PDS) was created by the *Court Reform Act of 1970*, P.L. 91-358, to provide legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings. PDS is governed by an 11-person board of trustees. Members are appointed for three-year terms by a committee comprised of the mayor and chief judges of the D.C. Court of Appeals, D.C. Superior Court and the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia. In 1988, PDS employed a staff of 63 attorneys to defend juveniles and adults charged with criminal offenses. PDS attorneys also represent individuals at involuntary mental health commitment proceedings. Under the *Criminal Justice Act* (CJA) of 1974, P.L. 93-412, PDS is authorized to maintain a register of private attorneys to provide counsel to indigent defendants and is required to assist the court with administration of the CJA program.

In addition to processing initial private counsel appointments under the CJA program, PDS assists the court in identifying adults who have been rearrested to ensure their representation by a single attorney in both the new case and the prior pending case. Known as the Single Representation Program, this initiative was implemented in May 1987 to achieve continuity and effectiveness in the representation of adult defendants and to reduce expenditures for litigation as a result of multiple appointments of counsel for one defendant. During fiscal year 1988, 3,903 adult defendants were identified as rearrests with pending cases. In January 1988, the program was expanded to include juveniles. Between January and September, the program served 285 juveniles who were rearrested with pending cases.

The *Public Defender Service Amendment Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-85, authorized PDS to provide legal representation in administrative matters to defendants who are incarcerated in District corrections facilities. Through the Prisoners' Rights Program, PDS attorneys represent prisoners in matters concerning prison conditions, medical care and treatment. Requests for assistance under this program were first accepted in July 1988. Between July and September, 69 prisoners received representation.

In fiscal year 1988, 43,839 persons were screened for financial eligibility for court-appointed counsel. Under the CJA program, PDS processed private counsel appointments for 39,425 persons. Court-appointed counsel represented nearly 94 percent of the defendants. PDS attorneys were assigned to 10 percent of these court-appointed counsel cases. The caseload of indigent defendants continued to increase in 1988. Over the past five years, the number of private counsel appointments processed increased by 107 percent.

**ATTORNEY REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Eligibility Interviews* | 25,674 | 26,280 | 38,173 | 41,254 | 43,839 |
| Private Counsel Appointments Processed | 19,020 | 20,247 | 32,666 | 37,202 | 39,425 |
| Public Defender Service Representation: | | | | | |
| *Cases Closed* | | | | | |
| Trial Division | 2,012 | 1,768 | 2,036 | 2,308 | 2,530 |
| Mental Health Division | 805 | 737 | 671 | 725 | 763 |
| Appellate Division | 136 | 108 | 119 | 114 | 102 |
| Miscellaneous Hearings* | 657 | 506 | 523 | 528 | 592 |
| Prisoners' Rights Program** | — | — | — | — | 69** |
| Correctional Services | 236 | 312 | 239 | 191 | 372*** |
| Juvenile Services | 1,292 | 1,240 | 1,311 | 1,374 | 1,475 |
| **Total** | **5,138** | **4,671** | **4,899** | **5,240** | **5,903** |

* Includes not only adult criminal cases, but D.C. and traffic cases, juvenile cases, citations, walk-ins and re-interviews.

* Includes arraignment hearings, status hearings and other motions hearings.

** The Prisoners' Rights Program was established in fiscal year 1988. Requests for assistance began to be accepted in July 1988.

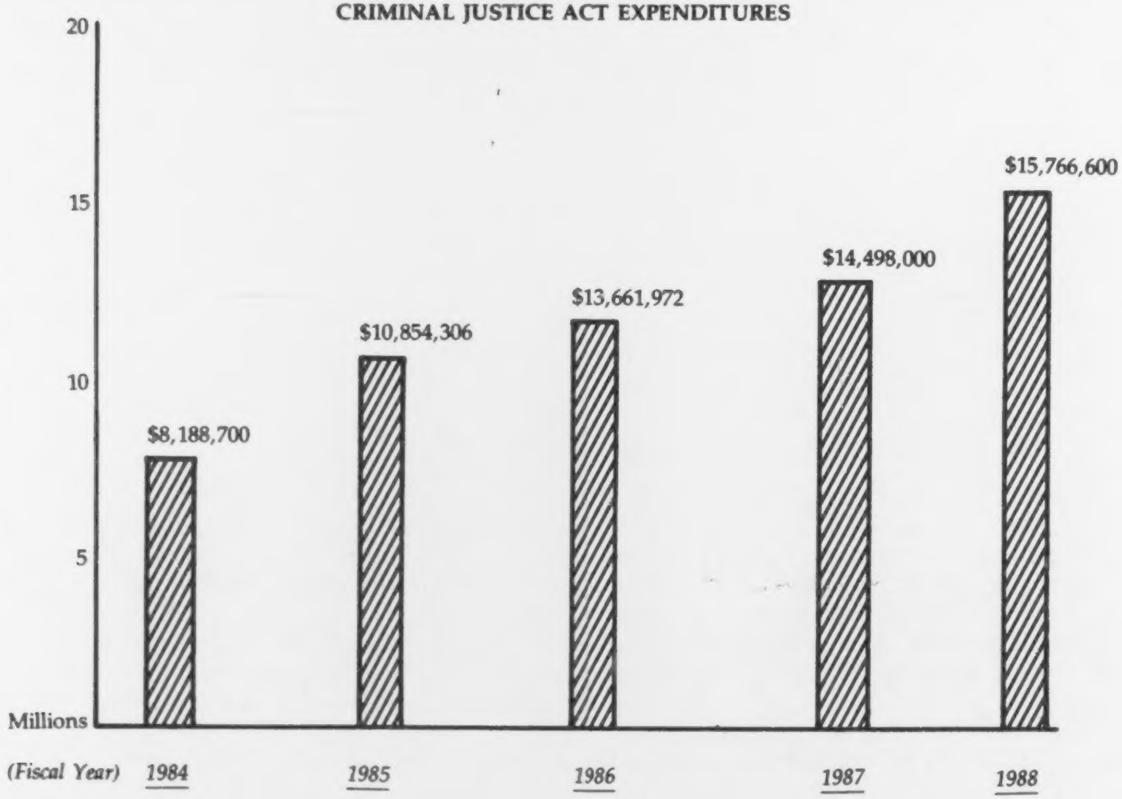
*** The increase in services provided by the Correctional Services Program results from statutory changes in the *Good Time Credits Act* which affect inmates parole eligibility dates.

**Source:** D.C. Public Defender Service

# Legal Representation for Indigent Defendants

Under the *Criminal Justice Act of 1974,* P.L. 93-412, the courts are required to finance the legal representation of indigent adult defendants in criminal cases. This legal representation is provided by private attorneys who are reimbursed by the court at a fixed rate of $35 per hour. This legal representation is in addition to that which is provided by the Public Defender Service.

Over the past five years, expenditures under the *Criminal Justice Act* program have increased by nearly 93 percent. In 1988, these expenditures totaled $15.8 million. This dramatic growth in expenditures can only partially be explained by increased criminal case filings. The increase in total criminal cases filed over the past five years has been 15 percent. There was also an increase in the fees paid to attorneys in 1983. Fees increased from $20 an hour for out-of-court service to $35 an hour and from $30 an hour for in-court service to $35 an hour. There has also been an increase in the hours of legal representation.



**Source:** District of Columbia Courts, *1988 Annual Report.*

# Grand Jury Actions

The U.S. Attorney's Office requests that a grand jury be convened to examine the evidence to determine whether an individual has committed a crime. A 23-member grand jury is impaneled by the court for a period of 25 working days to determine whether the evidence is sufficient to indict an individual with a crime. In calendar year 1988 in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 33 grand juries were impaneled. These grand juries considered 11,535 cases. Indictments were issued in 8,593 cases of arrestees. Another 513 indictments were issued in cases originated by the U.S. Attorney's Office. An indictment indicates that the grand jury believed there was probable cause that an individual had committed a crime. Over 1,500 cases were dismissed as lacking sufficient evidence to indict, 813 individuals plead and 109 cases had other outcomes.

Since 1984, total dispositions of grand juries have increased 68 percent. The percentage of cases disposed through indictments has been on the rise. In 1984, 68 percent of all dispositions of the grand jury resulted in indictments; in 1988, 79 percent. The increase in the number of indictments has contributed to the increasing criminal justice caseload in Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

**GRAND JURY ACTIVITY**

| | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *Percent Change 1984-1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indictment of Arrestees | 4,451 | 5,417 | 6,974 | 8,739 | 8,593 | 93.1% |
| Original Indictments | 230 | 282 | 243 | 407 | 513 | 123.0 |
| Cases Plead | 801 | 836 | 849 | 764 | 813 | 1.5 |
| Dismissed | 1,169 | 1,250 | 1,458 | 1,613 | 1,507 | 28.9 |
| Other | 221 | 107 | 132 | 92 | 109 | -50.7 |
| **Total Dispositions** | **6,872** | **7,892** | **9,656** | **11,615** | **11,535** | **67.9%** |

**Source:** U.S. Attorney's Office, PROMIS, Prosecutor's Management Information System, as analyzed by the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

# Cases Filed in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia

When the U.S. Attorney prosecutes an adult offender, the case is filed in the Criminal Division of the Superior Court. Small claims, landlord and tenant actions and other civil matters are filed in the Civil Division of the Superior Court. Divorces, mental health commitments, juvenile offender cases and other family matters are filed in the Family Division. There are 51 trial court judges and 14 hearing commissioners.

New cases filed in the District of Columbia Superior Court in 1988 totaled 194,496. This total was lower than the prior two years and 2.3 percent higher than the cases filed in 1984. The mix of cases over the five years has changed, with proportionately more criminal and family cases in 1988 than in 1984. Landlord and tenant cases accounted for 39 percent of all cases filed in 1988.

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NEW CASE FILINGS

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Criminal Division* | | | | | |
| Felony Indictments | 5,261 | 6,160 | 7,735 | 9,755 | 9,709 |
| Felony Preindictments* | 8,736 | 9,727 | 12,568 | 14,097 | 14,969 |
| U.S. Misdemeanors | 16,169 | 19,443 | 16,213 | 16,152 | 14,606 |
| D.C. Misdemeanors | 4,519 | 5,081 | 4,430 | 4,361 | 4,135 |
| Special Proceedings** | 1,856 | 2,213 | 2,201 | 2,329 | 2,741 |
| Traffic | 11,606 | 12,440 | 12,585 | 11,912 | 9,060 |
| **Subtotal** | **48,147** | **55,064** | **55,732** | **58,606** | **55,220** |
| *Civil Division* | | | | | |
| Civil Actions | 14,443 | 9,475 | 10,899 | 11,118 | 12,256 |
| Landlord and Tenant | 84,817 | 87,767 | 85,139 | 80,690 | 76,295 |
| Small Claims | 24,741 | 35,719 | 35,155 | 30,108 | 29,552 |
| **Subtotal** | **124,001** | **132,961** | **131,193** | **121,916** | **118,103** |
| *Family Division* | | | | | |
| Juvenile | 4,264 | 4,492 | 4,690 | 5,127 | 5,456 |
| Intrafamily | 1,094 | 1,124 | 1,250 | 1,138 | 1,278 |
| Neglect | 492 | 456 | 494 | 528 | 609 |
| Domestic Relations | 6,059 | 8,270 | 8,413 | 8,421 | 6,492 |
| Mental Health | 1,646 | 1,560 | 2,104 | 2,244 | 2,963 |
| Mental Retardation*** | 1,028 | 1,054 | 1,111 | 1,105 | 1,125 |
| **Subtotal*** ** | **14,583** | **16,956** | **18,062** | **18,563** | **17,923** |
| Civil Tax Cases | 166 | 207 | 160 | 149 | 101 |
| Auditor-Master | 66 | 81 | 77 | 117 | 61 |
| Probate Division | 3,014 | 3,296 | 3,283 | 3,182 | 3,088 |
| **Total*** ** | **189,977** | **208,565** | **208,507** | **202,533** | **194,496** |

* Pre-indictments include cases where a arrest is made and the case is scheduled for a preliminary hearing to determine whether the case should go to the grand jury. Other cases are initiated by the grand jury and result in an indictment.

** Special proceedings include fugitives from justice cases, contempt cases, habeas corpus, out of state witnesses and others.

***Note that previously published data have been revised.

**Source:** District of Columbia Courts, *1988 Annual Report*.

# Disposition of Court Appointed Counsel Cases

Legal representation for indigent persons in court proceedings in criminal, juvenile and involuntary civil commitment cases is provided either by private attorneys through the *Criminal Justice Act*, P.L.93-412, program or by Public Defender Service attorneys. Of the 33,994 court appointed counsel cases disposed in 1988, 31 percent were felony cases, 52 percent were misdemeanor cases and 17 percent were juvenile cases. The majority of adult felony cases with court appointed counsel were pleas in 1988. A majority of adult misdemeanor cases were dismissed. Of the juvenile cases with court appointed counsel, 27 percent were adjudicated delinquent in 1988.

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**DISPOSITIONS OF COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL CASES IN D.C. SUPERIOR COURT**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Felonies* | | | | | |
| Dismissed* | 661 | 889 | 1,127 | 1,770 | 1,391 |
| Guilty Pleas | 3,409 | 4,377 | 5,589 | 6,862 | 6,401 |
| Jury Trials | 630 | 910 | 688 | 654 | 737 |
| Nonjury Trials | 53 | 48 | 35 | 17 | 22 |
| Other | 846 | 907 | 1,092 | 1,817 | 2,126 |
| **Subtotal Adult Felonies** | **5,599** | **7,131** | **8,531** | **11,120** | **10,677** |
| *Misdemeanors* | | | | | |
| Dismissed* | 8,766 | 11,128 | 9,389 | 10,417 | 8,666 |
| Guilty Pleas | 6,573 | 7,454 | 6,708 | 5,994 | 5,335 |
| Jury Trials | 645 | 694 | 565 | 542 | 483 |
| Nonjury Trials | 490 | 571 | 484 | 297 | 274 |
| Other | 3,331 | 3,096 | 2,927 | 2,712 | 2,853 |
| **Subtotal Adult Misdemeanors** | **19,805** | **22,943** | **20,073** | **19,962** | **17,611** |
| *Juvenile Cases* | | | | | |
| Committed to YSA | 501 | 497 | 500 | 458 | 603 |
| Probation | 832 | 803 | 920 | 1,138 | 949 |
| **Subtotal Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent** | **1,333** | **1,300** | **1,420** | **1,596** | **1,552** |
| Not Petitioned | 1,131 | 1,294 | 1,169 | 1,512 | 1,904 |
| Dismissed* | 1,194 | 1,164 | 1,536 | 1,435 | 1,471 |
| Consent Decree | 356 | 284 | 345 | 394 | 543 |
| Other** | 252 | 191 | 275 | 232 | 236 |
| **Subtotal Juvenile Cases** | **4,266** | **4,233** | **4,745** | **5,169** | **5,706** |
| **Total** | **29,670** | **34,307** | **33,349** | **36,251** | **33,994** |

The Public Defender Service (PDS) handled 1,451 felony cases which were disposed in fiscal year 1988. Of these felonies disposed, over half were dismissed, 32 percent were pleas, nearly 10 percent went to trial and the remaining 8 percent had other outcomes. PDS attorneys handled 415 juvenile cases that were disposed in fiscal year 1988. More than 42 percent of the cases were dismissed, 26 percent of the juveniles were adjudicated guilty, 8 percent had consent decrees, 7 percent were found not guilty and 17 percent had other outcomes. Over the past five years, the Public Defender Service has been handling an increasing number of adult felony cases. In 1984, 704 adult felony cases were disposed; in 1988, 1,451 cases were disposed, a 106 percent increase. The number of adult misdemeanor cases declined over the period, as did the juvenile caseload.

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## PUBLIC DEFENDER CASE DISPOSITIONS

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Adult Felonies* | | | | | |
| Dismissed** | 181 | 190 | 224 | 316 | 734 |
| Guilty Pleas | 348 | 323 | 310 | 384 | 471 |
| Jury Trials | 79 | 117 | 84 | 72 | 91 |
| Nonjury Trials | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 45 |
| Other | 91 | 76 | 54 | 82 | 110 |
| **Subtotal Adult Felonies** | **704** | **712** | **679** | **857** | **1,451** |
| *Adult Misdemeanors* | | | | | |
| Dismissed** | 177 | 136 | 166 | 189 | 210 |
| Guilty Pleas | 130 | 113 | 126 | 121 | 64 |
| Jury Trials | 21 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 12 |
| Nonjury Trials | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| Other | 31 | 20 | 34 | 41 | 29 |
| **Subtotal Adult Misdemeanors** | **367** | **295** | **348** | **379** | **327** |
| *Juvenile Cases* | | | | | |
| Dismissed* | 145 | 113 | 115 | 141 | 177 |
| Consent Decree | 48 | 26 | 19 | 35 | 32 |
| Committed to YSA | 21 | 25 | 61 | 46 | 40 |
| Probation | 100 | 110 | 112 | 90 | 39 |
| Other Sentence** | 68 | 72 | 36 | 37 | 31 |
| **Subtotal Juveniles Adjudicated Guilty** | **189** | **207** | **209** | **173** | **110** |
| Adjudicated Not Guilty | 8 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 27 |
| Other*** | 68 | 41 | 25 | 25 | 69 |
| **Subtotal Juvenile Cases** | **458** | **398** | **375** | **385** | **415** |
| **Total** | **1,529** | **1,405** | **1,402** | **1,621** | **2,193** |

* Dismissed by court and dismissed prior to adjudication.

** Cases previously closed without a finding are now included as dismissed cases.

*** Includes suspended commitments (placement on immediate aftercare) and judicial review of probation adjustment.

**Sources:** D.C. Public Defender Service and District of Columbia Courts, *1988 Annual Report*

# Court Dispositions

The majority of felony and misdemeanor case dispositions in calendar year 1988 consisted of findings of guilt. Over 7,200 felony cases were closed in 1988 with 84 percent resulting in a finding of guilt. This was a higher percentage of guilty findings, than in any of the preceding four years. In 1984, by comparison, of 5,953 case dispositions, 63 percent were findings of guilt.

In 1988, nearly 93 percent of the guilty findings in felony cases were the result of pleas. The other seven percent of the guilty findings resulted from jury verdicts or judges' decisions. In 1984, the overwhelming proportion of guilty findings were also as a result of pleas. As for the prosecution of misdemeanor cases, fewer cases were disposed of in 1988 than in 1984. A higher percentage of these misdemeanor cases had guilty findings, 64 percent in 1988, as compared with 53 percent in 1984. Over the past five years, on the average 90 percent of the guilty findings were reached through pleas.

The time that elapsed from arrest to trial completion in felony cases averaged 133 days in 1988. This is nearly 100 days shorter than the average length of time to dispose of a case in 1984. Disposition of misdemeanor cases also occurred at a faster rate. In 1984, nearly 96 days elapsed between arrest and final disposition of the case, while in 1988, that period had decreased to 69 days.

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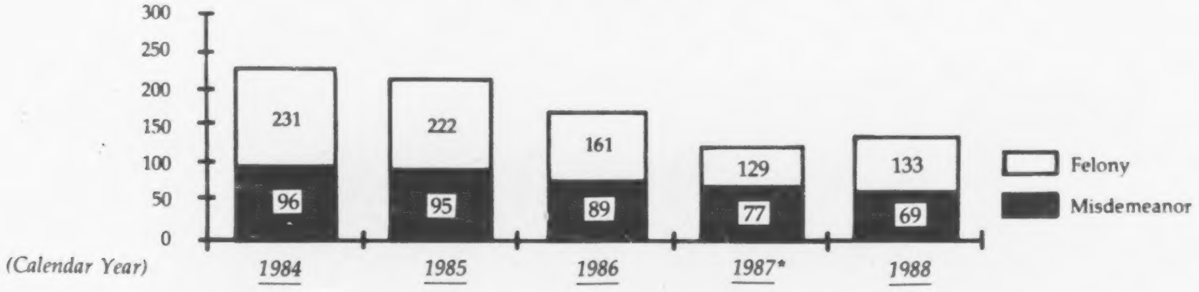
**DISPOSITION OF ADULT FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR CASES**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | | *1985* | | *1986* | | *1987** | | *1988* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *FELONY* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guilty Finding | 3,754 | 63% | 4,942 | 67% | 6,285 | 70% | 6,683 | 81% | 6,054 | 84% |
| Dismissed, Not Guilty, & Other Dispositions | 2,199 | 37 | 2,457 | 33 | 2,736 | 30 | 1,537 | 19 | 1,174 | 16 |
| **Total Felonies Disposed** | **5,953** | **100%** | **7,399** | **100%** | **9,021** | **100%** | **8,220** | **100%** | **7,228** | **100%** |
| *MISDEMEANOR* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guilty Finding | 7,238 | 53% | 8,246 | 57% | 6,922 | 54% | 6,504 | 57% | 6,441 | 64% |
| Dismissed or Not Guilty | 6,430 | 47 | 6,191 | 43 | 5,844 | 46 | 4,835 | 43 | 3,683 | 36 |
| **Total Misdemeanors Disposed** | **13,668** | **100%** | **14,437** | **100%** | **12,766** | **100%** | **11,339** | **100%** | **10,124** | **100%** |

## DISTRIBUTION OF COURT OUTCOMES

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987** | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *FELONY* | | | | | |
| Guilty Finding | 3,754 | 4,942 | 6,285 | 6,683 | 6,504 |
| Percent Pleas | 89.1% | 87.1% | 92.4% | 93.5% | 92.5% |
| Percent Jury & Bench Verdicts | 10.9 | 12.9 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 7.5 |
| *MISDEMEANOR* | | | | | |
| Guilty Finding | 7,238 | 8,246 | 6,922 | 6,504 | 6,441 |
| Percent Pleas | 90.9% | 91.4% | 93.2% | 93.6% | 88.9% |
| Percent Jury & Bench Verdicts | 9.1 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 11.1 |

## AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS ELAPSED FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION



*Note that previously published data have been revised.

**Source:** U.S. Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System, PROMIS.

# District of Columbia Court of Appeals

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals is the highest court for the District of Columbia and is comparable to a state supreme court. This court is composed of a chief judge and eight associate judges. Cases are generally heard by panels of three judges; exceptional cases are heard by all nine judges. The Court of Appeals hears appeals from and rules on decisions of the Superior Court. As provided by D.C. Code Section 1-1510, the Court of Appeals also reviews contested cases and rulings from administrative hearing judges, Mayor's Orders and rules and regulations of agencies of the District government.

During 1988, 1,681 appeals were filed in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. The court disposed of 1,624 appeals, many of which were pending from prior years.

APPEALS AND DISPOSITIONS

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Filings* | | | | | |
| Criminal | 748 | 891 | 939 | 693 | 769 |
| Civil | 629 | 511 | 517 | 521 | 557 |
| Agency | 348 | 266 | 183 | 174 | 191 |
| Special Proceedings* | 103 | 130 | 124 | 152 | 164 |
| **Total Filings** | **1,828** | **1,798** | **1,763** | **1,540** | **1,681** |
| **Total Dispositions** | **1,518** | **1,570** | **1,567** | **1,622** | **1,624** |

* Includes disciplinary hearings and rehearings.

**Source:** District of Columbia Courts, 1988 Annual Report

# Detention

The D.C. Detention Facility located in Southeast Washington holds pretrial prisoners awaiting sentencing and prisoners of both sexes who are serving sentences of up to one year. Sentenced felons and misdemeanants who are awaiting transfer to the District's prison complex in Lorton, Virginia, to the Federal Bureau of Prisons and to prisons in other jurisdictions are also held there. When the facility opened in 1976, it was designed to accommodate 960 prisoners. Due to increases in the prison population, another wing was added in 1980, increasing the total capacity to 1,355. In mid-1985, however, the population at the Detention Facility reached a level of 2,614 prisoners. This overcrowding resulted in the U.S. District Court order in the case of *Campbell v. McGruder* that the population of the facility not exceed 1,694. The average daily population in the Detention Facility in 1988 was 1,684 prisoners.

To comply with the court order, the District reduced the population through a variety of measures, including expedited parole hearings, increases in third party custody programs, expansion of halfway houses, transfers to federal prisons and early release of prisoners eligible for sentence reduction under the *Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act*, D.C. Law 7-259. During calendar year 1988, 1,066 prisoners were moved from District facilities into Federal Bureau of Prison facilities. As a result of the mayor's four declarations in 1988 under the *Emergency Powers Act* (EPA), 2,668 prisoners were released from District facilities. The majority (88.3 percent) of the EPA releases had committed misdemeanor offenses and were sentenced to serve one year or less. Under EPA, the mayor is authorized to order the early release of non-violent offenders who are within 180 days of their parole eligibility or to reduce the sentence of prisoners with mandatory release dates by 90 days or 10 percent of the maximum sentence, whichever is less. The mayor may also declare a state of emergency when the prison population exceeds the rated capacity for a period of 90 days or longer.

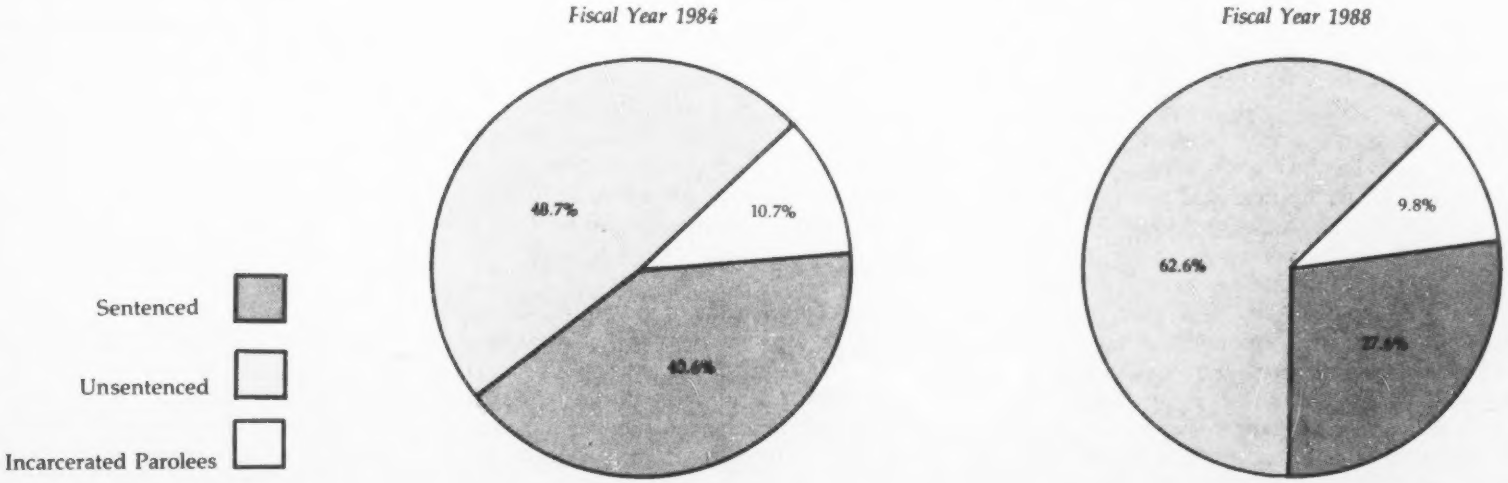
On average in 1988, the Detention Facility population was comprised of 63 percent unsentenced detainees, 27 percent sentenced prisoners and 10 percent parole violators. The Detention Facility's population has shifted between 1984 through 1988 due to changes in the placement of prisoners. There has been an increase in the number of female offenders. In 1988, the female population of the Detention Facility averaged 350 compared to 223 in 1984. The average count of unsentenced prisoners has remained relatively stable while the proportion of sentenced prisoners, excluding incarcerated parolees, declined by nearly 44 percent since 1984. This decline reflects the fact that these prisoners were placed in Lorton in order to avoid exceeding the cap on the population in the Detention Facility.

## AVERAGE POPULATION OF THE D.C. DETENTION FACILITY

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNSENTENCED | | | | | |
| Male Felons | 671 | 710 | 432 | 631 | 716 |
| Male Misdemeanants | 259 | 253 | 281 | 180 | 186 |
| Female Felons | 41 | 62 | 78 | 96 | 105 |
| Female Misdemeanants | 31 | 34 | 46 | 37 | 47 |
| **Subtotal Unsentenced** | **1,002** | **1,059** | **837** | **944** | **1,054** |
| SENTENCED | | | | | |
| Male Felons | 510 | 388 | 301 | 294 | 200 |
| Male Misdemeanants | 174 | 242 | 233 | 82 | 67 |
| Female Felons | 76 | 71 | 64 | 100 | 128 |
| Female Misdemeanants | 75 | 50 | 50 | 76 | 69 |
| **Subtotal Sentenced** | **835** | **751** | **648** | **552** | **464** |
| INCARCERATED PAROLEES | 221 | 211 | 130 | 160 | 166 |
| **Total*** | **2,058** | **2,021** | **1,615** | **1,656** | **1,684** |
| **Annual Average Daily Population** | **2,042** | **2,280** | **1,647** | **1,649** | **1,684** |

*Derived from mid-month censuses over a 12-month period.

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNDUPLICATED TOTAL POPULATION OF THE D.C. DETENTION FACILITY



**Source:** D.C. Department of Corrections

# Corrections System Finances

In fiscal year 1988, the D.C. Department of Corrections expenditures totalled $194.6 million. Expenditures for the corrections system increased 73.5 percent over the past five years. These increases reflect growth in the inmate population which resulted in an increase of 760 positions authorized for District corrections facilities. In fact, over 58 percent of the fiscal year 1988 expenditures were attributable to staff salaries and benefits.

In 1988, the District government paid over $35 million to the Federal Bureau of Prisons for housing District prisoners. This expenditure reflects a 67.6 percent increase over the past five years. The average daily cost per prisoner in the Federal Bureau of Prisons was $42.51 in 1988. During this period the number of D.C. prisoners housed in federal institutions increased from 1,420 to over 2,000.

The District government has authorized over $156.5 million in capital funds for expansion and improvements in District correctional facilities over the past five years. An additional $4 million of capital authority has been authorized in 1989.

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**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RESOURCES**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating Budget Expenditures ($ in 000s) | $112,076 | $136,560 | $164,727 | $185,412 | $194,608 |
| Capital Authorization ($ in 000s) | $33,910 | $10,077 | $35,839 | $60,665 | $16,015 |
| Continuing Full-time Positions | 2,578 | 2,868 | 2,868 | 3,005 | 3,338 |

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATING BUDGET EXPENDITURES OF $194.6 MILLION**
(Fiscal Year 1988)

| | |
|---|---|
| Personal Services | 58.37% |
| Supplies | 9.16% |
| Energy, Communications, Rent | 3.80% |
| Other Charges for Halfway House and Out-of-State Prisons | 5.41% |
| Federal Bureau of Prisons Payments | 18.03% |
| Subsidies | 3.71% |
| Equipment | 1.52% |

**AVERAGE COST PER PRISONER PER DAY**

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Bureau of Prisons | $38.55 | $39.06 | $40.75 | $39.62 | $42.51 |
| D.C. Institutions | 47.41 | 48.37 | 53.27 | 54.79 | 51.91 |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Corrections

# Prison Commitments by Offense

In calendar year 1988, 5,742 committed offenders were transferred to the District's correctional facilities at Lorton. These offenders consisted of newly-sentenced felons, newly-sentenced misdemeanants, prisoners who have been convicted but not yet sentenced, violators of parole and work release, and transfers from the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Most of the sentenced felons were committed to serve terms of more than one year. All of the commitments to Lorton are males. Female offenders are held at the District's Detention Facility or Federal Bureau of Prison facilities.

Of the offenders entering Lorton in 1988, 5,407 were adult males and 335 were young adult males, sentenced under the *D.C. Youth Rehabilitation Act*, D.C. Law 6-47. These young males, between the ages of 17 and 21, were sentenced as youths under this statute. Drug law violations were the most common offenses for which both youths and adults were sentenced to Lorton. Over 66 percent of the youths and over 54 percent of the adults entered Lorton to serve sentences for drug law violations. The decline between 1987 and 1988 in youth offenders entering Lorton reflects several trends including more youths standing trial as adults and changes in the *Youth Rehabilitation Act* offense categories.

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**OFFENDERS ENTERING LORTON**
(Calendar Years 1987 and 1988)

| | *1987* | | | *Percent of Total 1987* | | *1988* | | | *Percent of Total 1988* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Offense* | *Youth* | *Adult* | *Total* | *Youth* | *Adult* | *Youth* | *Adult* | *Total* | *Youth* | *Adult* |
| Homicide | 7 | 47 | 54 | 1.1% | 1.3% | 2 | 101 | 103 | .6% | 1.9% |
| Robbery | 54 | 248 | 302 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 26 | 310 | 336 | 7.8 | 5.7 |
| Drugs | 417 | 2,020 | 2,437 | 68.2 | 58.2 | 222 | 2,938 | 3,160 | 66.3 | 54.3 |
| Burglary | 17 | 120 | 137 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 11 | 182 | 193 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Assault | 20 | 178 | 198 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 13 | 244 | 257 | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Rape | 5 | 25 | 30 | .8 | .7 | 0 | 31 | 31 | .0 | .6 |
| Larceny | 2 | 141 | 143 | .3 | 4.1 | 3 | 206 | 209 | .9 | 3.8 |
| Auto Theft | 49 | 106 | 155 | 8.0 | 3.1 | 36 | 209 | 245 | 10.7 | 3.8 |
| Forgeries | 0 | 55 | 55 | .0 | 1.6 | 0 | 79 | 79 | .0 | 1.5 |
| Weapons | 17 | 121 | 138 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4 | 184 | 188 | 1.2 | 3.4 |
| Sex Offenses | 1 | 40 | 41 | .2 | 1.2 | 0 | 31 | 31 | .0 | .6 |
| Other Felonies and Misdemeanants | 22 | 369 | 391 | 3.6 | 10.6 | 18 | 892 | 910 | 5.3 | 16.5 |
| **Total** | **611** | **3,470** | **4,081** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** | **335** | **5,407** | **5,742** | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

**Source:** D.C. Department of Corrections

# Sentences Imposed by Charge Category

The number of sentenced adult offenders entering Department of Corrections facilities has increased since 1984. In 1984, 2,061 prisoners entered the District's correctional system; in 1988, 2,985 adult sentenced prisoners entered Lorton, a 44.8 percent increase. In 1988, more than half of those sentenced to the prison system were committed for narcotic offenses, compared with 21 percent in 1984. Excluding life sentences, the average minimum sentence for all felony adult sentences imposed in 1988 was two years.

**NEWLY SENTENCED ADULT COMMITMENTS**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Offense* | | | | | |
| Life Sentences* | 80 | 81 | 149 | 60 | 96 |
| Homicide** | 74 | 71 | 67 | 47 | 28 |
| Rape | 61 | 77 | 29 | 47 | 22 |
| Robbery | 483 | 507 | 355 | 386 | 290 |
| Assault | 165 | 300 | 227 | 205 | 199 |
| Burglary | 169 | 265 | 172 | 151 | 166 |
| Larceny | 62 | 106 | 77 | 66 | 53 |
| Auto Theft | 66 | 131 | 117 | 135 | 132 |
| Forgery | 67 | 119 | 91 | 110 | 88 |
| Weapons | 104 | 107 | 68 | 69 | 73 |
| Narcotics | 430 | 1,081 | 883 | 1,651 | 1,508 |
| Sex | 59 | 68 | 51 | 44 | 18 |
| Other | 241 | 303 | 227 | 226 | 312 |
| **Total** | **2,061** | **3,216** | **2,513** | **3,197** | **2,985** |

## AVERAGE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SENTENCES IMPOSED ON INMATES IN DISTRICT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES***

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | | *1985* | | *1986* | | *1987* | | *1988* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum | Minimum | Maximum |
| *Offense* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homicide** | 8.59 | 28.12 | 7.20 | 24.59 | 6.77 | 22.11 | 6.57 | 20.77 | 6.24 | 20.63 |
| Rape | 6.85 | 23.75 | 6.73 | 22.23 | 6.83 | 20.76 | 6.74 | 16.13 | 4.77 | 15.20 |
| Robbery | 4.17 | 12.83 | 3.63 | 11.48 | 3.13 | 9.95 | 3.59 | 11.12 | 2.90 | 8.74 |
| Assault | 2.74 | 9.13 | 3.26 | 10.35 | 2.68 | 8.48 | 3.07 | 9.28 | 2.71 | 8.62 |
| Burglary | 2.85 | 9.31 | 3.42 | 10.81 | 2.58 | 8.44 | 2.66 | 8.34 | 3.49 | 10.84 |
| Larceny | 2.57 | 5.85 | 1.98 | 6.15 | 1.58 | 5.03 | 1.80 | 4.07 | 1.49 | 4.70 |
| Auto Theft | 1.17 | 3.23 | 0.98 | 3.17 | 1.08 | 3.56 | 1.37 | 3.16 | 1.00 | 3.34 |
| Forgery | 1.38 | 4.45 | 1.25 | 3.97 | 0.91 | 3.01 | 0.92 | 3.01 | .81 | 2.76 |
| Weapons | 1.88 | 5.83 | 1.90 | 6.78 | 1.91 | 6.52 | 1.89 | 5.90 | 1.98 | 6.33 |
| Narcotics | 1.89 | 5.79 | 2.18 | 6.67 | 2.12 | 6.77 | 1.80 | 5.67 | 1.88 | 5.91 |
| Sex | 2.34 | 8.93 | 2.60 | 8.16 | 2.91 | 9.90 | 3.00 | 9.44 | 3.32 | 10.40 |
| Other | 2.11 | 6.06 | 1.71 | 4.89 | 1.64 | 5.14 | 1.32 | 4.14 | 1.05 | 3.37 |
| **Weighted Average** | **3.02** | **9.47** | **2.71** | **8.53** | **2.40** | **7.68** | **2.23** | **6.80** | **2.01** | **6.33** |

* Life sentences includes murder I sentences.

** Includes manslaughter and attempted manslaughter sentences imposed.

*** Excludes sentences on prisoners entering the Federal Bureau of Prisons and out-of-state prisons.

**Source:** D.C. Department of Corrections

# Imprisonment

The District government operates a prison complex which was established in Lorton, Virginia in 1916 on a 3,000 acre site. This facility includes minimum, medium and maximum security facilities. Facilities for adult male offenders are separate from facilities for young adult males. The adult facilities house male prisoners convicted of felonies and certain misdemeanors. The youth facilities house young adults sentenced under the *D.C. Youth Rehabilitation Act*, D.C. Law 6-47, which applies to youths between the ages of 17 and 21. Some adult male prisoners are placed at the discretion of the courts in Federal Bureau of Prisons institutions. Most female prisoners who have been sentenced for more than one year are housed in the Federal Bureau of prisons facility at Alderson, West Virginia.

Over the last five years (1984-1988), the department has added 1,608 spaces at Lorton and another 270 halfway house beds in the District of Columbia. Although the capacity at Lorton expanded 45 percent during this period, the prisoner population increased by 72 percent. The number of District prisoners in Federal Bureau of Prison facilities also increased during this period, from 1,420 in 1984 to 2,112 in 1988, an increase of 48.7 percent. In 1988, the District government began to place prisoners in out-of-state prison facilities. As of December 1988, there were 407 prisoners in other state prisons.

Long-range plans to alleviate overcrowding include the construction of a correctional treatment facility that will provide intensive services for substance abusers. This facility will have a capacity of 800 beds. In response to a 1988 order in the class action suit, *Twelve John Does*, the D.C. Department of Corrections developed a plan to expand the prison system capacity by 1,000 beds. Youth Center I will be expanded from 406 beds to 853 beds to accommodate youths imprisoned under the *Youth Rehabilitation Act*. Youth Center II will be converted to an adult male facility and renovated to include 438 beds. An additional 200 bed modular facility will be constructed by October 1989. The D.C. Detention Facility would be expanded from 1,694 to 2,000 beds. This later action requires the approval of the court in the *Campbell v. McGruder* case.

## SENTENCED PRISONERS

| | *December 1984* | | *December 1985* | | *December 1986* | | *December 1987* | | *December 1988* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Capacity* | *Inmates* | *Capacity* | *Inmates* | *Capacity* | *Inmates* | *Capacity* | *Inmates* | *Capacity* | *Inmates* |
| D.C. Detention Facility | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sentenced Population | * | 995 | * | 527 | * | 648 | * | 649 | * | 625 |
| Lorton | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Facility | 1,166 | 1,164 | 1,195 | 1,230 | 1,195* | 1,125 | 1,208* | 1,168 | 1,293* | 1,274 |
| Minimum Security | 300 | 288 | 400 | 476 | 400 | 485 | 600 | 606 | 600/250** | 601/156** |
| Maximum Security | 536 | 533 | 536 | 444 | 536* | 535 | 536* | 536 | 536* | 434 |
| Occoquan I | 436 | 410 | 436 | 507 | 436 | 571 | 433* | 607 | 433* | 507 |
| Occoquan II | 450 | 456 | 450 | 584 | 550 | 646 | 485* | 720 | 485* | 719 |
| Occoquan III | — | — | 300 | 347 | 380 | 445 | 363* | 484 | 363* | 754 |
| Youth Center I | 406 | 397 | 406 | 403 | 406* | 399 | 406* | 406 | 406* | 465 |
| Youth Center II | 250 | 246 | 250 | 290 | 250 | 254 | 286 | 309 | 286 | 261 |
| Modular | — | — | — | — | 208 | 207 | 500 | 619 | 500 | 826 |
| **Subtotal** | **3,544** | **3,494** | **3,973** | **4,281** | **4,361** | **4,667** | **4,817** | **5,455** | **4,902** | **5,997** |
| Halfway Houses | 302 | 261 | 360 | 408 | 522 | 537 | 521 | 618 | 571 | 667 |
| **Total D.C. Facilities** | | **4,750** | | **5,216** | | **5,852** | | **6,722** | | **7,289** |
| Prisoners in Federal Bureau of Prisons*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | 1,294 | | 1,907 | | 2,300 | | 1,962 | | 1,836 |
| Females | | 126 | | 268 | | 255 | | 249 | | 276 |
| Other States**** | | — | | — | | — | | — | | 407 |
| **Grand Total** | | **6,170** | | **7,391** | | **8,407** | | **8,933** | | **9,808** |

* Facilities under court-ordered capacities; at the Detention Facility there are 479 cells designated for sentenced prisoners.

** 250 spaces at the minimum security annex are not counted as part of the department's rated housing capacity, but are part of the operational capacity for sentenced prisoners.

*** Includes individuals in Federal Bureau of Prisons halfway houses.

****In 1988, the D.C. Department of Corrections began to contract with other state prisons.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Corrections

# Drug Offenders in Prisons

The D.C. Department of Corrections population has increased steadily since 1980, with the greatest change occurring over the last four years. By the end of fiscal year 1988, adults who have been sentenced for a drug offense comprised 40 percent of the total prison population, compared to only 19 percent in 1984 and 12 percent in 1980. These figures include prisoners in the Detention Facility and Lorton, but do not include residents of halfway houses or District prisoners in Federal Bureau of Prison facilities.

The Department of Corrections administers a comprehensive program of substance abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services for the correctional population. The Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Treatment Program is planned and implemented under a contract let by the Department of Human Services. The contract provides for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services for residents and technical assistance to Department of Corrections staff. As of February 1989, the contractor was providing treatment and prevention staff for the Detention Facility and each of the nine Lorton facilities.

In addition to the substance abuse treatment program at Lorton, D.C. General Hospital has a 20-bed inpatient substance abuse treatment facility. Planning is underway for a new 800 bed treatment facility on the grounds adjacent to D.C. General Hospital in Southeast Washington. This facility will provide intensive transitional services for substance abusers, prisoners who are mentally ill and other special needs offenders.

**DRUG OFFENDERS* IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PRISONS**

| *Fiscal Year* | *Incarcerated Drug Offenders** | *Adult Prison Population* | *Drug Offenders as a Percentage of Adult Prisoners* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 432 | 3,635 | 12% |
| 1981 | 480 | 3,955 | 12 |
| 1982 | 740 | 4,680 | 16 |
| 1983 | 914 | 5,180 | 18 |
| 1984 | 1,008 | 5,440 | 19 |
| 1985 | 1,672 | 6,450 | 26 |
| 1986 | 1,958 | 6,250 | 31 |
| 1987 | 2,590 | 7,221 | 36 |
| 1988 | 3,280 | 8,181 | 40 |

* These are individuals who have been sentenced for a drug offense.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Corrections

# Education and Training Programs in Prison

Education and training play an important role in the rehabilitation process. According to a study completed by the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis in May 1986, fewer than half the inmates at Lorton had attended high school, 26 percent had completed the 12th grade and fewer than half of the prisoners were employed at the time of prison commitment.

In March 1984, the Department of Corrections (DOC) implemented a comprehensive education and training program entitled "Second Chances for Improved Education and Job Preparedness." This program was initiated and funded by the Congress with $41.1 million over a three-year period to demonstrate that an enhanced academic and vocational training program would improve the employability of offenders and increase their chances of remaining in the community after release from prison. The program continued in fiscal year 1988 with District funding.

"Second Chances" provides a range of academic subjects, basic literacy training, personal skills development and course work to prepare for the GED examination. Since its inception, 822 inmates have earned GEDs from the program. Currently in 1989, 1,200 inmates are participating in adult basic education class and another 248 are receiving basic literacy training. An innovative aspect of "Second Chances" is an apprenticeship program, which offers screening, testing, counselling and placement services through the D.C. Apprenticeship Council. Certificate programs in auto body repair, auto mechanics, building trades, culinary arts and landscaping are available. The figures shown below represent the actual number of inmates participating in academic and vocational programs as of the end of each fiscal year. Variations in the number of enrollments reflect the impact of transfers to other facilities to reduce crowding in the District's prisons.

The Department of Corrections undertook a study to evaluate the success of 306 inmates who were released to community job placements in fiscal year 1987 and of 470 released in 1988. The inmates chosen for this study were identified by the DOC Office of Educational Services, which arranged for the job placements. As of September 1988, 68 percent of the inmates released in 1987 were still in the community; 82 percent of the 1988 releases were still successful. When the group of inmates was analyzed by type of release to the community, through either parole or sentence expiration, a greater percent of the parolees were still in the community. Furthermore, a higher percentage of prisoners whose sentences expired returned to prison within six months of their release date. In general, prisoners placed in jobs through the Office of Educational Services had notably higher success rates than other offenders released during the same time period.

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### ACADEMIC ENROLLMENTS

| *(End of the Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Academic Enrollments | 1,500 | 1,382 | 1,359 | 1,346 | 1,575 |
| GED Preparation Students | 305 | 294 | 248 | 249 | 133 |
| Basic Literacy Students | 355 | 419 | 453 | 287 | 248 |
| Adult Basic Education | 840 | 669 | 658 | 810 | 1,194 |
| Total GEDs Granted | 221 | 194 | 180 | 147 | 80* |

### VOCATIONAL PARTICIPATION

| *(End of the Fiscal Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Enrollments | 429 | 604 | 671 | 774 | 750 |
| Completions of Vocational Training | 160 | 66 | 36 | 302 | 120 |

*GEDs granted declined because admission standards were tightened.

**Source**: D.C. Department of Corrections, Office of Educational Services

# Time Served in Prison

In 1988, adults released to parole from D.C. Department of Corrections (DOC) facilities were incarcerated an average of 3.4 years. This weighted average length of stay is calculated on the basis of the number of prisoners released and the time they served in prison. Nearly half of the 1,214 persons leaving DOC facilities in 1988 had been incarcerated for drug offenses; their average length of incarceration was 1.8 years. Prisoners convicted of sentences for homicide or manslaughter served the longest time in prison. On the average, the 33 adults convicted of these offenses who were released to parole in 1988 served 9.4 years. Persons serving time for robbery had the next longest time in prison, 6.2 years.

In 1984, there were 724 adults released to parole compared to 1,214 released in 1988. In 1984, the released prisoners had served 4.1 years, as compared with 3.4 years in 1988. The time served in prison reflects the sentences imposed by the court, the mix of prisoners released and their offenses. Because the number of drug offenders has increased over the five years and their average sentence is less than most other charge categories, the average length of time in prison has declined. As for youths who were imprisoned in DOC facilities under the *Youth Rehabilitation Act*, D.C. Law 6-47, 190 youths were released on average in each of the five years. Their weighted average time served was 3.2 years.

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**ADULT OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PRISONS**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Offense | | | | | |
| Homicide | 27 | 26 | 35 | 27 | 33 |
| Manslaughter | 4 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 10 |
| Rape | 14 | 16 | 22 | 12 | 21 |
| Robbery | 189 | 141 | 179 | 200 | 175 |
| Assault | 55 | 48 | 76 | 73 | 75 |
| Burglary | 83 | 63 | 84 | 84 | 75 |
| Larceny | 47 | 37 | 36 | 53 | 30 |
| Auto Theft | 9 | 21 | 47 | 35 | 51 |
| Forgery | 32 | 22 | 24 | 30 | 30 |
| Weapons | 44 | 30 | 37 | 52 | 27 |
| Narcotics | | | | | |
| Sales | 72 | 107 | 209 | 357 | 384 |
| Possession | 68 | 47 | 79 | 133 | 219 |
| Morals | 6 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 9 |
| Other | 74 | 70 | 81 | 120 | 75 |
| **Total** | **724** | **637** | **919** | **1,199** | **1,214** |

**YOUTH OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PRISONS**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Offense | | | | | |
| Homicide | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| Manslaughter | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Rape | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Robbery | 40 | 52 | 64 | 61 | 40 |
| Assault | 12 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 9 |
| Burglary | 17 | 18 | 28 | 22 | 10 |
| Larceny | 15 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 5 |
| Auto Theft | 8 | 5 | 13 | 15 | 11 |
| Forgery | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Weapons | 15 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| Narcotics | | | | | |
| Sales | 10 | 12 | 20 | 40 | 43 |
| Possession | 11 | 9 | 16 | 27 | 27 |
| Morals | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Other | 27 | 38 | 24 | 20 | 6 |
| **Total** | **161** | **183** | **217** | **229** | **160** |

## AVERAGE TIME SERVED IN DISTRICT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES*

| | ADULTS | | | | | YOUTHS | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
| Offense | | | | | | | | | | |
| Homicide | 10.50 | 9.21 | 11.86 | 9.35 | 9.60 | 7.12 | 1.68 | 5.35 | 6.43 | 4.70 |
| Manslaughter | 4.61 | 3.63 | 7.80 | 5.34 | 8.80 | 4.00 | 5.25 | 4.41 | 2.83 | 7.80 |
| Rape | 7.06 | 8.84 | 7.90 | 4.92 | 9.20 | 5.52 | 3.70 | 6.83 | 3.90 | 0 |
| Robbery | 5.67 | 5.33 | 6.04 | 5.43 | 6.20 | 3.52 | 3.88 | 3.45 | 3.50 | 4.40 |
| Assault | 4.15 | 4.01 | 3.83 | 3.30 | 3.70 | 4.16 | 3.70 | 3.21 | 3.14 | 3.10 |
| Burglary | 5.82 | 4.80 | 4.51 | 4.26 | 5.70 | 3.64 | 3.56 | 3.17 | 4.48 | 4.10 |
| Larceny | 2.33 | 2.70 | 2.65 | 1.49 | 2.30 | 2.15 | 2.86 | 3.09 | 3.33 | 2.50 |
| Auto Theft | 2.34 | 3.32 | 1.91 | 1.94 | 2.20 | 2.44 | 2.56 | 2.23 | 2.72 | 2.70 |
| Forgery | 3.32 | 2.52 | 2.28 | 2.61 | 1.70 | 3.22 | 2.92 | 0 | 0 | 1.60 |
| Weapons | 2.62 | 2.86 | 1.96 | 2.12 | 1.90 | 3.12 | 3.07 | 2.91 | 5.05 | 3.00 |
| Narcotics | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales | 2.91 | 2.25 | 2.02 | 1.89 | 1.90 | 2.11 | 2.27 | 2.18 | 2.29 | 5.90 |
| Possession | 1.06 | .80 | 1.38 | 1.02 | 1.60 | 2.30 | 2.03 | 2.57 | 2.58 | 2.30 |
| Morals | 1.85 | 2.42 | 2.49 | 2.46 | 4.70 | .90 | 0 | 1.94 | 3.58 | 0 |
| Other | 2.15 | 3.62 | 2.96 | 2.38 | 3.10 | 2.35 | 3.39 | 3.49 | 3.28 | 2.90 |
| **Weighted Average** | **4.11** | **4.02** | **3.71** | **2.89** | **3.40** | **3.03** | **3.33** | **3.22** | **3.32** | **3.10** |

*Excludes prisoners entering the Federal Bureau of Prisons and out-of-state prisons.
**Source**: D.C. Department of Corrections

# Parole Services

Parole is an opportunity for an offender to be released from prison to serve the balance of a sentence in the community. The Board of Parole determines whether offenders should be released on parole and establishes terms and conditions of release. The board also decides whether to revoke or modify the conditions of parole. When offenders are released, the board's parole officers supervise parolees in the community ensuring that parolees observe the conditions of a parole. In fiscal year 1988, the average caseload per parole officer was 94 parolees.

The *D.C. Board of Parole Amendment Act of 1987*, D.C. Law 7-103, established statutory authority for a five-member board, composed of District residents who serve staggered five-year terms. Under the new law, board members are appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council. The chairperson is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the mayor. The law requires that decisions to grant, deny or revoke parole be made by three members; previously, these decisions were made by two-member panels. The board conducts daily hearings at Lorton, the D.C. Detention Facility and community correctional centers. The number of cases heard by board members and hearing examiners increased almost 50 percent between fiscal years 1986 and 1988.

During fiscal year 1988, the board made 2,270 parole grants to inmates. A total of 3,668 persons were on parole at the end of the year, and the sentences of 366 parolees expired during the year. The board revoked parole for 1,060 parolees, an increase of 29 percent over fiscal year 1987, and 53 percent over fiscal year 1986. These increases primarily reflect revocations for non-criminal violations of parole conditions.

Drug abuse and addiction are increasingly the cause of technical, non-criminal violations of parole, and drug-related crimes are a growing proportion of criminal violations. In an effort to address the drug problem, the Board of Parole imposes a special parole condition of narcotics surveillance on parolees who need drug rehabilitation, treatment or other appropriate action. In fiscal year 1988, the board established two pilot projects that deal with drug-dependency among parolees.

**Project Lifeline** is designed to meet the unique needs of women parolees and their families. Most Lifeline participants have substance abuse problems and are single parents, two factors that make their successful return to the community an even greater challenge. Through intensive support services, counseling and access to a 24-hour crisis hot line, Project Lifeline seeks to help these women meet their responsibilities while reducing their drug dependencies and recidivism rates.

**Project Personal Promise**, which is federally funded, provides drug rehabilitation and treatment services to men and women parolees. The participants are committed to overcoming their drug dependencies, and successfully re-establishing themselves in the community. In addition, more than half of the board's parole officers are completing the requirements for drug counselor certification through this project.

### SELECTED PAROLE STATISTICS*

| *(Fiscal Year)* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parole Population, End of Year | 3,340 | 3,313 | 3,668 |
| Parole Sentence Expirations | 275 | 345 | 366 |
| Parole Grants | | | |
| Adults | 1,425 | 1,869 | 1,918 |
| Youth Act | 342 | 375 | 352 |
| **Total Grants** | **1,767** | **2,244** | **2,270** |
| Parole Denials | | | |
| Adults | 451 | 646 | 1,386 |
| Youth Act | 164 | 294 | 384 |
| **Total Denials** | **615** | **940** | **1,770** |
| Parole Revocations | | | |
| Adults | 522 | 638 | 815 |
| Youth Act | 170 | 187 | 245 |
| **Total Revocations** | **692** | **825** | **1,060** |
| Revocations based on: | | | |
| Criminal Violations | 48% | 45% | 37% |
| Non-criminal Violations | 52% | 55% | 63% |

*The source of all data shown above is the Board of Parole. Data prior to fiscal year 1986, are not comparable due to different methods of data collection These data also are not comparable with Department of Corrections data on parolees published in INDICES through the 1987 edition.

**Source:** D.C. Board of Parole

# Court Probation

Probation is a court-ordered sentence. The judge may order a split sentence, which requires the offender to spend a period of time imprisoned and the rest of the sentence in the community on probation. Thus, probation often serves as an alternative to incarceration. As of the end of calendar year 1988, there were 11,676 persons serving time on probation. Of these cases, 9,750 were adults and 1,464 were juveniles. With a staff of 126 adult probation officers, the average caseload was 77 adult probationers per probation officer. For juveniles, the average was 27 youths per probation officer. More than 81 percent of the adult probationers in 1988 were male and 19 percent were female.

---

**PROBATION CASES UNDER SUPERVISION**

| *(Calendar Year)* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cases as of December 31* | | | | | |
| Adult Services | 10,713 | 12,172 | 12,706 | 11,116 | 9,750 |
| Family Services | 182 | 182 | 190 | 204 | 209 |
| Diversion | 377 | 214 | 276 | 221 | 253 |
| Juvenile | 897 | 799 | 1,008 | 1,075 | 1,464 |
| **Total** | **12,169** | **13,367** | **14,180** | **12,616** | **11,676** |
| *Total Cases Assigned* | | | | | |
| Adult Services | 9,225 | 10,734 | 10,661 | 9,629 | 10,244 |
| Family Services | 107 | 114 | 98 | 120 | 129 |
| Diversion | 1,497 | 1,213 | 905 | 943 | 748 |
| Juvenile | 939 | 929 | 1,126 | 1,220 | 1,584 |
| **Total** | **11,768** | **12,990** | **12,790** | **11,912** | **12,705** |
| *Total Cases Removed* | | | | | |
| Adult Services | 8,469 | 9,275 | 10,127 | 11,111 | 11,610 |
| Family Services | 148 | 114 | 90 | 106 | 124 |
| Diversion | 1,539 | 1,376 | 843 | 998 | 716 |
| Juvenile | 765 | 1,027 | 917 | 1,153 | 1,241 |
| **Total** | **10,921** | **11,792** | **11,977** | **13,368** | **13,691** |
| *Average Number of Probation Officer Positions** | | | | | |
| Adult Services | 96 | 112 | 117 | 120 | 126 |
| Family Services | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| Juvenile | 41 | 58 | 43 | 45 | 54 |
| **Total** | **151** | **184** | **174** | **179** | **192** |

* Probation officer positions for Diversion Services are included in the adult category.

**Source:** District of Columbia Courts, *1988 Annual Report*

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